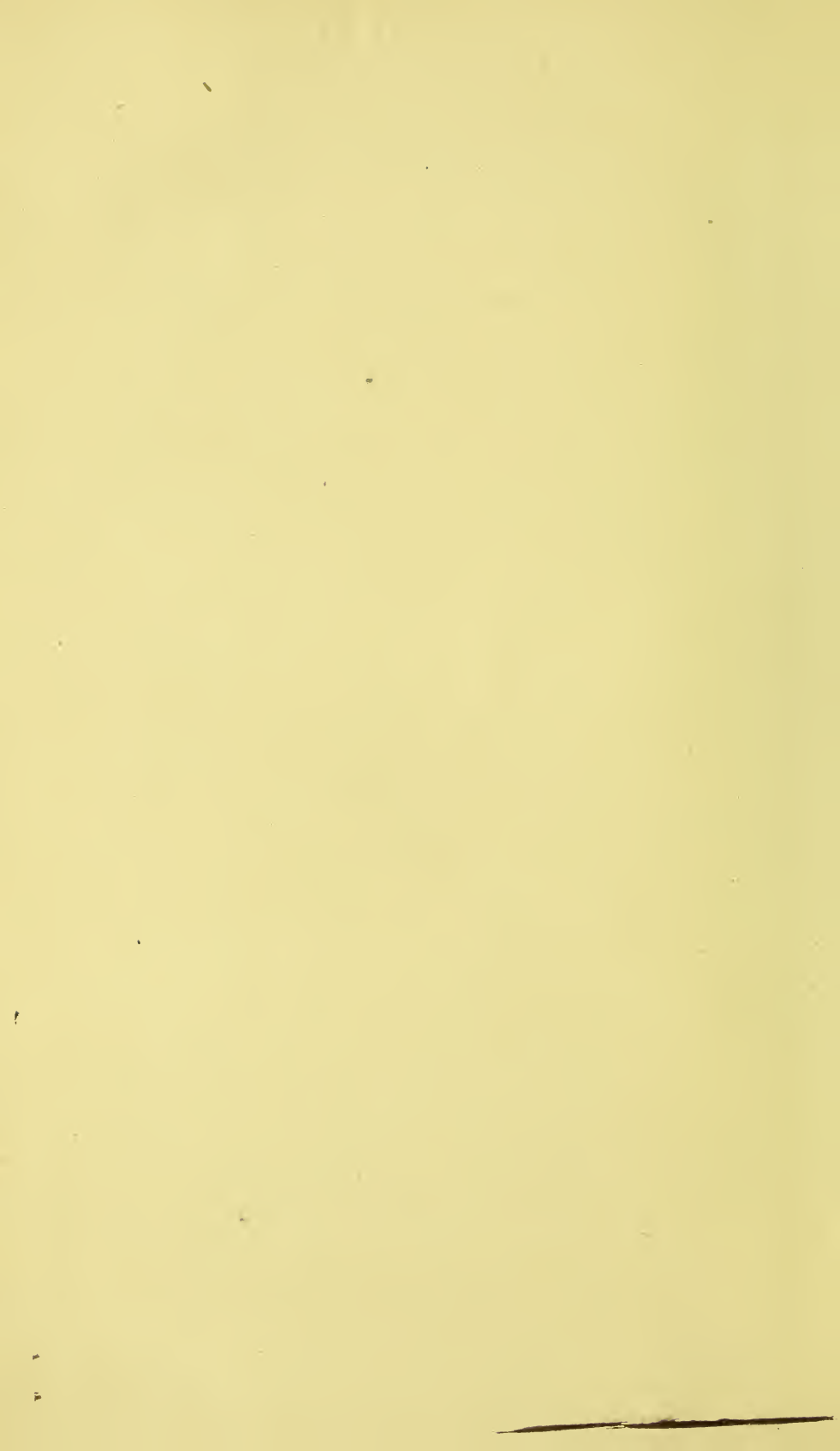






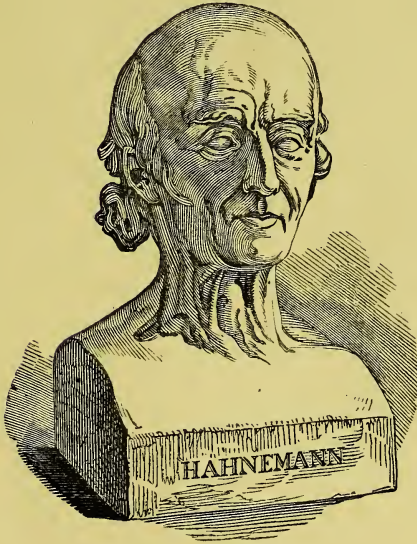
22102029906

K13986



THE
HAHNEMANN PUBLISHING
SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED MDCCCXLVIII.



LONDON:

M DCCCLXXXI.

MANCHESTER MEDICAL SOCIETY
DUP. CO. & CO.

10-536-671

WELLCOME INSTITUTE LIBRARY	
Coll.	welMOMec
Call	
No.	021

MATERIA MEDICA PURA

BY

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

TRANSLATED FROM THE LATEST GERMAN EDITIONS BY

R. E. DUDGEON, M.D.

WITH ANNOTATIONS BY

RICHARD HUGHES, L.R.C.P.E.

VOL. II.

LEDUM—VERBASCUM.

HAHNEMANN PUBLISHING SOCIETY.

LIVERPOOL:

THE HON. SECRETARY, 117, GROVE STREET, E.

LONDON: E. GOULD AND SON, 59, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK: BOERICKE AND TAFEL, 145, GRAND STREET.

1881.

Price 20s. To Members, 15s.

23016

CONTENTS OF VOL. II.

	PAGE
NOTA BENE FOR MY REVIEWERS.....	1
EXAMINATION OF THE SOURCES OF THE COMMON MATERIA MEDICA...	5
A REMINISCENCE.....	30
THE MEDICAL OBSERVER. A FRAGMENT	40
HOW CAN SMALL DOSES OF SUCH VERY ATTENUATED MEDICINE AS HOMŒOPATHY EMPLOYS STILL POSSESS GREAT POWER?	43
LEDUM	47
MAGNES.....	60
MAGNETIS POLUS ARCTICUS	83
MAGNETIS POLUS AUSTRALIS	100
MANGANUM ACETICUM	114
MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA	130
MERCURIUS	144
MOSCHUS	200
MURIATICUM ACIDUM	209
NUX VOMICA	223
OLEANDER.....	270
OPIUM	284
PHOSPHORICUM ACIDUM	319
PULSATILLA	345
RHEUM	391
RHUS	400
RUTA.....	439
SAMBUCUS	452
SARSAPARILLA	459
SCILLA	466
SPIGELIA	479
SPONGIA.....	509
STANNUM	526
STAPHISAGRIA	555
STRAMONIUM	586
SULPHUR	610
TARAXACUM.....	638
THUJA	649
VERATRUM	673
VERBASCUM	702



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

https://archive.org/details/b28121612_0001

NOTA BENE FOR MY REVIEWERS.¹

(To show how much enmity the better healing art had to endure from the allopathic doctors up to the year 1817, the following lines may be allowed to remain in this second edition, all the more because during the last seven years until now there has been no lack of public calumniators of the truth and of its founder.)

I HAVE read several unfair criticisms on the second part of my *Materia Medica Pura*, especially on the essay at the beginning of it, entitled "Spirit of the Homœopathic* Medical Doctrine."

Now, I could easily settle them here after the traditional manner of writers, and expose them in all their nakedness. But I shall not do so. I do not wish to burden myself with the sin of immortalizing these follies and their perpetrators, and prefer not to reveal the weaknesses of my contemporaries to an assuredly more discerning posterity.

I shall only say this much in a general way.

Perversions of words and sense, incomprehensible palaver, which is meant to appear learned, abuse and theoretical sceptical shakings of the head, instead of *practical* demonstrations of the contrary, seem to me to be weapons of too absurd a character to use against a fact such as

* What an immense amount of learning do not my critics display! I shall only allude here to those who write and get printed *homopathic* and *homopathy* in place of *homœopathic* and *homœopathy*, thereby betraying that they are not aware of the immense difference betwixt ὁμὸν and ὅμοιον, but consider the two to be synonymous. Did they then never hear a word about what the whole world knows, how the infinite difference betwixt ὁμοούσιος and ὁμοιόσιος once split the whole Christian Church into two irreconcilable parts? Do they not understand enough Greek to know that (alone and in combination) ὁμὸν means *common, identical, the same* (e.g. εἰς ὁμὸν λέχος εἰσαναβαίνειν, Iliad, &c.) but that ὅμοιον means only *similar, resembling the object, but never reaching it in regard to nature and kind, never becoming identical with it?*

The homœopathic system of medicine never pretended to cure a disease by the *same*, the *identical* agent by which the disease was produced—this has been inculcated on the unintelligent opponents often enough, but, as it seems, in vain;—no! it only cures by means of an agent never exactly corresponding to, never *identical* with the cause of the disease, but by means of a medicine that possesses the peculiar power of being able to produce only a *similar* morbid state (ὅμοιον πάθος), and this is the mode most in conformity with nature.

Cannot these persons feel the difference betwixt "*identical*" (the same) and "*similar*?" Are they all *homopathically* labouring under the same malady or stupidity? *Should not any one who ventures to step forward as a critic of the "Spirit of the Homœopathic Medical Doctrine" have, to begin with, at least some idea of the meaning of the word "Homœopathy."*

¹ From vol. iii, 2nd edit., 1825.

homœopathy is; they remind me of the little figures which mischievous boys make with gunpowder and set on fire in order to tease people—the things can only fizz and splutter, but are not very effective, are on the whole very miserable affairs.

By such tricks, the pitiful character of which recoils on their authors, homœopathy cannot be blown up.

My respected brethren on the opposition benches, I can give you better advice as to how you should set about overthrowing, if possible, this doctrine, which threatens to stifle your art, that is founded on mere assumption, and to bring ruin upon all your therapeutic lumber. Listen to me!

Your attempts against the systematic exposition of the doctrine, entitled the “Spirit of the Homœopathic Medical Doctrine,” have, as you perceive, proved unsuccessful. You had better leave it alone! Spirits such as this is are no subjects for joking with. It is said there are spirits whose appearance has left behind a life-long disquiet in the conscience of the wicked and of those who act contrary to their knowledge of what is right, and which nightly torment them for their neglect of recognised and yet neglected duties! Mark this, else you may not be able to silence the judge within you, which has wakened to speak to you in unmistakable accents!

No! there is another and an infallible method of overthrowing this doctrine, if that is possible to be done.

This doctrine appeals not only chiefly, but *solely* to the verdict of experience—“repeat the experiments,” it cries aloud, “repeat them carefully and accurately, and you will find the doctrine confirmed at every step”—and it does what no medical doctrine, no system of physic, no so-called therapeutics ever did or could do, it *insists* upon being “judged by the result.”

Here, then, we have homœopathy just where we wished to have it; here we can (come on, dear gentlemen, all will go on nicely) give it the death blow from this side.

Take one case of disease after another, note it down according to the directions given in the *Organon*, especially in respect of all its discoverable symptoms, in so exact a manner that the founder of homœopathy himself shall be unable to find fault with the accuracy of the report (of course any case selected must be one for which a homœopathic medicine is to be found amongst those medicines whose peculiar symptoms are known), and administer, pure and unmixed, the most appropriate homœopathic medicinal substance that can be discovered for the case of disease in question, in a dose as small as this doctrine directs, but, as is expressly insisted on, *taking care to remove all other kinds of medicinal influences from the patient*; and if it do not give relief, speedy, mild, and permanent relief, then, by a publication of the duly attested history of the treatment *according to the principles of the homœopathic system strictly followed out*, you will be able to give a public refutation of this doctrine which so seriously threatens the old darkness.

*But I pray you to beware of playing false in the matter!—all roguery comes to light and leaves an indelible stigma behind it as a warning.**

* As a warning example in point I would refer to the notorious (exquisitely

If then, following your conscientious example, every other equally conscientious and careful medical experimentalist meets with the same result—if all that the homœopathic doctrine promises from being faithfully followed out does not take place—then homœopathy is as good as lost ; it is all up with homœopathy if it does not show itself efficacious, remarkably efficacious.

Or, gentlemen on the opposition corporation benches, do you know any other and more potent method for suppressing this accursed doctrine, with its truths* that cut into the very soul of the dogmatists of ancient and modern times, well armed though they be—*ignea inest illis vis et coelestis origo*—which, as it is asserted for certain, only needs to appeal to impartiality and sound human reason in order to find an entrance into the uncorrupted understanding, and can point to the infallibly beneficial effects that result from a faithful following out of its precepts, and is thus enabled to triumph certainly over all obduracy ;—do you, gentlemen, I repeat, know any more effectual mode of suppressing this doctrine ?

Yes ! apparently you think you do.

recorded) history of a disease which KOTZEBUE was said to have had, and of which he was said to have been miraculously cured by means of the excitement-theory method. It was, however, as was soon shown, a pure invention, invented in order to serve the purposes of the excitement-theory of that time, and the disgrace of the deception is still and will ever be attached to the name of its author.

* The truth of this, the only rational doctrine of medicine, must seize upon the convictions of these gentlemen if they possessed but a spark of common sense, and it did so to a certain extent, as we may observe here and there in their writings, from the piteous lamentations caused by their apprehension of the speedy overthrow of the antiquated edifice of their corporation.

But, see, they feel their brains so stuffed full of the hundred thousand fanciful ideas, insane maxims, systems and dogmas, and the load of everlasting practical trash, that they are no longer capable of laying aside this useless furniture, in order then, with freedom of mind to practise impartially a system so simple as homœopathy is, for the benefit of mankind. They feel themselves, I say, so incapable of doing this, that the ill-humour this causes distorts not only their mind, but also their features, and can only find vent in impotent abuse of the better way that they can never attain.

I am almost sorry for them ; for the old falsehoods, so often paraded before them as truths, hover incessantly before their memory as though they were actual truths ; the fictions presented to them as articles of faith, and testified to by illustrious and great names, have been so often dinned as important and proper things into their ears, that they continue still to resound there ; the illusory doctrinal maxims and the suppositions, *à priori* explanations, definitions and distinctions of the schools, offered to them as axioms, have been so often read by them again and again in print, and custom has habituated their whole mode of operations to such a facile routine dexterity, that they are now unable to resist the influence of those facile things that have become by habit their second nature, and they must, in spite of themselves, continue to think and act in the same way—(at the very first view of the patient some particular anatomical seat in the body occurs to them as the undoubted seat of the disease, some nosological name for the disease presses itself upon them, they already feel at their finger ends the elegant compound prescription, which they will dash off upon the nearest piece of paper)—so that even if they wished seriously to reform and lead a new medical life in simplicity and in truth, worthy of the All-seeing Maker of our mind that He has created to enable us to administer to the relief of sick and suffering humanity, *they are now incapable of doing so.*

Such is the character of the self-styled critics of the reformed system of medicine and their aiders and abettors ; how can their criticisms be other than they are ? God have mercy on their poor souls !

Continue then, in reviews and books, to extol with fulsome laudations the common-place twaddle of your school as though it were the perfection of sagacity, and to pervert and ridicule with your evil mind what your ignorance does not distort; continue to calumniate, to abuse, to revile:—and the unprejudiced will be able plainly to comprehend on whose side truth lies.

The improved (homœopathic) medical doctrine will stand out in more prominent relief and appear to greater advantage against the foil of this nonsense, and (—for who can entertain a doubt respecting the feeling for truth inherent in the better part of mankind?—) will dispel the nocturnal darkness of antiquated stupidities, for it teaches how to afford *certain* benefit in diseases, where hitherto mere incomprehensible learned palaver, at the bedside of the late lamented, sought in vain to hide the damage done by pint and quart bottlefuls of unsuitable mixtures of unknown, life-destroying drugs.

And what do you say when you see the author and first teacher of homœopathy, together with his genuine disciples, cure without suffering, and permanently, a *much greater* proportion of patients, and such as are suffering from the worst, the most tedious complaints, with minute doses of mild, tasteless medicines? Can your so-called art do the like? Does not such a result laugh to scorn your miserable theoretical scepticism, and the impotent routine of your traditional practice?

If you really wish to do as well, imitate the homœopathic method rationally and honestly!

If you do not wish this—well then, grope away—we will not prevent you—grope away on your comfortless path of blind and servile routine in the dark midnight of fanciful systems, seduced hither and thither by the will-o'-the-wisps of your venerated authorities, who, when you really stand in need of aid, leave you in the lurch—dazzle your sight and disappear.

And if your unfortunate practice, from which that which you intended, wished, and promised usually does *not* occur, accumulates within you a store of spiteful bile, which seeks to dissipate itself in calumniating the better method—well then, continue to call the grapes up yonder, which party pride, confusion of intellect, weakness or indolence prevents you reaching, sour, and leave them to be gathered by more worthy persons.

Continue, if it so pleases you, enviously to slander the sublime art; but know that envy gnaws in vain at adamant truth, and only consumes the marrow of the bones of its victim.*

DR. SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

Leipzig; February, 1817.

* *Δόνα βροτοῖς*, Aeschyl., *Eumen.*, 329.

EXAMINATION OF THE SOURCES OF THE COMMON MATERIA MEDICA.¹

NEXT to a knowledge of what there is to cure in each particular case which presents itself for treatment there can be no more necessary knowledge for a practical physician than an acquaintance with the *curative implements*, to know, namely, what each of the remedies can certainly cure.

Twenty-three centuries have been spent in fruitless labour to discover the way by which the end of this knowledge may be certainly reached ; and not a step has been gained by all these efforts.

Had the millions of physicians who during this long space of time occupied themselves with the subject, only discovered the way *to the knowledge of how this end* (the discovery of the healing properties of each medicine) *was to be attained*, then had much, almost everything, been accomplished ; for then would this way have been capable of being pursued, and the zeal and exertions of the better class of physicians must have soon won a considerable territory of knowledge, so that what still remained to be investigated would also soon have been within our grasp.

But observe, that *not one*, as yet, ever trod the path that surely and certainly leads to this end. All the paths hitherto trodden were, consequently, as one century was forced to say of those of another, mere ways of error. These we shall examine somewhat more closely.

*

*

*

The *first source* of the *Materia Medica* hitherto extant is *mere guess work and fiction*, which attempts to set forth the *general therapeutic virtues* of drugs.

Exactly as the text ran in Dioscorides seventeen centuries ago : this or that substance is *resolvent, deobstruent, diuretic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, sedative, antispasmodic, cathartic, &c.*—so runs it now in the most recent works on *Materia Medica*. The same descriptions of the general virtues of particular drugs, *which do not turn out true* ; the same general assertions, *which do not hold good when put to the trial at the sick-bed*. Experience declares that such a medicine very seldom

¹ From vol. iii, 2nd edit., 1825.

performs, in the human body, what these books allege respecting its general therapeutic virtues ; and that when it does, this happens either from other causes, or it is a merely palliative passing effect (primary action), which is certainly followed by the opposite, to the greater detriment of the patient.

If a medicine prized for its diuretic, diaphoretic, or emmenagogue qualities, when given by itself alone, had, *in special circumstances, and in one out of many cases*, seemed to have had this effect, should it, on this account, be pronounced as absolutely possessing these qualities, that is, would it deserve the title of an unconditional diaphoretic, emmenagogue or diuretic? In that case we should dignify with the name of an honest man one who occasionally acted honestly ; and on one who only refrained from lying on rare occasions we should bestow the honourable name of a truthful man, a man of his word !

Are our conceptions to be thus perverted and reversed ?

But these rare instances do not prove that a certain effect will take place even in rare cases ; for not in one case out of a hundred was the substance given alone, but almost always in combination with other medicines.

How few physicians are there who have given a patient but one single simple substance at a time, and waited for its sole operation, avoiding altogether the concomitant use of all other medicinal substances ! It is invariably a mixture of various medicines that ordinary practitioners prescribe ! And if they ever give a simple substance, for example, in powder, they are sure to order also some herbal infusion (another kind of medicine), or heterogeneous medicated clyster, or embrocation, or fomentation of some other kind of herbs, to be used along with it. They never act otherwise. *This inherent vice clings like pitch to the ordinary practitioner, so that he can never rid himself of it.* He is in straits before and behind, and he cannot rest, and is not at ease, if this and that, and a lot of other drugs, are not prescribed into the bargain.

And for this they have plenty of excuses.

They maintain that this or that medicine (of the peculiar and pure effects of which, however, they know nothing) is the principal ingredient of their compound prescription, and that all the effects must be attributed to it. The other substances were added for different objects, some to aid their principal ingredient, some to correct it, others to direct it to this or that part of the body, or whatever other instructions as to their conduct they may give to the accessory medicines (their pure effects being all the time unknown) ; as if the drugs were intelligent beings, endowed with well-disposed wills and complaisant obedience, so that they must produce just that effect in the interior of the ailing body which the doctor ordered them, and not a particle more !

But do these accessory substances cease, on your command, to confuse and to counteract, with their own peculiar and unknown medicinal influence, the action of your principal, and to produce, in accordance with the eternal laws of their own inherent nature, effects which cannot be surmised or predicted, and can only be discovered and brought to our knowledge by pure experiment ?

Is it not foolish to estimate the effect of *one* force while other forces of another kind were in action, which often contributed mainly, though in common with the rest, to produce the result?

It would not be more absurd if some one were to try to persuade us that he had discovered a good article of nutriment in kitchen salt; that he had ordered it to a man half starved, and that he had no sooner eaten of it than he was invigorated, satiated, and strengthened, as if by miracle; that the half ounce of common salt was the basis and chief ingredient of the nutritious receipt prescribed by him, which he had caused to be dissolved, *lege artis*, in *quantum satis* of boiling water as the excipient and vehicle, then he had added as a corrective a good lump of butter, and, as an adjuvant, a pound of fine cut rye-bread. This mixture (soup), after being properly stirred, he caused to be taken at once by the famished patient, and by it his hunger was completely appeased;—all the latter ingredients were merely accessories in the prescription, the chief ingredient was the half ounce of salt. This was prescribed by him as the basis of the whole receipt; and see!—in his hands it had, when prepared accurately according to these directions, always produced the most beneficial results.

If, in the *kitchen* Materia Medica, the virtues of *saturans*, *analepticum*, *restaurans*, *reficiens*, *nutriens* should, from these circumstances, be ascribed to the article *sal culinare*, it would not be more childish and absurd than the conduct of the physician who should arbitrarily ordain one substance to be the basis of his diuretic, then add two, three, or four other powerful (unknown) medicinal substances (with the sage object, forsooth, of serving as *corrigens*, *dirigens*, *adjuvans*, *excipiens*), and order the patient to walk about the cold room while taking the mixture, drinking in the meantime largely of warm sack-whey, made of Rhine-wine well sweetened with sugar, and then publish triumphantly the extraordinary success of the basis he had prescribed: "The patient has passed more urine than usual." In his eyes the added substances and the regimen during their use are mere unimportant accessories, and innocent of the result, in order that he may be able to ascribe to the substance which he has constituted the chief ingredient in the receipt, and in which (he knows not why) he takes the deepest interest, and whose fame he wishes to extend, the sole honour of the effect produced. Thus it naturally happens, when, by such arbitrary and wilful praise of a medicine which the doctor has taken a fancy to, and to which he was determined to attribute some definite curative property, the undeserved and surreptitious attributes of *diuretic*, *emmenagogue*, *resolvent*, *sudorific*, *expectorant*, *antispasmodic*, are inscribed in the accommodating Materia Medica, where they afterwards figure as truths, deluding those that trust to it.

Thus this rare effect must be attributed to the action of all these medicines which were used at once! How small a part of the uncertain credit of being a diuretic, diaphoretic, or emmenagogue, or an excitant or sedative of this or that, is attributable to that one medicine!

Consequently, the general therapeutic virtues of drugs ascribed to them by Dioscorides, and re-echoed by his successors, which occupy the greatest space in the Materia Medicas even of our own day, are purely

fictitious, when, for instance, it is stated that this or that medicine is diuretic, diaphoretic, purgative, expectorant, or a purifier of the blood and humours, &c.*

The assertion that this or that medicine is resolvent, discutient, an exalter or depresser of sensibility, irritability, or the reproductive function, rests upon baseless hypothetical assumptions alone. It was in itself a false and hypothetical assumption, destitute of proof and of reality, that it was necessary *directly* to perform these operations in diseases at all. How then, in the name of reason, could it be ventured to ascribe these, in themselves nugatory virtues, to individual medicines, without proof, irrespective altogether of the fact they were almost never prescribed singly, but almost always only in combination with others? Every such assertion is a palpable lie.

What was ever seen *dissolved* or *resolved* in the interior of the human body by medicines? By what facts was such a power of dissolving *living* parts of the organism proved to be possible by drugs? Why is irrefragable evidence of the manifestation of this power by some substance not brought forward? Or why, since it is impossible to observe such *mechanical* and *chemical effects* of a drug *on living parts* in the undiscovered and undiscoverable penetralia of the organism, has not a sense of shame restrained men from publishing such inventions as truths and dogmas, and, with unblushing brow, falsely ascribing such actions to medicines, since error in the most serious and important of all earthly vocations, the healing of the sick, must have the most grievous consequences; and falsehood here is the greatest crime, being nothing less than high treason against humanity?

And what is there in the hidden internal parts of the living body to dissolve or dissipate which the human organism, when acted on by medicine proper for its recovery, cannot itself, when necessary, dissolve?

Is there anything actually present in the body to be dissolved from without, as the opinion implies? Has not our SÖMMERING proved that the swollen glands, which had hitherto always been considered to be obstructed, were, on the contrary, found to have their vessels greatly over-dilated. Has it not been established by careful experiment on healthy peasants that by the persevering use of KÄMPF'S clysters there may be produced in and discharged from their bowels those same abominable evacuations which KÄMPF, on hypothetical grounds, assumed to exist in the bodies of almost all patients affected by chronic disease, in the form of stoppage, infarctus, and accumulations; although he had

* When no other virtue could be attributed to a medicine, it must be at least an *evacuant*: evacuant in some way or other; for, without an evacuation—without an evacuation of the morbid matter which their grossly material conceptions of disease led them to seek in all diseases, they could not imagine that a medicine could effect a cure. Since, then, the generation and existence of a disease was, according to them, due to this hypothetical morbid matter, they bethought themselves of all the conceivable excretory passages from the body by which this lethal matter could be driven out by medicines; and the medicines had to do them the favour to take upon themselves the office of picking out and searching for this imaginary morbid matter from the numerous vessels and fluids, and of clearing it away by means of the urine, sweat, expectoration, or alvine discharge. These were the principal effects they desired and hoped from their remedies: this was the part all the medicines in the *Materia Medica* had to play.

first by his compound herbal decoctions, administered in the form of several hundred clysters, brought on, *secundum artem*, the unnatural condition of the bowels which produced these secretions, and then got them evacuated, to the horror of all beholders; and, unfortunately, the rest of the profession were almost without exception his followers, and in their mind's eye they now saw in almost all patients nothing but obstructions of the smallest vessels of the abdomen, infarctus and accumulations, regarded the senseless herb-mixtures of KÄMPF as really dissolvent and deobstruent, and clystered the poor patients, for the sake of an hypothesis, with the greatest vigour and perseverance, almost to death, so much so that it was a sin and a shame.

Now, supposing that these imaginary cases were indeed real, and that there could be something to dissolve and dissipate in the diseased human body, who has ever seen this dissolution or dissipation effected by the direct action of the medicine on the interior when the patient recovers, so that the vital force, which before presided over all the operations of the organism, had remained, in this instance, a passive spectator, and had allowed the medicine to work, unaided, upon the supposed obstructed and indurated parts, as a tanner operates on his hides?

By means of calomel, according to the history of a case,* a chronic vomiting that occurred after meals was removed. The cause of this vomiting was represented as nothing less than an induration of the stomach and pylorus; this the narrator of the case avers with the greatest effrontery, without adducing the slightest evidence in support of his position, only that he might attribute in this manner an unconditional resolvent power to calomel, and assume the honour to himself of curing a disease which is as rare as it is incurable. Another writert rants in the same imaginative strain about stomachache, and spasms in the stomach, eructation and vomiting in his patient being due to some organic disease of the stomach, scirrhus, indurations and tumours, and believes that as these were removed after drinking for a length of time decoction of *triticum repens* (and at the same time preserving a well-regulated diet and regimen?), that he has fully established that this herb can cure scirrhus of the stomach, of the existence of which in his case there was not the slightest proof. But stomachache, eructation and vomiting after meals, even when of long standing, are by no means rare maladies, and are often easily curable by an improved diet and regimen, and, alone, afford no proof of induration or scirrhus of the stomach or pylorus. This disease is accompanied by *much more serious* symptoms than pain, eructation and mere vomiting are.

This is, however, the highly commendable way in which a medicine is raised to the undeserved honour of being a resolvent, deobstruent, &c., remedy, namely, by blind conjecture and bold assumption of the presence of an important internal malady, never seen or capable of being proved to be there.

*

*

*

* *Hufeland's Journal*, 1815, Dec., p. 121

† In *Hufeland's Journal*, 1813, p. 63.

The *second source* of the virtues of drugs, as ascribed to them in the *Materia Medica*, has, it is alleged, a sure foundation, viz. *their sensible properties*, from which their action may be inferred. We shall see, however, what a turbid source this is.

I shall spare the ordinary medical school the humiliation of reminding it of the folly of those ancient physicians who, determining the medicinal powers of crude drugs from their *signature*, that is, from their colour and form, gave the testicle-shaped orchis-root in order to restore manly vigour; the *phallus impudicus*, to strengthen weak erections; ascribed to the yellow turmeric the power of curing jaundice, and considered *hypericum perforatum*, whose yellow flowers on being crushed yield a red juice (*St. John's blood*), useful in hæmorrhages and wounds, &c.; but I shall refrain from taunting the physicians of the present day with this absurdity, although traces of it are to be met with in the most modern treatises on *Materia Medica*.

I shall only allude to what is scarcely less foolish, to wit, the attempts, even of those of our own times, to guess the powers of medicines from their *smell* and *taste*.

They pretended, by dint of tasting and smelling at drugs, to find out what effect they would have on the human body; and for this they invented some general therapeutical expressions.

All plants that had a *bitter* taste should and must (so they decreed) have one and the same action, solely because *they tasted bitter*.

But what a variety even of bitter tastes there are! Does this variety not indicate a corresponding variety of action?

But how does the bitter taste obtain the honour awarded to it by the *Materia Medica* and practical physicians, that it is a *proof of the so-called stomachic and tonic powers of drugs, and an evidence of their similar and identical action*, so that, according to this arbitrary axiom, all the *amara* possess *no other medicinal action but this alone*?

Although some of them have besides the peculiar power of producing nausea, disgust, pain in the stomach and eructations in healthy individuals, and consequently of curing, homœopathically, an affection of a similar nature; yet each of them possesses peculiar medicinal powers quite different from these, which have hitherto been unnoticed, but which are often more important than those ascribed to them, and whereby they differ extremely from each other. Hence, to prescribe bitter-tasted things without any distinction, the one in place of the other, as if they all acted in the same manner; or thoughtlessly to mix them together in one prescription, and under the name of *bitters* (*extracta amara*) to administer them, as if they were indubitably identical medicines, having only the power of strengthening and improving the stomach, betrays the most wretched, rudest, routinism!

And if, as this dictatorial maxim of the authorities in *materia medica* and therapeutics would have us believe, the bitterness alone is sufficient to prove that everything that tastes bitter (*amara!*) is absolutely and solely strengthening, and improves the digestion, then must *colocynth*, *squills*, *boletus laricis*, the thick-barked, much-abused *angustura*, *eupatorium*, *saponaria*, *myrica gale*, *lupina*, *lactuca virosa*,

prussic acid, and *upas-poison*, all be equally entitled, as *bitters*, to rank among the tonic, stomachic medicines.

From this any one may easily see how irrational and arbitrary the maxims of the ordinary materia medica are, how near they are to downright falsehoods! And to make falsehoods the basis of our system of treating the sick—what a crime!

Cinchona bark was found to have a bitter and astringent taste. This was quite enough for them in order to judge of its inward powers. But now all bitter and astringent tasting substances and barks must possess *the same* medicinal powers as cinchona bark. Thus was the action of medicines on the human frame determined, in the materia medica, in the most unthinking and hasty manner from their taste alone! And yet it must and ever will be false, that willow bark, or a mixture of aloes and gall-nuts, have the *same* medicinal properties as cinchona bark. How many such *chinæ factitiæ*, which were to answer all the purposes of the true cinchona bark, have been publicly recommended, manufactured and sold by celebrated physicians, and administered with the greatest confidence to their patients by other physicians!

Thus, the life and health of human beings were made dependent on the opinion of a few blockheads, and whatever entered their precious brains went to swell the materia medica.

In the same manner a number of inconceivably dissimilar smells were jumbled together in *one* category, and all christened *aromatics*, in order that under this name a similar medicinal action might *conveniently* be attributed to them. They were, without the slightest hesitation or consideration, one and all pronounced to be *exalters of the forces* (excitants), *strengtheners of the nerves*, deobstruents, &c.

Thus the most imperfect, the most deceptive of all the senses of civilized man, that of *smell*,* which admits of the expression by words of so few perceptions of sensible differences—this should suffice to determine the dynamic properties of a medicine in the human organism; whilst all our senses together, employed with the utmost care, in the examination of a medicinal substance *with regard to its external properties*, do not give us any, not even the slightest information respecting this most important of all secrets, the internal, spiritual power possessed by natural substances to alter the health of human beings; in other words, respecting their true medicinal and healing power, which is so extremely different in every active substance from that of every other, and which can only be revealed when it is taken internally, and acts directly upon the vital functions of the organism!

Must mayflower, mint, angelica, arnica, sassafras, serpentaria, sandal, coriander, camomile, lovage, rosemary, necessarily have the same medicinal action, because, forsooth, the nose of the respectable teachers of materia medica is pleased to discover that they all have an aromatic smell?

Can a materia medica composed of such a jumble of dissimilar medicines, all highly important from the very variety of their action,

* Precisely the most powerful medicines, belladonna, digitalis, tartar emetic, arsenic, &c., have little or no smell.

show aught else than intemperate presumption, and dishonest, ignorant, self-complacency?

No handicraft, be it ever so mean, has been guilty of such wanton fictions with respect to the uses and powers of its materials and tools. The agent to be employed was, at all events, always tried upon smaller parts of the object it was intended to work upon, in order to ascertain what alterations it was capable of effecting on it before it was employed on a large scale in the precious work, where an error might be productive of serious injury. The calico bleacher tried the effects of chlorine, which is so destructive to vegetable matters, in the first instance on a small portion of cloth, and thereby avoided exposing all his stock of goods to danger. The shoemaker had previously convinced himself of the properties of the hempen thread, that it was stronger in the fibre, that, when exposed to damp, it filled the holes in the leather by its expansion more completely, and resisted putrefaction more powerfully than flax, before he preferred it to the latter for stitching all his shoes; and that, after all, was but cobbler's work!

But in the arrogant medicine of the common stamp, the medicines—the tools of the healing art—are employed without the least hesitation in the most important work which one man can perform for his brother man—a work whereon life and death, nay, sometimes the weal or woe of whole families and their descendants depends, namely, the treatment of disease; and the acquaintance with these remedies being derived solely from their deceptive outward appearance, and from the preconceived notions and desultory classifications of teachers of materia medica, there is the greatest danger of deception, of error, and of falsehood. But even then, as if to conceal the effect of each individual one, several remedies are given mixed together in one prescription, with no anxiety as to the inevitable result!

So much for the unfounded allegations respecting the general therapeutic virtues of the several medicines in the materia medica, which are all elevated to dogmas, on a foundation of blind guesswork, preconceived ideas, extraordinary notions and presumptuous fiction. So much for this *second* impure source of the materia medica, as it is called, hitherto in use!

*

*

*

Chemistry, also, has taken upon itself to disclose a source at which the general therapeutic properties of drugs are to be ascertained. But we shall soon see the impurity of this *third source* of the ordinary materia medica.

Attempts were made a century ago by GEOFFROY, but still more frequent have such attempts been since medicine became an art, to discover, by means of chemistry, the properties of remedies which could not be ascertained in any other way.

I shall say nothing about the merely theoretical fallacies of BAUME, STEFFENS and BURDACH, whereby the medicinal properties of medicines were *arbitrarily* declared to reside in their gaseous and certain other chemical constituents alone, and at the same time it was assumed in an equally arbitrary manner, *on mere conjecture*, that these hypothetical elementary constituents possessed certain medicinal powers, so

that it was really amusing to see the facility and rapidity with which those gentlemen could create the medicinal properties of every remedy out of nothing. As nature, trials on the living human organism, observations and experience were never appealed to, and mere fancy, expert fingers and overweening confidence were alone employed, it is easy to conceive that the whole affair was very soon settled.

No! I allude to the earnest aspirations, and the honest exertions of those of the present day, to arrive, by means of vegetable and animal chemistry, at a knowledge of the real pure action of medicines on the human frame, in which, as was deeply felt, the materia medica up to that period was miserably deficient.

True it is that chemistry—that art which reveals to us such astonishing miracles, appeared to be a much more *likely* source for obtaining information with respect to the properties of drugs than all the idle dreams and learned *salti mortali* of ancient and modern times, which we have just been considering; and many were infatuated with this expectation, yet, chiefly such as either did not understand chemistry (and sought much more from it than it could give or possessed), or knew nothing about medicine and its requirements, or were ignorant of both the one and the other.

Animal chemistry can merely separate from animal substances such inanimate matters as show a different chemical action with chemical reagents. But it is not these component parts of animal tissues, separated by animal chemistry, on which the medicines act, when they derange the health or cure the diseases of the living organism, either through their elementary parts, as the chemist would have us believe, or directly upon them. The fibrine, coagulable lymph, gelatine, organic acids, salts and earths, separated from muscular substance by chemical operations, differ *toto cælo* from the living muscle, endowed with irritability in its perfect organised state in the healthy and diseased individual; the matters separated from it have not the most distant resemblance to the living muscle. What information respecting the nature of the living organism, or the changes which the different medicines are capable of effecting on it when alive, can be derived from these separated inanimate portions? Or is the process of digestion (that wonderful transmutation of the most dissimilar kinds of food for the purpose of promoting the perfect development of the living individual in all the variety of his organs and humours) rendered in the slightest degree *comprehensible* from the discovery of a little soda and phosphatic salt in the gastric juice? Can even the material, not to speak of the dynamic, cause of a morbid digestion or nutrition be understood by what chemistry finds in the gastric juice, so that a sure method of treatment could be founded thereon? Nothing could be more futile than any expectation of this kind.

In like manner, in the chemical constituents shown by vegetable chemistry to exist in plants, even in such as possess the most powerful medicinal properties, there is nothing either to smell or taste which can express or reveal those so varied actions, which, experience shows us, each of these medicinal substances is capable of performing, in altering the state of an individual, whether in health or disease.

The water or oil distilled from the plant, or the resin obtained from it, is certainly not its active principle; this only resided, invisible to the eye, in those parts now extracted from it—the resin, the oil, the distilled water, and is *in itself* perfectly imperceptible to our senses. Its effects are manifested to our senses only when this distilled water, this oil, this resin, or, still better, the plant itself, is taken by the living individual, and when they act dynamically on the susceptible spiritual-animal organism in a spiritual manner.

Moreover, what medicinal action do the other parts which chemistry extracts from plants indicate, the vegetable fibrine, the earths, the salts, the gums, the albumen, &c., which, with few exceptions, are found almost uniformly in all plants, even those most opposite in their medicinal effects? Will the small quantity of oxalate of lime which chemistry extracts from rhubarb-root account for this medicine producing in healthy individuals such a morbidly altered sleep, and such a curious heat of the body without thirst, and for its curing similar morbid states?

What information can all these parts, though analysed ever so carefully by chemistry, give us, relative to the power of each individual plant virtually to alter the health of the living human organism in the most peculiar and various manners?

The chemist GREN, who knew nothing about medicine, in his *Pharmacology*, which is full of the most reckless assertions, thus holds forth to physicians: “The *knowledge* of the principles contained in medicines, which chemistry gives us, can alone determine the efficacy of remedies.”

Knowledge indeed! And what *knowledge* does chemistry give us with respect to the inanimate, speechless, component parts of medicines? Answer: It merely teaches their chemical signification; it teaches us that they act so and so with chemical reagents, and hence are called gum, resin, albumen, mucus, earths and salts of one kind or another; matters of vastly little importance to the physician. These appellations tell us nothing of the changes in the health of the living man which may be effected by the plant or mineral, each differing from the other in its peculiar invisible, internal, essential nature; and yet, forsooth, the whole healing art depends *on this alone!* The manifestations of the active spirit of each individual remedial agent during its medicinal employment on human beings can alone inform the physician of the sphere of action of the medicine as regards its curative power. The name of each of its chemical constituents, which in most plants are almost identical, teaches him nothing on this point.

That calomel, for example, consists of from six to eight parts of mercury, united by sublimation with one of muriatic acid—that when rubbed up with lime-water it becomes black, chemistry can teach us; but that this preparation can cause in the human being the well-known salivation with its peculiar odour; of this chemistry, as chemistry, knows nothing; this no chemistry can teach us. This dynamic relation of calomel to the human organism can only be learned from experience, derived from its medicinal employment, and from its internal administration, when it acts dynamically and specifically on

the living organism; and thus it is only actual experiment and observation relative to the action of medicinal substances on the living human subject that can determine their dynamical relations to the organism, in other words, their medicinal properties; but this chemistry, in whose operations merely inorganic substances are brought to act upon one another, can never do.

Chemistry can, indeed, give us the useless information that the leaves of belladonna are very similar in their chemical composition to cabbage and to a great many other vegetables, as they contain albumen, gelatine, extractive matter, green resin, vegetable acid, potash, calcareous and siliceous earths, &c. ; but if, as GREN asserts, the knowledge of the principal constituents, so far as they are known to chemistry by means of its reagents, that is, chemically, suffices to determine the medicinal properties of substances, it follows that a dish of belladonna must be just as wholesome and innocent an article of food as one of cabbage. Is that what the chemist means? And yet the chemistry which presumes to determine the medicinal properties of natural substances from their chemical composition cannot avoid asserting that the same medicinal powers are possessed by substances which are proved by analysis to consist of the same constituents; it cannot consequently help declaring cabbage and belladonna to be equally innocent vegetables or equally poisonous plants, thereby showing, as clear as day, the absurdity of its presumption, and its incompetence to judge of the medicinal powers of natural substances.

Do GREN and his followers not perceive that chemistry can only give chemical information with respect to the presence of this or that material component part of any physical body, and that these are consequently *to chemistry* merely chemical substances? Chemical analysis can tell us their action with chemical reagents, and this alone is its proper domain; but it can show us neither in its dissolving nor digesting alembics, neither in its retorts nor yet in its receivers, what dynamical changes any single medicine, when brought in contact with the living organism, can produce.

Each science can only judge and throw light on subjects within its own department; it is folly to expect from one science information upon matters belonging to other sciences.

The science of hydrostatics enables us to determine with precision the specific gravity of fine silver in comparison with that of fine gold; but it presumes not to fix the different commercial value of the one in comparison with that of the other. Whether gold have twelve, thirteen, or fourteen times the value of its weight of silver in Europe or in China hydrostatics can never tell; it is only the scarcity of, and the demand for, the one or the other that can determine their relative mercantile value.

In like manner, indispensable as a *knowledge of the particular form of plants, and the power of distinguishing them by their external appearance*, which constitutes *botany*, is to the true farmer, yet botany will never teach him whether a given plant is suitable or the reverse as food for his sheep or swine, nor will it inform him what grain or what root is best for making his horse strong or for fattening his ox; the botanical

systems of neither TOURNEFORT, nor HALLER, nor LINNÆUS, nor JUSSIEU, can tell him this ; pure, careful, comparative trials and experiments on the different animals themselves can alone give him the requisite information.

Each science can decide on such matters only as are within its own province.

What does chemistry find in the native magnet and the artificial magnetic rod? In the former it discovers nothing but a rich iron ore, intimately combined with silica and a small quantity of manganese ; in the latter, nothing but pure iron. No chemical reagent can discover, by the most minute chemical analysis, the slightest trace of the mighty magnetic power in either the one or the other.

But another science, natural philosophy, shows in its experiments the presence of this wonderful power in the native magnet and magnetized steel, as also its physical relation to the external world, its power of attracting iron (nickel, cobalt), the direction of one end of the magnetic needle towards the north, its deviation from the north pole in different decenniums and in different regions of the globe, at one time towards the west, at another towards the east, and the variety in its dip in different degrees of latitude.

The science of natural philosophy then is capable of telling something more respecting the magnet, and of discovering more of its powers, than chemistry can, namely, its magnetic power in a natural philosophical point of view.

But the knowledge of what is worth knowing about the magnet is not exhausted by chemistry and natural philosophy ; neither of these two sciences can detect anything in it beyond what belongs to their own province. Neither the range of the chemical nor that of the physical sciences can inform us what mighty, what peculiar, what characteristic effects the magnetic power is capable of producing on the health of the human body when brought into contact with it, and what curative powers peculiar to itself it possesses in diseases in which it is suitable ; of this chemistry and natural philosophy are equally ignorant ; this subject they must both abandon to the experiments and observations of the physician.

Now, as no science can pretend to that which can only be explained by another science without rendering itself ridiculous, I hope that medical men will gradually have the sense to see that the proper province of chemistry is merely to separate the chemical constituents of substances from each other, and to combine them together again (*thus affording technical aid to pharmacy*) ; I hope that they will commence to see that medicines do not exist for chemistry as medicines (*i. e.* agents capable of dynamically altering the health of an individual), but merely in so far as they are chemical substances (*i. e.* in so far as their component parts are to be regarded in a chemical light) ; that chemistry consequently can only give chemical information with respect to medicinal substances, but cannot tell what spiritual, dynamical changes they are capable of effecting in the health of the human being, nor what medicinal and curative powers each particular drug possesses and is capable of exercising in the living organism.

*

*

Finally, from the *fourth impure* ^{*} source flowed the *clinical* and *special therapeutic* indications for employment (*ab usu in morbis*) into the ordinary materia medica.

This, the most common of all the sources of the materia medica whence a knowledge of the curative powers of medicines was sought to be obtained, is what is termed the practice of physic, namely, *the employment of medicines in actual diseases*, whereby it was imagined that information would be obtained with respect to the diseases in which the different medicines were useful.

This source has been resorted to from the very beginning of the medical art, but has from time to time been relinquished in order to try and hit upon some more profitable mine for the knowledge required; but it was always had recourse to again, as it *appeared* the most natural method of learning the powers of medicines, and their exact uses.

Let us grant, for a moment, that this were the true way to discover their curative virtues; one would, at least, have expected that these experiments at the sick-bed would have been made with single, simple drugs only; because, by mixing several together, it would never be known to which among them the result was to be ascribed. But in the records of medicine we meet with few or no cases in which this so natural idea was ever carried into execution, viz. to give only one medicine at once in a disease in order to be certain whether it could produce a perfect cure in that disease.

It accordingly happened that, in almost every instance, a *mixture of medicines* was employed in diseases; and thus it was not and could never be ascertained *for certain*, when the treatment was successful, to which ingredient of the mixture the favourable result was due; in a word, *nothing at all* was learned from this method. If, on the contrary, the medicinal mixture proved of no avail, or, as usually happened, did harm, just as little could it be learned from this result to which of all the medicines the bad issue was attributable.

I know not whether it was an affectation of learning which induced physicians always to administer medicines mixed together in prescriptions as they are called, or whether it was their anxiety which made them fancy that a single remedy was too powerless and was not sufficient to cure the disease. Be this as it may, the folly of prescribing several remedies together has prevailed from the remotest antiquity; and immediately after HIPPOCRATES' time diseases were treated with a mixture of medicines instead of with one single medicine. Among the many writings falsely attributed to HIPPOCRATES, of which the greater part were written under his name, shortly after his death, principally by his two sons, DRACO and THESSALUS, as also by their sons, HIPPOCRATES the third and fourth, and among those works fabricated by the Alexandrians ARTEMIDORUS CAPITON and his kinsman DIOSCORIDES, in the name of HIPPOCRATES, there is not one practical treatise in which the prescriptions for diseases do not consist of several medicines, just as in the prescriptions of their immediate followers, those of more modern times, and those of the physicians of the present day.

But that from the employment of mixed prescriptions it cannot be at all ascertained what each individual remedy is capable of effecting in diseases, consequently, that no materia medica can be founded thereon, was first commenced to be perceived by physicians of later times; whereupon several zealously set about prescribing in a simple manner in order to ascertain experimentally in what diseases this or that medicine was efficacious. They also published cures which were said to have been effected by a single simple remedy.

But how was the execution of this apparently rational idea carried out? We shall see.

In order to do so I shall just run over what is to be found on this subject in the three volumes of *Hufeland's Journal* for 1813, 1814, and 1815, and shall show that the power of curing such and such diseases has merely been attributed to single drugs, without their having been employed simply and alone.* Consequently, this is a new piece of fallacy in the place of the old one with its acknowledged composite prescriptions.

That ulceration of the lungs has been cured by *phellandrium aquaticum* is pretended to be shown in the history of a case (*Hufeland's Journal*, August, 1813), whereby it appears (p. 110) that *tussilago*, *senega*, and *Iceland moss* were used at the same time. With what right can the advocate for this mode of treatment (which was so complex) exclaim, in conclusion:—"I am convinced that the man owes the recovery of his health to this remedy alone?"

Such was the sort of convictions that were produced by the impure source of ascribing virtues to simple medicinal substances in the materia medica!

In like manner (*ibid.*, February, 1813), a case of inveterate syphilis,

* It is true one single individual in all these three volumes, EBERS, instituted experiments with one single remedy only, in various diseases (*Hufeland's Journal*, September and October, 1813)—with arsenic alone. But what sort of experiments? Such as could throw no light on the curative powers of this substance. In the first place, the cases of intermittent fever in which he employed arsenic were not minutely described, and then the dose was such that it must have done much more harm than good. However, his candid acknowledgment of the harm it did is infinitely more praiseworthy than the many alleged cases of cure recorded by others, in which arsenic in the largest doses is said to have done nothing but good, and never the least harm. EBERS affirms that the doses he administered were so small, that, in most cases, they did not amount to one grain. To one patient he only gave $\frac{2}{5}$ ths of a grain within the twenty-four hours (p. 55), and her life was put in danger, whereby it may be perceived that even this minute dose is capable of producing the most fearful effects. Honestly-observing physicians have long known this; but EBERS, led astray by the materia medica, fancied that $\frac{2}{5}$ ths of a grain in twenty-four hours was a very small dose of arsenic. Pure experience tells us that it is a monstrous, a most unjustifiable dose in diseases! When was it ever shown that arsenic should be employed in doses of a grain, or even of a tenth of a grain, in diseases? Many experiments with small and still smaller doses (more and more diluted solutions) have shown that one drop which contains the decillionth of a grain of arsenic in solution, is, in many cases, much too strong a dose, even when arsenic is exactly suited for the case of disease. Had he known this he would not have been astonished that his $\frac{2}{5}$ ths of a grain put his patient's life in peril. Thus, from these trials, which are otherwise evidently very honest, nothing can be learnt, not even what arsenic cannot cure; for the enormous doses effectually prevented any good effect from taking place.

which would not yield to various mercurial preparations (it was, in fact, a mercurial disease !), was cured in four weeks by *ammonia*, along with which nothing, actually nothing, was employed—except *camphor* and *opium*!—Is that nothing?

An *epilepsy* (*ibid.*, 1813, March) was cured in fourteen months by *valerian* alone, nothing else being used at the same time—but *oleum tartari per deliquium*, *tinctura colocynthidis*, and baths of *acorus calamus*, *mint*, and other *aromatic* substances (pp. 52, 53). *Is that nothing?*

In another case of *epilepsy* (*ibid.*, p. 57) *valerian* alone effected a cure, but there were employed, besides, an ounce and a half of *pomegranate leaves*. *Is that nothing?*

Madness with nymphomania is said to have been cured by *drinking cold water alone* (*ibid.*, 1814, January). But *infusion of valerian* and *tinctura chinæ Whyttii* (p. 12) were very prudently administered along with it in order that the action of the cold water should be so completely masked as to be unrecognisable; and the same happened in the case of another patient, who used these powerful adjuvants only *less frequently* (p. 16).

TYMON (*ibid.*, 1814, August, p. 38) professes to have found *bleeding to syncope* a specific in *hydrophobia*. But, see! he gave at the same time 300 drops of *laudanum*, in clysters, *every two hours*, and rubbed in a *drachm of mercurial ointment every three hours*. *Does this prove venesection to be the only true remedy for hydrophobia?*

In like manner (*ibid.*, 1814, April) a *venesection*, followed by an hour of *syncope*, is said to have cured, solely and specifically, a case of *hydrophobia*; at the same time (p. 102), -however, there were *only administered strong doses of opium, James's powder, and calomel till salivation was produced*. *Is that nothing?*

If the case (*ibid.*, 1815, July, pp. 8—16) is to be a proof of the efficacy of *bleeding to syncope* in already developed *hydrophobia*, as the author would have it, *cantharides* should not have been applied, and still less should *mercurial ointment have been rubbed in every two hours*, and *large doses of calomel and opium given until violent salivation supervened*. It is ludicrous when the author adds (p. 20) that “the *calomel* was scarcely necessary.”

This art of surreptitiously obtaining for a favourite remedy the merit of a cure, when the other equally powerful drugs employed might at all events claim a share, is an established custom with ordinary physicians, it being particularly requested that the courteous reader will shut his eyes and allow the author to designate all the secondary means employed *inactive*.

A case of *tetanus* is reported (*ibid.*, 1814, September, p. 119) to have been cured by *cold water affusion alone*. It is true *opium* was at the same time employed; “as, however, the patient himself attributed the amendment to the *affusion alone*, to the *affusion* should the cure be ascribed.” This is what I call a pure source at which to learn the virtues of drugs!

In a similar manner (*ibid.*, 1815, September, p. 128) the healing power of *potash* in *croup* is established;* but along with it were used

* One case, in which *potash* is said to have been efficacious when administered

other very powerful substances ; for example, at the commencement of the (supposed?) disease two children were relieved by salt of tartar *in an infusion of senega root*. Is what properly pertains to two substances to be ascribed to the action of but one, the potash? According to what hitherto unheard-of system of logic?

In like manner *graphites* (*ibid.*, 1815, November, p. 40) is said to have cured a large number of *old fistulous ulcers*, and yet *corrosive sublimate was in the mixture!* The explanation in the note, that sublimate had already been tried in vain, is of no avail here: *it was not given alone*, but in combination with opium, a quantity of *decoctions of various woods*, and the favourite *china factitia*; it was consequently greatly or completely destroyed by the astringent parts of these accessory medicines, just as other metallic salts are thereby destroyed and decomposed, and consequently it could not demonstrate its curative powers in such a mixture. Still less can the apology, in the same note, for the addition of the mercurial to the graphites be received, "that the sublimate was merely to serve as an adjuvant here." Were this the fact, then must medicines act agreeably to the commands of the prescribing physician, not according to their natural powers; no! they must do exactly neither more nor less than what the physician commanded and permitted them to do. Can arrogance and presumption be carried farther than this? What man of sound intellect can attribute such slavish obedience to medicinal substances, which act according to eternal laws? Did the author wish to see whether graphites could prove efficacious by itself, and to convince his readers of this, he ought to have given it *alone*: but if he add to the graphites corrosive sublimate this must perform what corrosive sublimate can and from its very nature *must*, not what the prescribing physician pleases that it shall or shall not do. Here again we have a case from which nothing can be learnt. Graphites is represented as having alone proved serviceable, and yet that tremendously powerful medicinal substance, corrosive sublimate, was used along with it.

The cure of a case of florid pulmonary consumption by means of charcoal powder is, if possible, still more unfounded. Here the limewood charcoal was *never employed alone*, but always *in conjunction with foxglove*. So then the foxglove in the mixture has no action? None at all? and yet a medicine of such mighty power! Do the authors of such observations deceive themselves, or do they mean to make game of us?

Angelica root is said (*ibid.*, 1815, April, p. 19) to have cured a *dropsy*, properly speaking an unknown case of disease with swelling (The *quid-pro-quo*-giving pathology collects together all diseases having the most distant resemblance in this respect under the name of "*dropsy*."). But, no! *tincture of opium*, *æther*, and, finally, *calamus*, were used in addition to the tincture of angelica. Can any rational man lay to the account of the angelica alone the issue of this case?

No one will deny that the mineral water of Driburg has great medicinal powers, but when the cures related in *Hufeland's Journal*, 1815, April, pp. 75, 80, 82, are ascribed to it alone, we must declare alone was that of a child in the country, *which the author did not see*, and which, from the description alone, he *suspected* to be this disease.

these statements to be false, *as so many other strong medicines were used along with it*; nor can the pretended cure of a case of spasms in the stomach with frequent vomiting by this water (pp. 85 to 93), nor that of hypochondriasis and hysteria (pp. 94 to 97), prove anything in favour of the curative virtue of Driburg water, partly on account of the ambiguity and vagueness of these two names of diseases, but principally on account of the constant employment of other medicines at the same time. Were we to receive these cases as proofs of the efficacy of the mineral water, we might, with equal justice, give to a single man the credit of having alone lifted a large rock, without reckoning his many active co-operators and the helpful machines employed. It would be ridiculous to ascribe to one only that which was done by all in conjunction.

These are a few samples from among the multitude I might adduce from the writings of the more modern physicians, samples of nominally simple treatment of diseases, each of which was said to have been cured with one single remedy—in order to obtain at last a knowledge of its true powers,—but along with which there was always employed some medicine or other often more powerful than itself; and although the physician should protest ever so vehemently that “that one medicine” to which he would fain attach all the glory of the cure, “*alone did it, he firmly believes,*” “the patient himself ascribed the good effects to this remedy alone,” “to it *alone he entrusted the cure,*” “he *only* employed the second medicine as an adjuvant,” or, “it had once before been employed without effect;” yet all these shufflings will not avail to persuade a rational man that the cure was owing to that medicine *alone* to which the partiality of the physician would award the honour of the cure, if other remedies, or even one single other remedy, have been used in the treatment. It must ever remain untrue that the cure is due to this remedy alone; and the materia medica which shall ascribe such a curative power to this remedy, on the authority of such an impure observer as this, propagates sheer falsehoods which must inevitably be fraught with the most unhappy consequences to humanity.

I will not deny that the cures of which I have just adduced examples did *approach* towards simplicity. They certainly came *nearer, much nearer* to the treatment of a disease with one single remedy (without which mode of proceeding we can never be sure that the medicine was the real instrument in effecting the cure), than those of ordinary routine practitioners, who make it a glory to administer to their patients several complex prescriptions, one after the other, or even to prescribe daily one or two fresh mixtures.

But to have approached *merely nearer* to the administration of single remedies implies that the true mark has been actually and completely *missed*. Were it not so, then might we congratulate a person on his good fortune whose number in the lottery differed by a single cipher from that which won the highest prize; or a sportsman whose shot has gone within a hair's breadth of his game; or a shipwrecked mariner who would have escaped shipwreck had he been a single finger's breadth farther from the fatal rock.

What credence do the assertions in the ordinary *materia medica* with respect to the virtues of drugs *ab usu in morbis* deserve? What shall we say to its recommendation of drugs in this or that disease when we know that the *materia medica* has obtained its information thereupon from such observations; sometimes indeed merely from the titles of the recorded observations of physicians who scarcely ever treated with one single remedy, but generally with a mixture of drugs, whereby as much uncertainty existed as to which among them the result was to be ascribed to, as if, like the routine practitioner, they had prescribed a great hotch-potch of medicines? What shall we say to the curative powers ascribed with so much confidence by the *materia medica* to simple medicinal substances, seeing that these were almost never employed singly? We can say naught but this: among a thousand such allegations and commendations scarcely one deserves credence, whether they refer to general therapeutical or to clinical or special therapeutical matters. Hence it is undeniable that *to ascribe any powers to a medicinal substance which was never tested purely, that is, unless along with others, consequently was as good as never tested at all, is to be guilty of deception and falsehood.*

*

*

*

“What if all physicians were to agree from this time henceforth to turn over a new leaf, and to prescribe in every disease only one single simple medicine? Would we not, by this means, ascertain what each medicine is capable of curing?”

This will never happen as long as a HUFELAND lives, who considers the statements of the ordinary *materia medica*, though derived from the impure sources, to be truths, and seriously defends the employment of a mixture of many medicines in diseases, imagining that “one medicine cannot suffice for all the indications in a disease; several must be given at once in order to meet the several indications.”

This statement, as pernicious as it is well meant, rests upon two perfectly erroneous premisses, *the first*, whereby it is taken for granted “that the baseless declarations with respect to the virtues of simple drugs in practical works, and in the *materia medica* compiled from them, were well founded; and consequently, that they were *really* capable of meeting the indications presented by the case in which they were prescribed” (which, as we have shown, and shall again show, is false); *the second*, “that several medicines should be prescribed at once in order to satisfy the several indications in a disease, for this reason, because a single medicine can do little more than respond to a single indication, but not to several or many.”

But what does the ordinary *materia medica* know about the vast sphere of action of a simple medicinal substance, that *materia medica* which, from impure observations of the result of the employment of *several medicines* in one disease, attributes to a drug whatever powers it has pleased the physician arbitrarily to ascribe to a single ingredient or the mixture; which never subjected the powers of a simple medicinal substance to a pure trial, that is, on a healthy individual not affected with any symptoms of disease? Does that mixture of falsehoods and half truths which the *materia medica* has scraped together from prescribers

of compound medicines, in diseases of which merely the pathological name but no accurate description is given,—does this comprise the whole extent of the sphere of action which the Almighty has bestowed on His instruments of cure? No! He has implanted in His healing instruments undiscovered (but certainly discoverable) miracles of His wisdom and goodness, in order that they may prove beneficial and helpful to His beloved children of mankind, in a far greater measure than was ever dreamt of by the short-sighted materia medica of the old school.

*

*

*

But though it is certain that a single medicine at once is always sufficient for the rational and appropriate treatment of a disease, I am far from advising the medical world, *on that account*, to prescribe simply, that is, a single medicine in each disease, *in order to ascertain what medicine is useful in this, what in that, disease*, so that thereupon a materia medica, or treatise on the virtues of drugs *ab usu in morbis*, should be formed.

Far be it from me to advise anything of the kind, notwithstanding that this idea might seem, and has seemed, to ordinary physicians to promise the best results.

No! not the slightest useful addition can be either now or ever made to our knowledge of the powers of drugs, with regard to their *usus in morbis*, from observations on cases of disease even with single medicines.

This were just as foul a source as all the others above mentioned hitherto employed. No useful truth, with respect to the curative powers of each individual medicine, could flow from it.

I shall explain myself.

Such a mode of testing medicines in diseases were only possible in two ways. Either a single drug must be tried in all diseases in order to ascertain in which of them it is efficacious, or all drugs must be tried in a particular disease in order to ascertain which remedy can cure it most certainly and most perfectly.

And, first, with regard to the latter of these ways; and from it may be inferred what reliance can be placed on the former.

By an infinite number of trials of all imaginable simple substances used in domestic practice, in a *well-defined disease which shall constantly present the same characters*, a true, certainly efficacious, specific remedy for the greater number of individuals and their friends suffering from the *same disease might* certainly be discovered, though only *casu fortuito*.

But who knows how many centuries the inhabitants of deep valleys were forced to suffer from their *goîtres* before accident, after thousands of drugs and domestic nostrums had been tried in vain, put it into the head of an individual, that *roasted sponge* was the best thing for it; at all events it was not until the thirteenth century that ARNAULT of Villeneuve noticed its *power of curing goître*.

It is well known that for many years after its first invasion the *venereal disease* was treated in the most unsuccessful manner by the physicians of the schools, by starvation, by purgatives, and other useless

remedies which had been employed to combat the Arabian leprosy, until at last, after many attempts and repeated trials of an innumerable multitude of things by empirical physicians on many thousands of patients who sought their aid, *mercury* was hit upon, and proved itself specific in this dreadful scourge, in spite of all the violent theoretical opposition of the pedantic physicians of the Arabian school.

The intermittent fever endemic in the marshy regions of South America, which has a great resemblance to our own *marsh ague*, had long been treated by the Peruvians, probably after innumerable trials of other drugs, with *cinchona bark*, which they found to be the most efficacious remedy, and which was first made known by them as a febrifuge to Europeans in the year 1638.

The bad consequences resulting from blows, falls, bruises and strains were long endured ere chance revealed to the labouring classes, who principally suffered from such accidents, the specific virtues of *arnica* in such cases; at least FRANZ JOEL was the first who, in the sixteenth century, makes mention of its virtues, and, in the eighteenth century, they were more particularly described by J. M. FEHR and J. D. GOHL after they had become generally recognised.

Thus, after thousands upon thousands of blind trials with innumerable substances upon, perhaps, millions of individuals, the suitable, the specific remedy is at last discovered *by accident*. In order to discover the remedies for the few maladies mentioned above there was no necessity for the employment on the part of indolent man of that reason and mature knowledge which the Almighty has given to him in order to enable him to free himself from those inevitable natural and other evils involving his health—the vast multitude of diseases;—in fact, no true medical knowledge at all was required. *Mere experimenting* with all imaginable substances which might come into the head or hands was undoubtedly *sufficient* (to be sure after the lapse of perhaps hundreds of years) to enable him to discover, by accident, a suitable remedy, which never afterwards belied its specific power.

These few specifics for these few diseases constitute all the truth which is contained in the voluminous materia medica in common use; and these are, for the most part, I may say, almost entirely, derived from domestic practice.

“But if specific remedies, which were always serviceable in the above diseases, were discovered in this way, why could not some remedies against all the remaining innumerable diseases be discovered by similar experiments?”

Because all other diseases only present themselves as individual cases of disease differing from each other, or as epidemics which have never been seen before, and will never be seen again in exactly the same form. The constant specific remedies in those few diseases we have mentioned were capable of being discovered by means of trying every imaginable medicinal substance, only because the thing to be cured, *the disease*, was of a *constant character*;—they are diseases which always remain the same; some are *produced by a miasm which continues the same* through all generations, such as the venereal chancre disease; others have *the same exciting causes*, as the ague from marshy exhala-

tions, the goître of the inhabitants of deep valleys and their outlets, and the bruises caused by falls and blows.

Had it been possible, by blind trials of all imaginable substances, to discover accidentally the suitable (specific) remedy for each of the innumerable other diseases, then must they all have been as *constant* in their nature, have appeared always in the same manner and in the same form, have presented themselves always as maladies of unvarying character, like those few diseases we have mentioned.

Only for a want of a constant character can we suppose a supply of a constant character.

That it was requisite, in order to find out empirically the proper remedy, that all diseases for which the specific was sought should be identical and preserve an invariable fixed character, appears not only to have been surmised, but to have been deeply felt by the medical community of all practical schools. They imagined that they must represent to themselves the various diseases of humanity in certain fixed forms before they could hope to discover for each a suitable, trustworthy remedy, and this (as they knew no other better—scientific—way of finding the fitting medicine in diseases) by means of experimenting on them with all known drugs,—a method which had succeeded so well in the few fixed diseases above alluded to.

This undertaking, to arrange all other diseases in a certain fixed classification, appeared to them at first certainly very plausible and practicable.

In order to set about it, they conceived the idea of considering all those from among the vast array of diseases, which bore any resemblance to each other, as one and the same disease; and having provided them with a name, and given them a place in their nosological works, they were not deterred by the constantly occurring differences in their appearance from declaring them to be definite forms of disease, which they must always have before them, in order thereby to be able to discover, as they flattered themselves, a particular remedy for each disease.

Thus they collected the innumerable cases of disease into a few arbitrarily formed classes of diseases, without reflecting that nature is immutable, whatever false notions men may form of her. In like manner, the polyhedral kaleidoscope held before the eye arranges in one illusory picture a number of external very different objects, but if we look behind it into nature we discover a great variety of dissimilar elements.

It is no excuse to say that this arbitrary and unnatural amalgamation of diseases of nominally constant character was framed with the good intention of thus discovering for each separately a sure remedy, by means of trying on them the large number of known drugs, or by accident. *As was to have been expected*, there were found in this way no sure remedial agents for these artificially classified diseases; for we cannot imagine any real weapons to combat figments and phantoms of the imagination!

*

*

All the uses and virtues, therefore, which the materia medica ascribes

to different medicines, in these surreptitious and fictitious kinds of diseases, cannot make the slightest pretence to certainty.

What advantage has been gained in so many centuries, with all the host of new and old medicines, over the artificial nosological classes of diseases, and names of diseases? What remedies have been found that can be relied on? Is it not now as it was long ago,—2300 years ago,—that by the employment of all the various drugs in the innumerable cases of disease which occur in nature, some are, it is true, much altered, generally, however, for the worse, and but few are cured by them? And was it possible, even in this enormous space of time, that it could be otherwise, that it could be improved, as long as the old system remained as it was, with its *imaginary thing to be cured, and imaginary virtues of the instruments for effecting the cure, and its ignorance of their true, pure action?* How could really useful truths spring from the employment of the latter against the former?

Let it not be alleged, “that not unfrequently many a severe disease—which some called by one, others by a different pathological name—was cured as if by a miracle, by a simple domestic remedy, or by some medicine or prescription which accidentally fell into the hands of the physician.”

No doubt this sometimes happened; no well-informed man would deny it. But from this we can learn nothing but what we all know already, “that medicines can cure diseases;” but from these *casus fortuiti* nothing is to be learnt; as yet they occupy an isolated position in history, altogether useless for practice.

Our congratulations must only be bestowed on the sufferer who reaped advantage from this rare godsend, and was cured quickly (and lastingly?) by this *accidental* remedy. But from this wonderful cure nothing at all is learned; not the slightest addition has thereby been made to the resources of the healing art.

On the contrary, these very chance cases of accidental cures, when they have occurred to physicians, have done most to fill the materia medica with false seductive declarations respecting the curative actions of particular medicines ab usu in morbis.

For, as the ordinary physician seldom or never describes the case of disease correctly, and, indeed, considers the circumstantial description of a case of disease in all its symptoms as useless, if he cannot bestow on it a pathological name (the illusory representation of a disease above alluded to), so he does not fail to apply some illusory pathological name to his chance case, which, together with his prescription, or the single remedy in the mixture to which alone he ascribes the cure, straightway finds its way into the materia medica, which, moreover, is incapable of making use of anything but mere pathological names of diseases in its account of the uses of medicines.

He who, thereafter, is inclined to regard a case occurring to himself as the same pathological species of disease (and why should he not? the schools teach him to do so), has nothing to do but to resort immediately to this magnificent receipt, this splendid specific, at the bidding of its first recommender, or by the advice of the materia medica. But he certainly has, under the same illusory pathological

name, a case before him vastly different in the detail of its symptoms, and hence happens what was inevitable, the medicine does no good ; it does harm, as might have been anticipated.

This is the impure, this is the unhallowed source of all the declarations respecting the curative virtues of medicines ab usu in morbis in the ordinary materia medica, whereby every imitator is led astray.

Had the so-called observers communicated to the world those cases of lucky chance cures, *only describing minutely* the case of disease, *with all its symptoms*, and mentioning the remedy employed—which they almost never did—they had at least written truth ; and the materia medica (finding no pathological name attached) had not been able to glean any lies from them. They had, I say, written truth, which, however, would only have been useful in one single way, namely, to teach every future physician the exact case of disease beyond which the remedy, in order to prove useful, should not be employed ; and thus no false, and consequently unsuccessful, imitation would have occurred. From such an accurate description it would have been evident to all future physicians that the same, *the exact same*, case of disease *never recurs* in nature, consequently could never again be cured miraculously.

Thus we would have been spared all the many hundred delusive accounts of the curative actions of particular drugs in the ordinary materia medica, *whose truthfulness and honesty has hitherto consisted, and still consists, in this, that it has faithfully re-echoed whatever authors have chosen to invent with respect to the general therapeutical virtues of drugs, and has accepted, as genuine coin, their alleged special therapeutical powers ab usu in morbis, ascertained from accidental cases of cure*, by associating the specific pathological name of a disease bestowed on his case by the so-called observer, with, as the curative agent, the presumed single medicine to which, among all the drugs employed in the compound prescription, the physician chose principally, if not entirely, *to entrust and ascribe* the successful result.

So turbid and impure are the sources of the ordinary materia medica, and so null and void its contents !

What a healing art, with such ill-understood medicines !

From the circumstance that constant remedies have already been discovered for those diseases, few though they be,* which have a constant character, one might infer, that for all diseases of a constant character, constant (specific) remedies might be found.

And indeed, since the only trustworthy way, the homœopathic, has been pursued with honesty and zeal, the specific remedies for several of the other constant diseases have already been discovered.†

In order to treat successfully the other cases of disease occurring in

* To be sure this was only effected by blind trials of all imaginable drugs ; for hitherto a scientific mode of making such discoveries has been entirely wanting in medicine.

† In this homœopathic way, from a consideration of the symptoms of the smooth scarlet fever, with bright erysipelatous redness of the skin, which formerly prevailed in Europe from time to time, as a contagious epidemic (but which has been, since 1800, almost totally supplanted by the *purpura miliaris*, which came from the Netherlands into our country, and has been improperly confounded with scarlet fever by physicians

man, and which, be they acute or chronic, differ so vastly among each other, if they cannot be referred for curative purposes to some primary disease which is constant in its character, they must each be regarded as a peculiar disease, and a medicine which in its pure effects on the healthy body shows symptoms similar to the totality of the symptoms of the case before us must be administered in order to effect a cure.

This improved healing art, *i. e.* the homœopathic, draws not its knowledge from those *impure sources of the materia medica hitherto in use*, pursues not that antiquated, dreamy, false path we have just pointed out, but follows the way consonant with nature. It administers *no* medicines to combat the diseases of mankind *before* testing experimentally their pure effects; that is, observing what changes each can produce in the health of a healthy man—this is *pure materia medica*.

Thus alone can the power of medicines on the human health be known; thus alone can their true importance, the peculiar action of each drug, be exhibited clearly and manifestly, without any fallacy, any deception, independent of all speculation; in their ascertained symptoms all their curative elements lie disclosed; and among them may be found a signalisation of all the cases of disease which each fitting (specific) remedy is capable of curing.

According to this improved system of medicine, cases of disease, in all their endless variety of appearance (if they cannot be traced back to some more profoundly rooted primary disease of constant character),

who knew not the latter disease), I found the specific curative and prophylactic remedy for this true, smooth scarlet fever in the smallest doses of *belladonna*, which has the power of producing a very similar fever, with a similar lobster-red colour of the skin.

So, also, from a thorough consideration of the symptoms presented by the *purpura miliaris* just mentioned, in the particular character of its purely inflammatory fever, with agonising anxiety and restlessness, I found that *aconite* must be the specific remedy (occasionally alternated with raw coffee); and experience has confirmed the truth of the remark.

The symptoms of *croup* are to be found in the pure materia medica, among the symptoms produced by *burnt sponge* and *hepar sulphuris*; and, see! these two alternately, and in the smallest dose, cure this frightful disease of children, as I first discovered.

No known medicine is so capable of producing a state similar to that of the epidemic *whooping-cough* as the *sundew*; and this disease, which, notwithstanding all the exertions of allopathic physicians, either becomes chronic or terminates fatally, is cured in a few days in a certain and safe manner, as I first showed, by the smallest portion of a drop of the decillion-fold dilution of the juice of *drosera rotundifolia*.

What physician before me, and before the publication of the "*Materia Medica Pura*," was able to cure radically the constitutional and local sycotic condylomatous disease? They were content with removing the morbid growths by the cautery, the knife, or the ligature, as often as they appeared externally, but none succeeded in *curing* the disease. The symptoms of *thuja occidentalis* taught me, however, that it must cure this disease; and, behold! a very small dose of its highly diluted juice actually cures the internal disease, so that the external growths vanish also, showing the cure to be radical.

With an infinity of empirically chosen drugs the allopathist attacks the autumnal dysentery, but with what miserable success! The symptoms of *corrosive sublimate*, however (*vide* the "*Materia Medica Pura*"), resemble so closely those of this disease, that this medicine must be its specific remedy; and experience convinced me, many years since, that a single dose, consisting of a small portion of a drop of the trillion-fold dilution of *mercurius sublimatus corrosivus* is sufficient to produce a rapid and complete cure.

must be regarded in every instance as new, and never before seen ; they must be noted exactly as they present themselves, with all the symptoms, accidents, and altered sensations discoverable in them by all the senses ; and a remedy must be selected which, as has been shown by previous experiments of its action on the perfectly healthy, is capable of producing symptoms, accidents, and altered sensations most similar to those of the case under treatment ; and such a medicine, given in a very small dose, cures, as experience teaches, much better and more perfectly than any other method of treatment.

This doctrine of the pure effects of medicines promises no delusive, fabulous remedies for names of diseases, imagines no general therapeutic virtues of drugs, but unostentatiously possesses the elements of cure for diseases accurately known (that is, investigated in all their symptoms) ; and he who will take the trouble to select the remedy for a disease by the rule of the most perfect similarity will ever find in it a pure inexhaustible source whence he may derive the means for saving the lives of his fellow-men.

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

LEIPZIG, *April*, 1817 ; and
CÖTHEN, *January*, 1825.

A REMINISCENCE.¹

As long as accurate observation, unwearied research, and careful comparison have failed to demonstrate really constant primary maladies for the amazing number of morbid phenomena and cases of disease occurring in the human subject, which nature appears to produce in endless variety and very dissimilar to one another, so long evidently must every single disease as it occurs be homœopathically treated according to the array of symptoms that show themselves in each case, whereby, however, they will all be infinitely better removed than by all the routine treatment that has hitherto prevailed in ordinary practice.

The adherents of the dominant school of medicine imagined that they would best succeed with the treatment of that great variety of morbid phenomena, if they arbitrarily drew up upon paper a list of types of disease, which should represent and include within them all the cases of disease that were met with at the sick-bed. They gave the name of *pathology* to this performance of theirs.

Seeing the impossibility of efficaciously treating every case of disease according to its individuality, they imagined that their business was to select from the apparently infinite variety of different diseases which nature displays, a number of diseased states, all resembling each other in having some particular prominent symptom in common, as fundamental forms, and, having assigned to them general symptoms that were of not unfrequent occurrence in diseases and bestowed on them special names, to give them out for constant, distinct diseases, that always remained the same. These forms of disease, manufactured by themselves, they asserted to constitute the whole range of the world of disease, in other words, *pathology*, in order that they might be able to lay down special modes of treatment for these their artificial morbid pictures, and this constituted the science of *therapeutics*.

Thus they made a virtue of necessity, but they did not consider the evil that must arise from this perversion of nature, they did not reflect that this arbitrary procedure that did violence to nature, after having

¹ From vol. iv, 2nd edit., 1825.

grown old by being propagated through thousands of years, would at length come to be regarded as a symbolical, unimprovable work.*

The physician who was called in to a case, to determine, as the rules of his art enjoined, the nosological name of the disease his patient laboured under, must take for granted, in reference to some symptoms that the pathological works describe as belonging to this form of disease, that they are merely accidentally absent in his patient, that *might* very well have been there, *although they were not*—the remaining often very numerous and serious sufferings and symptoms which the patient was really affected with, but which do not occur in the definition of the nosological name in the pathological work, he must, so the rules of his art required, regard as unessential, as accidental, as unimportant, as wild, exuberant offshoots, so to speak—symptoms of symptoms—which he need not pay attention to.

It was only by such extraordinary capricious adding to the actual morbid state, and equally capricious paring down of it, that the adherent of the arbitrary old school succeeded in concocting the list of diseases recorded in nosological works, and in practice demonstrating that his patient laboured under one of the diseases in this nosological system, of which nature never thought when she made him ill.

“What do we care,” say the medical teachers and their books, “what do we care about the presence of many other diverse symptoms that are observable in the case of disease before us, or the absence of those that are wanting? The physician should pay no attention to such empirical trifles; his practical tact, the penetrating glance of his mental eye† into the hidden nature of the malady, enables him to determine at the very first sight of the patient what is the matter with him, what pathological form of disease he has to do with, and what name he has to give it, and his therapeutic knowledge teaches him what prescription he must order for it.”

Thus then were prepared by that human piece of manufacture termed pathology those illusory pictures of disease which were transferred *lege artis* to the patient, and falsely attributed to him, and this it was that rendered it so easy for the physician to recall to his memory without hesitation a couple of prescriptions which the clinical therapeutics (of the prescription manual) had in readiness for this name.

But how did the prescriptions for these names of diseases originate? Were they communicated by some divine revelation?

My dear sir, they are either formulas prescribed by some cele-

* It is only a pity that this fond dream is dispelled when we look at the various systems of pathology with their different names and dissimilar descriptions of disease, when we look at the hundred and fifty definitions of fever, and the very various modes of treatment in the many works on therapeutics, which all lay equal claim to infallibility. Which of all of them is right? Is not the unnatural, unreal, apocryphal character of all apparent?

† What honest man not endowed with clairvoyance could boast of possessing a mental eye which should enable him to penetrate through flesh and bone into that hidden essential nature of things that the Creator of mankind alone understands, of which mortal man would have no conception, for which he would have no words, if it were laid open to him? Does not such pretension reach the climax of boastful charlatany and mendacious delusion?

brated practitioner for some case or other of disease to which he has arbitrarily given this nosological name, which formulas consist of a variety of ingredients, *known to him no doubt by name*, that came into his head and were put by him into an elegant form by the aid of that important art which is called *the art of prescribing (ars formulas concinnandi recteque concipiendi)*, whereby the requirements of chemical skill and pharmaceutical rules were attended to, if not the welfare of the patient ;—one or several receipts of this kind for the given case, under the use of which the patient at least did not die, but—thanks to heaven and his good constitution !—gradually recovered. These are therefore receipts taken from the writings of illustrious practitioners ; or they are formulas which, at the request of some publisher who well knew how capitally prescription manuals sell, were fabricated in a garret, off-hand, for the pathological names, by some willing soul in his pay, who was well skilled in the *ars formulas concinnandi*, and who was guided in his labour by the account of the virtues that the lying works on *Materia Medica* have liberally attributed to the several medicinal substances.

But if the physician found the disease in his patient too unlike any of the pathological forms of disease to permit him to give it a definite name of this sort, it was admissible for him, according to his books, to assume for the malady a more remote and concealed origin, in order to establish a treatment thereupon (on this assumption). Thus, supposing the patient at some former period had suffered from pain (no matter what kind) in the back, his disease was unhesitatingly ascribed to concealed or suppressed hæmorrhoids—if he had had a tense abdomen, mucous excrements, anorexia alternating with bulimia, or even only itching in the nose, his disease was called a worm disease ; or if he had occasionally had pains (no matter what kind) in the limbs, his disease was pronounced to be concealed or immature gout, and against this fancied internal morbid cause the treatment was directed. If there were attacks of pain in the abdomen, spasm must be to blame for them ; if there was frequent determination of blood to the face, or if the nose bled, the patient was decidedly too full-blooded ; if the patient grew very thin during the treatment, as he naturally would, marasmus had to be combated ; if he was at the same time of a very sensitive disposition, nervous weakness was the enemy to be attacked ; if he suffered from cough, then concealed catarrh or a tendency to phthisis was in the background ; if the patient sometimes felt pains in the right side of the abdomen, or even only in the right scapula, it was undoubtedly concealed inflammation or hidden induration of the liver that was to be taken into consideration. An old cutaneous disease or an ulcer on the leg must, in order that the treatment should be directed against it, be attributed either to some herpetic humour or to some scrofulous virus, and a chronic prosopalgia must of course be ascribed to the cancerous virus. After having in vain treated first this then the other fancied hidden morbid state according to the directions of the clinical books, and after all the mineral waters, *which are said to be useful in some indefinite manner for everything*, had been visited, nothing else remained but to view the case as one of infarctus of the abdomen

and obstruction of the minute vessels of that part according to the idea of the formerly celebrated KÄMPF, and to torture the patient, in KÄMPF's fashion, with injections into the colon of hundreds of his absurd mixtures of vegetable decoctions, until he had got enough of them.

In consequence of the ease with which conclusions relative to the essential nature of diseases were come to, there could, thank heaven ! never be any lack of plans of treatment whereby the days of suffering of the patient might be fully occupied (for there are prescriptions in plenty for all names of diseases), as long as his purse, his patience, or his life lasted.

“But no! we can go to work in a more learned and sagacious manner, and investigate and conjecture upon the maladies that afflict mankind in the profundity and concealment of abstract views of life, as to whether, in the case before us, the arterial, the venous or the nervous system, the sensibility, the irritability or the reproductive function suffer *quantitatively more or less* (for we purposely avoid considering the infinite number of *qualitative* varieties from which these three manifestations of the vitality may suffer, in order not to burthen ourselves to a still greater extent with the labour of research and conjecture); we merely *make a guess* as to whether these three dimensions of vitality are in a state either of excessive depression or excessive exaltation. If we are of opinion that the first, second, or third of them is suffering from one or other of these states of *too high* or *too low*, we may boldly proceed to manœuvre against it, according to the plan of the new iatro-chemical sect, which imagined ‘that nitrogen, hydrogen, and carbon alone constituted the souls of medicines, that is, the only active and curative thing in them; that, moreover, carbon, nitrogen, and hydrogen could at pleasure regulate and screw up or screw down (potentize and depotentize) the irritability, the sensibility, and the reproductive function, consequently (if the premisses are correct) the whole vitality, and therefore they were capable of curing all diseases.’—’Tis only a pity that they are not yet agreed as to whether external agents act by means of their *identity* with or their *contrariety* to the component parts of our organism !”

But in order that medicines should really contain these elementary principles, which, as far as was known, they did not hitherto possess, they were one holiday evening formally ascribed to them at the desk, and, in a system of *materia medica* specially created for this purpose, it was decreed how much carbon, nitrogen, and hydrogen each medicinal substance should henceforth contain.

Could medical caprice go farther, or trifle more sinfully with human life?

But how long shall this irresponsible playing with human life still last?

After three and twenty centuries of such a criminal mode of procedure, now that the whole human race seems to be awaking in order powerfully to vindicate its rights, shall not the day begin to dawn for the deliverance of suffering humanity which has hitherto been racked with diseases, and in addition tortured with medicines admini-

stered without rhyme or reason, and without limit as to number and quantity, for imaginary diseases, in conformity with the wildest notions of physicians proud of the antiquity of their sect ?

Shall the pernicious jugglery of routine treatment still continue to exist ?

Shall the entreaty of the patient, to listen to the account of his sufferings, vainly resound through the air unheard by his brethren of mankind, without exciting the helpful attention of any human heart ?

Or can the so remarkably different complaints and sufferings of each single patient indicate anything else than the peculiarity of his disease ? If not, what can this distinct voice of nature, which expresses itself in terms so appropriate to the various symptoms of the patient, what can it mean if not to render his morbid state as cognizable as possible to the sympathising and attentive physician, in order to enable him to distinguish the very minutest shades of difference of this case from every other ?

Would beneficent nature, that makes such mighty efforts for our preservation, by her extremely wise, simple, and wonderful arrangement for putting the patient in a position to reveal to the observer, by words and signs, the great variety of his altered sensations and morbid actions, have enabled him to do this all in vain and without object, and not for the purpose of furnishing a clear and accurate description of his morbid state in the only conceivable manner so as not to lead the practitioner astray ? The disease, being but a peculiar condition, cannot speak, cannot tell its own story ; the patient suffering from it can alone render an account of his disease by the various signs of his disordered health, the sufferings he feels, the symptoms he can complain of, and by the alterations in him that are perceptible to the senses. But the pseudo-wisdom of the ordinary physicians thinks all this scarcely worth listening to ; and even if they listen to it, they allege that it is of no importance, that it is empirical and expressed in a very unlearned manner by nature, that it does not coincide with what their pathological books teach them, and is, therefore, not available for their purpose, but in place thereof they put forward a figment of their learned reveries as the picture of the internal (never ascertainable) state of the disease, in their folly substitute this delusive pathological picture for the individual state of each case of disease as nature faithfully delineates it, and direct their medicinal weapons against this trumped-up phantom of their imagination, the inferences of what they call their practical tact.

And what are these weapons of theirs ? Large doses of medicines ; that is, be it observed, powerful substances, which, where they do no good, must and really do injure the patient (seeing that the peculiar and sole nature of all medicines in the world consists in their capability, when brought in contact with the living sensitive body, of morbidly deranging it, each in its own peculiar way), which must accordingly make the patient worse, if they have not been selected for remedial purposes with the utmost care that their peculiar properties shall be adapted to the morbid state ! These medicinal substances, which *in themselves are injurious, often very injurious* (and only useful in

the cases for which they are suitable), and which are unknown in regard to their peculiar, true action, were so blindly resorted to, or, in obedience to the mandates of the mendacious book called *materia medica*, mingled together (if the mixture was not taken ready made from the receipt-book) as though they were drawn at hap-hazard from the wheel of fortune or rather misfortune, *with no correct knowledge or rather no knowledge at all of their true, peculiar effects*, and they served but to increase the tortures of the patient already suffering from his disease, with this barbarous olla podrida full of disgusting smells and tastes (one spoonful to be taken every hour !). Was such a procedure beneficial to him ? Oh, God ! no, prejudicial to him. The usual result of such an unnatural and false mode of treatment pursued during every hour of the day, must be palpable aggravation of his state, aggravation which the ignorant patient is made to believe is owing to the malignant nature of his disease. Poor, unhappy wretch ! what else than to make bad worse can be done by such powerful noxious substances raked together according to the whims of the dominant medical school, taken at blind hazard and administered in an inappropriate place ?

And in this homicidal manner have practitioners gone on acting in despite of the truth that speaks trumpet-tongued for our information, because, since the remotest times, it has been the habit with their profession to torture methodically suffering humanity in this unnatural manner for their money—to their injury !

What human heart in whom the smallest spark of the God-implanted monitor, conscience, still exists, but must shudder at such abominable behaviour ?

In vain, in vain dost thou seek to silence the audible, terrible voice of the incorruptible judge in thy conscience, of that sacred tribunal of God's justice that holds its seat in thy bosom, by the miserable excuse that others do so likewise, and that such has been the practice since the most remote ages ; in vain dost thou seek to stifle its still small voice by atheistical ridicule, wild pleasures, and goblets of reason-obscuring, intoxicating drinks. The Holy One, the Almighty lives, and eternal unchangeable justice lives with Him.

*

*

*

Now, as the internal operations and processes of the living human organism cannot be inspected, and, as long as we are merely men and not God, cannot be perfectly known to us, either in the healthy or yet in the diseased state, and on that very account all deductions from the exterior respecting the interior are deceptive, and as the knowledge of disease can be neither a metaphysical problem nor the product of fantastic speculation, but is an affair of pure experience by the senses, because disease, as a manifestation, can only be apprehended by observation ; therefore every unprejudiced person must at once perceive that, as careful observation finds every individual case of disease in nature to differ from every other,* no name borrowed from a pathological system of man's fabrication which falsely alleges diseases to possess constant

* With the exception of such diseases as are caused by a miasm of constant character, or by an always identical cause.

unvarying characters, should be attached to morbid states, which in reality differ so much among themselves, and that there can scarcely be any hypothetical representation which we may form to ourselves respecting any one disease, that shall not be imaginary, delusive, and untrue.

Diseases are nothing more than alterations of the sound, normal state of health, and as an alteration of this sort consists merely in the occurrence of many accidents, morbid sufferings, and perceptible divergences from the former healthy state, seeing that after the removal of all these accidents and sufferings nothing but health can remain; so there can be for the physician no other true view of diseases which shall enable him to discover what should be the aim of his treatment and what there is to be cured, save and except what is perceived by the senses of the observable alterations of health in the patient.

The honest physician, therefore, whose conscience forbids him with superficial haste to invent a delusive picture of the malady to be cured, or to consider it as one of the forms of disease already existing in pathological works; whose earnest desire it is, in one word, to investigate the peculiar character of the disease before him, in order to be able to restore the patient with certainty,—the honest physician, I say, will observe his patient minutely, with all his senses, will make the patient and his attendants detail all his sufferings and symptoms, and will carefully note them down without adding anything to or taking anything from them; he will thus have a faithful genuine picture of the disease, and along with that an accurate knowledge of all there is in it to be cured and removed; he will then have a true knowledge of the disease.

Now, as diseases can be nothing more than alterations of the sound, normal state of health, and as every alteration of the health of a healthy person is disease, so cure can be nothing but transformation of the abnormal state of health into the normal and healthy state.

If, then, as cannot be denied, medicines are the agents for curing diseases, they must possess the power of effecting an alteration in the state of health.

Now, as there can be no other alteration of the sound state of health than this, that the healthy person shall become sick, therefore medicines, inasmuch as they possess the power of healing, consequently of altering the health of man, the healthy as well as the sick, must, in their action upon the healthy, produce many symptoms, morbid sufferings, and divergences from the healthy state.

Now admitting, what likewise cannot be denied, that, in order to cure, the main business of the physician consists in knowing beforehand the medicine from which a cure is most certainly to be expected, he must, seeing that a cure by medicines takes place *only* by reason of an alteration effected in the state of the health, above all things know beforehand, what alterations in man's health the several medicines can effect, before he selects one of them for administration, if he do not wish to be guilty of a criminal inconsiderateness and of an unpardonable attack upon human life;—for if every powerful medicine can make

the healthy sick, an ignorantly selected, consequently an unsuitable, medicine must necessarily render the patient worse than he was.

The most zealous efforts of one who devotes himself to the cure of diseases (a physician), must hence, before all things, be directed to obtain a foreknowledge of those properties and actions of medicines by means of which he may effect the cure or amelioration of every individual case of disease with the greatest certainty; that is to say, he must, before commencing the practice of physic, have previously obtained a thorough knowledge of the peculiar alterations in the health of man the several medicines are capable of effecting, in order to be able to select, in every case of disease, the health-altering medicine most suitable for effecting a cure.

Now, it is impossible that the alterations in man's health which medicines are capable of producing, can be ascertained and observed more purely, certainly, and completely, by any other method in the world, than by the action of medicines upon healthy individuals; indeed, there is no other way besides this conceivable, in which it were possible to obtain experience that shall be at all of an accurate character respecting the real alterations they are capable of effecting in man's health. For the action they show with chemical reagents reveals only chemical properties, which are no clue to their power over the living human organism. The alterations they produce when given to animals only teach what they can do to them each according to its nature, but not what they would effect on man, endowed as he is with an organisation of a perfectly different character, and with very different powers both of mind and body. Even when given in human diseases in order to ascertain their effects, the peculiar symptoms which were solely due to the medicine can never be distinctly recognised, never accurately distinguished, amid the turmoil of the morbid symptoms already present, so as to admit of our ascertaining which of the changes effected were owing to the medicine, which to the disease. Hence not the slightest claim to a knowledge of the true, pure action of the various medicines can be made by the ordinary *materia medica*, which has scraped together its fables respecting the virtues of drugs from the confused use of *mixed medicaments* in diseases, its descriptions of which are often not more lucid than the pathological names bestowed upon them.

The simple natural way alone remains for us, in order to ascertain clearly, purely, and with certainty, the powers of medicines upon man, that is, the alterations they are capable of effecting on his health—the only genuine and simple natural way, viz. to administer the medicines to healthy individuals who are attentive enough to notice upon themselves what each individual medicine is capable of producing in and on them of a peculiar morbid and abnormal character, and to make a careful record of the sufferings, symptoms, and alterations in their corporeal and mental state produced by its administration, as the peculiar alterations of man's health this medicine may henceforth be expected to produce; for whilst the action of a medicine lasts (provided violent moral emotions and other injurious influences from without do not intervene) all the symptoms that occur in a healthy individual

must be the effects of the medicine, seeing that its influence alone dominates over his state of health at that period.

The physician must possess the most perfect knowledge possible of the pure alterations in the health produced on the healthy human body by the greatest possible number of single medicines, before he ventures to undertake the most important of all vocations, namely, the administration of medicines to a sick person for his disease, to a suffering fellow creature who appeals to our most sacred sense of duty to relieve him, who demands all our compassion and all our zeal, to enable us to relieve him; for these medicines if given improperly are frightful substances, and are attended with injurious effects, and not unfrequently with danger to life.

In this way alone will the upright physician act in the most important matter of conscience that can be, in gaining a knowledge of the pure effects of medicines, and in investigating the case of disease committed to his care, according to the distinct indication and obvious requirements of nature, and in this way alone will he act in accordance with the dictates of nature and conscience, even though he know not as yet what morbid symptoms, artificially produced by medicines on the healthy individual, nature has destined for the eradication of any given symptoms in natural diseases.

This problem he cannot solve by any speculative *à priori* research, nor by any fantastic reveries—no! he can only solve this problem also by experiment, observation, and experience.

Now, it is not merely one single observation, but *all* experiments and observations carefully conducted demonstrate in the most convincing manner (to every sensible individual who *will* take the trouble to convince himself) that among medicines tested as to their pure effects, that one alone, which can produce in the healthy individual a *similar* morbid state, is capable of transforming a given case of disease, rapidly, easily, and permanently into health, *indeed, that such a medicine will never fail to cure the disease.* The place of the natural disease in the organism is occupied by the artificial somewhat stronger medicinal disease, which now alone occupies the vitality, and in consequence of the minuteness of the dose of the medicine which produced it, runs but a brief course before being extinguished, and the body is then left without disease, that is, quite well and (homœopathically) cured.

If, then, beneficent nature shows us, in the homœopathic method of treatment, the only sure and infallible way by which we can remove easily and permanently the totality of the symptoms in a patient, that is, his whole morbid state,* and by which we are able to make him well at will; if every instance of treatment conducted on this plan shows us the most unfailing cure; who could remain so perverse, and neglect to such a degree the good of himself and of humanity, as to refuse to tread in this path of truth and nature, but stick to the indefensible, antiquated, purely imaginary phantoms of diseases and modes of treatment, to the destruction of the sick?

I know full well that it requires heroic courage in order to cure

* After the removal of all his sufferings, symptoms and the morbid changes in his feelings, can anything besides health remain?

ourselves of prejudices grown almost into mental infirmities, which have become sacred to us on account of their hoary age, and that it demands a very uncommon strength of mind to eradicate from our memory all the absurdities that have been imprinted upon our youthful susceptibilities as oracular deliverances, and to exchange them for new truths.

But the oak-garland with which a consciousness of acting right crowns us, rewards these victories over ourselves a thousand-fold!

Do old, antiquated untruths become anything better—do they become truths—by reason of their hoary antiquity? Is not truth eternal, though it may have been discovered only an hour ago? Does the novelty of its discovery render it an untruth? Was there ever a discovery or a truth that was not at first novel?

THE MEDICAL OBSERVER.¹

A FRAGMENT.

IN order to be able to observe well, the medical practitioner requires to possess, what is not to be met with among ordinary physicians even in a moderate degree, the capacity and habit of noticing carefully and correctly the phenomena that take place in natural diseases, as well as those that occur in the morbid states artificially excited by medicines when they are tested upon the healthy body, and the ability to describe them in the most appropriate and natural expressions.

In order accurately to perceive what is to be observed in patients, we should direct all our thoughts upon the matter we have in hand, come out of ourselves, as it were, and fasten ourselves, so to speak, with all our powers of concentration upon it, in order that nothing that is actually present, that has to do with the subject, and that can be ascertained by all the senses, may escape us.

Poetic fancy, fantastic wit and speculation, must for the time be suspended, and all over-strained reasoning, forced interpretation and tendency to explain away things must be suppressed. The duty of the observer is only to take notice of the phenomena and their course; his attention should be on the watch, not only that nothing actually present escape his observation, but that also what he observes be understood exactly as it is.

This capability of observing accurately is never quite an innate faculty; it must be chiefly acquired by practice, by refining and regulating the perceptions of the senses, that is to say, by exercising a severe criticism in regard to the rapid impressions we obtain of external objects, and at the same time the necessary coolness, calmness, and firmness of judgment must be preserved, together with a constant distrust of our own powers of apprehension.

The vast importance of our subject should make us bestow the energies of our body and mind upon the observation; and great patience, supported by the power of the will, must sustain us in this direction until the completion of the observation.

To educate us for the acquirement of this faculty, an acquaintance with the best writings of the Greeks and Romans is useful, in order to

¹ From vol. iv, 2nd edit., 1825.

enable us to attain directness in thinking and in feeling, as also appropriateness and simplicity in expressing our sensations; the art of drawing from nature is also useful, as it sharpens and practises our eye, and thereby also our other senses, teaching us to form a true conception of objects, and to represent what we observe, truly and purely, without any addition from the fancy. A knowledge of mathematics also gives us the requisite severity in forming a judgment.

Thus equipped, the medical observer cannot fail to accomplish his object, especially if he has at the same time constantly before his eyes the exalted dignity of his calling—as the representative of the all-bountiful Father and Preserver, to minister to His beloved human creatures by renovating their systems when ravaged by disease. He knows that observations of medical subjects must be made in a sincere and holy spirit, as if under the eye of the all-seeing God, the Judge of our secret thoughts, and must be recorded so as to satisfy an upright conscience, in order that they may be communicated to the world, in the consciousness that no earthly good is more worthy of our zealous exertions than the preservation of the life and health of our fellow-creatures.

The best opportunity for exercising and perfecting our observing faculty is afforded by instituting experiments with medicines upon ourselves. Whilst avoiding all foreign medicinal influences and disturbing mental impressions in this important operation, the experimenter, after he has taken the medicine, has all his attention strained towards all the alterations of health that take place on and within him, in order to observe and correctly to record them, with ever-wakeful feelings, and his senses ever on the watch.

By persevering in this careful investigation of all the changes that occur within and upon himself, the experimenter attains the capability of observing all the sensations, be they ever so complex, that he experiences from the medicine he is testing, and all, even the finest shades of alteration of his health, and of recording in suitable and adequate expressions his distinct conception of them.

Thus only is it possible for the beginner to make pure, correct, and undisturbed observations, for he knows that he will not deceive himself, there is no one to tell him aught that is untrue, and he himself feels, sees, and notices what takes place in and upon him. He will thus acquire practice to enable him to make equally accurate observations on others also.

By means of these pure and accurate investigations we shall be made aware that all the symptomatology hitherto existing in the ordinary system of medicine was only a very superficial affair, and that nature is wont to disorder man in his health and in all his sensations and functions by disease or medicine in such infinitely various and dissimilar manners, that a single word or a general expression is totally inadequate to describe the morbid sensations and symptoms which are often of such a complex character, if we wish to portray really, truly, and perfectly the alterations in the health we meet with.

No portrait painter was ever so careless as to pay no attention to the marked peculiarities in the features of the person he wished to make

a likeness of, or to consider it sufficient to make any sort of a pair of round holes below the forehead by way of eyes, between them to draw a long-shaped thing directed downwards, always of the same shape, by way of a nose, and beneath this to put a slit going across the face, that should stand for the mouth of this or of any other person ; no painter, I say, ever went about delineating human faces in such a rude and slovenly manner ; no naturalist ever went to work in this fashion in describing any natural production ; such was never the way in which any zoologist, botanist, or mineralogist acted.

It was only the semeiology of ordinary medicine that went to work in such a manner, when describing morbid phenomena. The sensations that differ so vastly among each other, and the innumerable varieties of the sufferings of the many different kinds of patients, were so far from being described by word or writing according to their divergences and varieties, according to their peculiarities ; the complexity of the pains composed of various kinds of sensations, their degrees and shades, was so far from being accurately or completely described, that we find all these infinite varieties of sufferings huddled together under a few bare, unmeaning, general terms, such as *perspiration, heat, fever, headache, sore throat, croup, asthma, cough, chest complaints, stitch in the side, bellyache, want of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, backache, coxalgia, hæmorrhoidal sufferings, urinary disorders, pains in the limbs* (called according to fancy *gouty or rheumatic*), *skin diseases, spasms, convulsions, &c.* With such superficial expressions, the innumerable varieties of sufferings of patients were disposed of in the so-called observations, so that—with the exception of some one or other severe, striking symptom in this or that case of disease—almost every disease pretended to be described is as like another as the spots on a die, or as the various pictures of the dauber resemble one another in flatness and want of character.

The most important of all human vocations, I mean *the observation of the sick, and of the infinite varieties of their disordered state of health*, can only be pursued in such a superficial and careless manner by those who despise mankind, for in this way there is no question either of distinguishing the peculiarities of the morbid states, or of selecting the only appropriate remedy for the special circumstances of the case.

The conscientious physician who earnestly endeavours to apprehend in its peculiarity the disease to be cured, in order to be able to oppose to it the appropriate remedy, will go much more carefully to work in his endeavour to distinguish what there is to be observed ; language will scarcely suffice to enable him to express by appropriate words the innumerable varieties of the symptoms in the morbid state ; no sensation, be it ever so peculiar, will escape him, which was occasioned in his feelings by the medicine he tested on himself ; he will endeavour to convey an idea of it in language by the most appropriate expression, in order to be able in his practice to match the accurate delineation of the morbid picture with the similarly acting medicine, whereby alone, as he knows, can a cure be effected.

So true it is that the careful observer alone can become a true healer of diseases.

HOW CAN SMALL DOSES OF SUCH VERY ATTENUATED MEDICINE AS HOMŒOPATHY EMPLOYS STILL POSSESS GREAT POWER?¹

THIS question is asked not only by the ordinary allopathic physician, who thinks he cannot go far enough with the huge quantities of medicine he prescribes, but the beginner in homœopathy also ignorantly puts the same question.

To doubt the possibility of their possessing the requisite power seems to be of itself very foolish, because they are actually daily seen acting in this powerful manner, and manifestly effecting the curative object intended.

And what *actually takes place* must at least be possible !

But even when the hostile scoffers can no longer deny the effect that lies before their very eyes, they seek, by means of false analogies, to represent what is actually occurring, if not as impossible, still as ridiculous.

“ If a drop of such highly attenuated medicine,” so they talk, “ can still act, then the water of the lake of Geneva, into which a drop of some strong medicine has fallen, must display as much curative power in each of its separate drops, indeed much more, seeing that in the homœopathic attenuations a much greater proportion of attenuating fluid is used.”

The answer to this is, that in the preparation of the homœopathic medicinal attenuations, a small portion of medicine is not merely added to an enormous quantity of non-medicinal fluid, or only slightly mingled with it, as in the above comparison, which has been devised in order to pour ridicule upon the affair, but, by the prolonged *succussion* or *trituration*, there ensues not only the most intimate mixture, but at the same time—and this is the most important circumstance—there ensues such a great, and hitherto unknown and undreamt of change, by the development and liberation of the dynamic powers of the medicinal substance so treated, as to excite astonishment.

In the above thoughtlessly adduced comparison, however, by the dropping of one drop of medicine into such a great lake, there can be no question of even its superficial admixture with all parts of a mass of

¹ From vol. vi, 2nd edit., 1827.

water of such extent, so as that every part shall contain an equal portion of the drop of medicine.

There is not the slightest question of an intimate mixture in such a case.

Were we to attempt to impregnate only a moderate quantity (*e. g.* a hogshead) of water with one drop of medicine, no conceivable stirring, were it ever so prolonged, would succeed in distributing this drop uniformly *through the whole mass*—not to mention that the constant internal change and chemical decomposition of the component parts of the water continually going on, would destroy and annihilate the medicinal power of a drop of vegetable tincture in the course of a few hours.

In like manner, a hundred weight of flour taken *as one whole mass*, can by no mechanical contrivance be mixed so equally with a grain of medicine in powder as that every grain of flour shall obtain the same quantity of the medicinal powder.

In the homœopathic pharmaceutical operations on the contrary (admitting they were merely a common mixture, which they are not), as *only a small quantity* of the attenuating fluid is taken at a time (one drop of medicinal tincture shaken up with only 100 drops of alcohol), there ensues a union and equal distribution in a few seconds.

But the mode of attenuating medicines for homœopathic use effects not only an equal distribution of the medicinal drop throughout a great proportional quantity of unmedicinal fluid (which is out of the question in the above absurd comparison), but it also happens—and this is of infinitely greater importance—that by the *succussion* or *trituration* employed, a change is effected in the mixture, which is so incredibly great and so inconceivably curative, that this development of the spiritual power of medicines to such a height by means of the multiplied and continued *trituration* and *succussion* of a small portion of medicinal substance with ever more and more dry or fluid unmedicinal substances, deserves incontestably to be reckoned *among the greatest discoveries* of this age.

The *physical* change and development of power that may be effected by *trituration* in natural substances, which we call matter, have hitherto only been surmised from some circumstances—but the extraordinary effects it can produce in the way of developing and intensifying the dynamic forces of medicines, have never been dreamt of.

Now, with respect to the development of physical forces from material substances by *trituration*, this is a very wonderful subject.

It is only the ignorant vulgar that still look upon matter as a dead mass, for from its interior can be elicited incredible and hitherto unsuspected powers.*

The great mass of mankind see, for example, that when a piece of steel is strongly and rapidly rubbed by a downward stroke against a hard stone (agate, flint), an operation that is termed striking fire, incandescent sparks fly off (and kindle the tinder or punk they fall on); but how few among them have carefully observed and reflected upon what really takes place here. All of them, or at least almost all, go

* Extracted from my essay in the *Allgem. Anz. d. Deutschen*, 1825, No. 194.

on thoughtlessly lighting their tinder, and almost no one perceives what a miracle, what a great natural phenomenon is here disclosed.

When sparks are thus struck with sufficient force, and caught on a sheet of white paper, then we may see, either with the naked eye or by means of a lens, usually small pellets of steel lying there, which have been detached in a state of fusion from the surface of the steel by the smart *friction blow* with the flint, and have fallen in an incandescent state, like small fire balls, in the form of sparks, upon the paper, where they cooled.

How! can the violent friction of the flint down the steel (in the operation of striking fire) cause such a degree of heat as to fuse steel into little balls? Does it not require a heat of at least 3000° of Fahrenheit's thermometer in order to melt steel? Whence comes this tremendous heat? Not out of the air, for this phenomenon takes place just as well in the vacuum of the air-pump, therefore it must come from the substances that are rubbed together; which is the fact.

But does the ordinary individual really believe that the cold steel which he draws thoughtlessly from his pocket to light his tinder contains hidden within it (in a latent, confined, undeveloped state) an inexhaustible store of caloric, which the friction only develops, and as it were, wakes into activity? No, he does not believe it, and yet so it is.

But this inexhaustible store of caloric can only be released by *friction*. Count RUMFORD teaches us (in the fourth volume of his works) how to heat our rooms solely by the rapid motion of two plates of metal rubbing against one another, without the employment of any ordinary combustible material whatever.

The effect of friction is so great that not only the internal physical properties, such as caloric, odour,* &c., are roused and developed by it, but also the dynamic medicinal powers of natural substances are thereby called forth to an incredible degree, *a fact that has hitherto escaped observation*.

I was apparently the first who made this great, this extraordinary *discovery*, that the properties of crude medicinal substances gain, when they are fluid by repeated *succussion* with unmedicinal fluids, and when they are dry by frequent continued *trituration* with unmedicinal powders, such an increase of medicinal power, that when these processes are carried very far, even substances in which for centuries no medicinal power has been observed in their crude state, display under this manipulation a power of acting on the health of man that is quite astonishing.

Thus pure gold, silver, and platina have no action on the human health in their solid state—and the same is the case with vegetable charcoal in its crude state. Several grains of gold leaf, silver leaf, or charcoal may be taken by the most sensitive person without his perceiving any medicinal action from them. All these substances

* Horn, ivory, bone, the calcareous stone impregnated with petroleum, &c., have of themselves no smell, but when filed or *rubbed* they not only emit an odour, but an extremely fetid one, hence the last-mentioned substance has obtained the name of *Stinkstone*, though when not rubbed it has no smell.

present themselves to us in a state of suspended animation as far as regards their medicinal action. But by strongly triturating for an hour, according to the method of homœopathic pharmaceutics, one grain, *e.g.* of this gold leaf with 100 grains of a non-medicinal powder (milk sugar) a preparation results which has already great medicinal power. But a grain of this preparation rubbed for an hour with 100 grains of milk sugar, and this process repeated in the same manner with always fresh 100 grains of milk sugar until the last preparation contains in every grain the quadrillionth of a grain of gold, gives a medicine in which the medicinal powers—completely latent and locked up in gold in its massive state—are so strikingly called into life and roused and developed into activity, that when a victim of melancholia loathing life and driven to contemplate suicide by intolerable anxiety smells for a few seconds at a single grain of it contained in a phial, in one hour the evil spirit is cast out of this miserable creature, and complete love of life and cheerfulness are once more wakened up in him.

From this we perceive that the preparations of medicinal substances by *trituration*, the farther the development of their powers is thereby brought and the more perfectly capable they are thereby rendered for displaying their power, become capable also of answering the homœopathic purpose in proportionately smaller quantities and doses.

Medicinal substances are not dead masses in the ordinary sense of the term, on the contrary, their true essential nature is only dynamically spiritual—is pure force, which may be increased in potency almost to an infinite degree, by that very remarkable process of *trituration* (and *succussion*) according to the homœopathic method.

This is so true that we must act with moderation in order to avoid increasing the powers of the medicines to an undue extent by such trituration. A drop of drosera in the 30th dilution succussed with twenty strokes of the arm at each dilution, given as a dose to a child suffering from whooping-cough, endangers its life, whereas, if the dilution phials are succussed only twice, a globule the size of a poppy-seed moistened with the last dilution cures it readily.

LEDUM.¹

(Marsh Tea.)

(The twigs of *Ledum palustre*, quickly dried and powdered, macerated in twenty parts, by weight, of alcohol, to form a tincture.)

The subjoined symptoms, though they are by no means all that might be elicited by proving on the healthy, are yet enough to show that this very powerful medicine is suitable for the most part only for chronic maladies in which there is a predominance of coldness and deficiency of animal heat, particularly as the duration of its action in large doses extends to four weeks.

The dose, in cases of disease for which ledum is homœopathically adapted, I have found, by numerous trials and multiplied experience, requires to be reduced to a small portion of a drop of the quintillion-fold attenuation of the tincture.

The evil effects of this medicine when unhomœopathically selected or given in too large doses, are relieved by frequent smelling of a spirituous solution of camphor, or by repeated ingestion of a drop of such solution; but cinchona bark given for the debility produced by ledum is very injurious.

From the following symptoms compared with the similar and identical ill effects of many intoxicating beers, it may be inferred that they are adulterated to a hurtful extent and in a criminal manner with ledum, to which the police authorities should pay more attention.

[HAHNEMANN was aided in this proving by BECHER, FRANZ, HERRMANN, LANGHAMMER, TEUTHORN, WALTHER.

The old-school authorities quoted are:

LINNÆUS, *Flora Lapponica*.

PALLAS, *Flora Rossica*, tom. i, p. 2.

In the *Fragmenta* ledum has 80 symptoms, in the 1st edit. 312, and in this 2nd edit. 338.]

LEDUM.

When walking and standing vertigo, he could hardly keep himself upright (aft. 9 h.). [*Lr.*]

Vertigo: the head tends to sink backwards. [*Hrr.*]

All day long violent vertigo, even when sitting still, which is increased by stooping, and when walking amounts to falling forwards, as if from intoxication, with feeling of heat throughout the body, especially in the face, without thirst, with pale cheeks and forehead (aft. 5 h.). [*Lr.*]

¹ From vol. iv, 2nd edit., 1825.

Stupefaction of the whole head, as in vertigo (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

5. Intoxication, giddiness and emptiness in the head.

When walking in the open air he is as if intoxicated. [*Fz.*]

Incontrollable intoxication. [LINNÆUS,¹ *Flora Lapponica*, p. 124.]

Loss of reason. [PALLAS,² *Flora Rossica*, tom. i, p. ii, p. 94.]

Headache, as from a blow or knock.

10. Head affected; when he makes a false step the brain is painfully shaken.

Violent headache.³ [PALLAS,—LINNÆUS, l. c.]

Raging headache.

During sleep in the morning he feels a dull headache. [*Fz.*]

Headache that makes him feel stupid.

15. Tearing pain in the head and eye; the white and the conjunctiva of the eye are swollen and highly inflamed; the tearing pain in the eye is aggravated by lying and alleviated by sitting; the eyelids are not affected, but in the morning are sealed up as with matter, and an ill-smelling moisture exudes from between them; at the same time there is evening rigor, followed by heat, nocturnal thirst, rumbling in the abdomen (with good appetite), more internal than external heat of the head, and sweat on the back and in the hair of the head (aft. 24 h.).

Pressure in the left side of the crown. [*Hrr.*]

Pressure in the forehead. [*Hrr.*]

Pressive headache on the top of the forehead with confusion of the head, especially on covering it. [*Fz.*]

Pressive headache all over the brain like a weight on it, with short interruptions, lasting day and night for three days. [*Bch.*]

20. Headache, at first all over the brain like flat heavy pressure, which the second day became a dull pressure on a small spot in the right temple. [*Bch.*]

Shooting pain under the right frontal protuberance, in the brain. [*Hrr.*]

On touching the temple aching pain.⁴

Aching stupefying pain externally on the forehead, as from dissipation over-night, in every position (aft. 6 h.). [*Lr.*]

Crawling itching on the forehead and hairy scalp, as from lice. [*Bch.*]

25. Pimples and boils on the forehead.

Dry pimples on the forehead, especially in the middle, like millet seeds, without sensation, for six days (aft. 24 h.). [*Lr.*]

Eruption of red lumps in the face, touching them causes shooting pain.

Eruption of pimples on the forehead, as in brandy drinkers, and smarting itching on the chest as from lice, with red spots and miliary rash.

¹ Statement.

² Statement.—This was after prolonged intoxication.

³ With the intoxication.

⁴ Though no name is attached to this symptom, it occurs among the "observations of others," and is therefore not one of HAHNEMANN'S observations.

Contracted pupils (aft. 1 h.). [*Lr.*]

30. Dilated pupils (aft. $3\frac{1}{4}$, $5\frac{1}{4}$, $9\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Considerable dilatation of the pupils (soon after taking it). [*Bch.*]

Excessive dilatation of the pupils.

Flickering before the eyes, he could not see anything distinctly.

Weak sight; he saw nothing with sufficient distinctness. [*Fz.*]

35. When he looks at anything attentively there is a halo or a flickering before the eyes, as after running quickly, and (as in vertigo) he cannot fix his look steadily on a certain object.

Lachrymation of the eyes (without inflammation of the sclerotic); the tears are acrid and smarting, and excoriate the lower eyelid and the cheek.

Smarting tears in the eyes.

Pressure on the outer border of the right orbit, worse on moving.

[*Hrr.*]

Pain in the eye, without inflammation, a pressure behind the eyeball, as if it would be pressed out. [*Bch.*]

40. Great itching in the inner canthus of the eyes.

Inflammation of the eyes, with tensive pain.

Burning aching in the eyes, especially in the evening, they are gummed up in the morning, but by day they water, even in the room (aft. 4 h.).

The eyelids are gummed together, without pains.

The eyelids are full of gum, but neither swollen nor inflamed.

45. Paleness of the face, and yet not chilly.

A noise in the ears, like ringing of bells, or like a storm of wind.

Loud, but interrupted roaring in the ears, almost all day. [*Bch.*]

Roaring in the ears, as from wind. [*Bch.*]

Dulness of hearing of the right ear.

50. Transient deafness, as if something lay before the membrana tympani of both ears (aft. 13 h.). [*Lr.*]

Deafness of the right ear; it feels as if stopped up with cotton wool, and it seems to him as if he heard a distant ringing of bells.

[*Hrr.*]

Slight epistaxis, bloody nasal mucus.

A burning pain, as from red hot coals, in the interior of the nose, during which the nose was painful when pressed and blown (aft. 24 h.).

Suppurating pimple on the border of the upper lip, with burning itching, which forced him to scratch, but was aggravated thereby (aft. 24 h.). [*Lr.*]

55. **Hard pressure inwards in the left lower jaw** (aft. 1 h.). [*Hrr.*]

After some great stitches in the tooth, an intolerable, external tearing pain on the right side of the face, head and neck, all night long, which goes off after some additional stitches in the tooth, but returns from time to time, and the attacks terminate with shivering and profound sleep and absence of hunger and thirst (aft. 96 h.).

(Pressive pain on a left upper and lower incisor.) [*Fz.*]

Swelling of a gland anteriorly under the chin, touching causes aching pain. [*Hrr.*]

Fine shooting in the front part of the tongue (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Hrr.*]

60. Dry feeling in the palate, with thirst for water, without heat. [*Bch.*]

Sore throat, with fine shooting pain.

Shooting in the throat when not swallowing, only in the forenoon; on sneezing there was only an aching at the back of the throat.

Sensation as of a plug in the throat; when she swallows there is shooting pain.

Want of appetite.

65. Great thirst for cold liquids, especially water (aft. $4\frac{1}{4}$, 8, 28 h.). [*Lr.*]

Continual absence of thirst. [*Hrr.*]

Bitter taste in the mouth. [*Fz.*]

A sick feeling in the stomach, as if qualmish, and at the same time bad musty taste in the mouth.

She has no hunger, and when she eats something she instantly feels as if she had eaten too much; it oppresses her and she gets nausea.

70. While eating, drawing and aching in the scrobiculus cordis. [*Fz.*]

On eating quickly there occurs a contractive pain in the sternum.

Dislike to the accustomed tobacco smoking, with proper appetite for food. [*Bch.*]

Nausea in the morning.

Nausea. [*PALLAS*, l. c.]

75. Every time he spits he becomes sick and inclined to vomit. [*Bch.*]

In the morning, after rising, retching with eructation and fulness and straining in the scrobiculus cordis. [*Fz.*]

A sudden flow of watery saliva from the mouth, with colic—waterbrash.

Bellyache: digging under the navel, with flow of water from the mouth, like waterbrash (aft. 2 h.). [*Bch.*]

Frequently occurring hiccup (aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

80. (Bitter eructation after eating.)

When walking in the open air nausea, with sweat all over the body, especially on the forehead.

Drawing pain in the abdomen.

Bellyache, as in dysentery.

Bellyache, as if the bowels were contused and weakened, a sensation such as remains after the action of a strong purgative (aft. 6 h.).

85. Bellyache, as if diarrhœa were about to come on, from the navel to the anus; at the same time anorexia, with correct taste and cold feet.

Cutting in the abdomen, every evening.

(In the left side of the abdomen feeling as if there were present

in the stomach a pressing swelling, as from over-loading of that organ with food.)

In the abdominal muscles obtuse shooting and pressure between the pelvis and the last left rib. [*Hrr.*]

In the side, above the hip, a slow stitch, like a sharp pressure.

90. Pressure on the superior border of the left side of the pelvis up to the last false rib, more severe when walking. [*Hrr.*]

Discharge of flatus (the 1st d.). [*Bch.*]

Frequent discharge of flatus (aft. 1 h.). [*Lr.*]

Bellyache (cutting?), with flow of blood from the anus.

The stool is mixed with blood.

95. Fæcal diarrhœa, with mucus (aft. 24 h.). [*Bch.*]

Pappy stool, like diarrhœa, without suffering. [*Lr.*]

Constipation for several days.

Above the anus on the coccyx a red, moist spot, with smarting, sore itching pain, when sitting and walking (aft. 48 h.).

Diuresis.

100. He must urinate often, and copiously every time, even at night several times (the first 12 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Diminished secretion and discharge of urine (aft. 12 d.). [*Hrr.*]

Very rare and scanty discharge of urine (the first 12 h.). [*Trn.*]

Frequent urging to urinate, with scanty discharge of urine (aft. 2 h.). [*Lr.*]

Reddish urine (aft. 24 h.). [*Bch.*]

105. (Yellow urine, with white chalky sediment.)

(Burning in the urethra after micturition.)

(A clawing deep in the hypogastrium, as if in the bladder)

(immediately).

The flow of urine often stops, and it will not come away, and when she has urinated there is shooting pain.

Swelling of the penis: the urethra is as if swollen; he must press much in order to pass the urine, and the stream is very thin, but without pains (aft. 3 d.).

110. (Itching on the glans penis.)

Violent and continued erections of the penis. [*Hrr.*]

Nocturnal emissions of semen. [*Hrr.*]

Nocturnal pollutions of bloody or watery semen (aft. 12, 36 h.).

(After a nocturnal pollution so exhausted that he can scarcely drag his feet along.)

115. Catamenia some days too early.

Catamenia every fourteen days.

More profuse catamenia.

*

*

*

A spasmodic double inspiration and sobbing.*

On inspiring and holding the breath tension in the sub-costal region.

120. **Tight, painful respiration.**

All day long she could not get her breath.

* As with children who have cried much and have been very angry.

Dyspnœic constriction of the chest, aggravated by movement and walking.

Tightness of chest, with difficult, more rapid respiration, as from constriction of the chest, at the same time constant painfulness of the sternum (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Bch.*]

When going upstairs tightness of the chest.

125 Tracheal asthma.

A crawling in the trachea, followed by rapid, tight breath. (Fœtid breath.)

Before the cough comes she loses her breath, as if she would be suffocated.

Cough without expectoration (aft. 40 h.). [*Bch.*]

130. With slight cough, expectoration of blood.

With severe cough, profuse expectoration of blood.

Expectoration of bright red blood with violent cough.

Only nocturnal or morning cough, with purulent expectoration.

A hoarse, rough, scrapy condition (in the windpipe) on the chest (aft. 48 h.).

135. A pain in the sternum.

Pain externally in the right side of the chest, as when a wound is pressed on, *per se*, but more when touched.

During respiration a pain in the chest, as if something alive caused uneasiness there.

Drawing externally on the chest, when walking and inspiring, accompanied by single stitches. [*Fz.*]

Drawing in the sides of the chest, especially during inspiration, accompanied by single stitches. [*Fz.*]

140. Pain of the sternum, as if the bone were painful, in jerks, like digging and scraping in it, without cough. [*Bch.*]

Pressure on the chest, when walking. [*Fz.*]

Pressure on the sternum, in bed, aggravated by movement. [*Hrr.*]

Hard pressure from within outwards, a hand's breadth below the right nipple, more violent during expiration, in the morning in bed (aft. 44 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Tearing stitches in the side of the chest above the scrobiculus cordis, on every movement of the arm and when sitting. [*Fz.*]

145. Obtuse shooting on the last right true rib. [*Hrr.*]

In the morning, stitches in the chest. [*Fz.*]

A kind of sheep-pocks on the chest and upper arms, which scab off after five days.

Pressure outwards in the left axilla. [*Hrr.*]

Small, red, constantly-itching pimples on the back.

150. A boil on the scapula.

Under the left scapula, a bruised pain.

On moving, painful stiffness of the back and scapulæ.

Painful stiffness of the back and loins, after sitting.

Obtuse shooting and pressure near the dorsal vertebræ, aggravated by inspiration. [*Hrr.*]

155. Spasmodic, cramp-like pain under the short ribs, and immediately above the hips, towards evening, so violent that he could have cried

out, it took away his breath, and he was unable to rise from the chair without assistance (aft. 13 d.).

Pain in the loins after sitting.

A tearing from the sacrum up to the occiput, the left half of the brain and the left jaw, especially in the evening, with hot bloated cheeks, and red inflamed eyes.

Drawing in the sacrum and stiffness in the back (aft. 12 d.).

When standing, drawing pain in the sacrum, which goes off by pressing on it. [*Fz.*]

160. Pain in the sacrum, when rising from a seat. [*Bch.*]

On raising the arm, an extremely painful shooting in the shoulder.

Tearing in the right shoulder-joint. [*Hrr.*]

Pressure in the left shoulder-joint, aggravated by movement. [*Hrr.*]

Tearing pressure in the left shoulder-joint, aggravated by movement. [*Hrr.*]

165. **Pressure in both shoulder-joints, aggravated by movement.** [*Hrr.*]

Pain in the middle of the upper arm on movement.

A tearing pain in the arms (aft. 3 h.).

Weakness of the upper extremities, and pressure on several parts of them, a kind of paralysis (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Hrr.*]

Fine shooting itching gnawing on both upper arms, which is relieved by scratching, but soon recurs more severely. [*Hrr.*]

170. Pressure inwards on the right upper arm. [*Hrr.*]

Pressure and feeling of weight on the left upper arm (aft. 40 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Intermittent tearing pressure backwards on the left upper arm, aggravated by movement. [*Hrr.*]

Pressure and tearing pressure, with feeling of heaviness, on various parts of the right arm, especially in the joints of the arm, in which the pain was very much aggravated by movement (aft. 32 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Pressure in the right elbow-joint, aggravated by movement. [*Hrr.*]

175. Aching tensive feeling in the muscles of the right forearm, like pain of dislocation, in all positions (aft. 24 h.). [*Lr.*]

Painful twitching in the upper part of the forearm. [*Wth.*]

Desire to stretch the upper extremities (aft. 30 h.). [*Bch.*]

Drawing pain in the extensor tendons of three fingers of the left hand.

A severe or fine shooting in the hand.

180. Itching miliary rash on the wrist-joint.

Tearing pain in the hands.

The palms are sweaty all day.

The periosteum of the digital phalanges is painful when pressed upon.

A lump (hard swelling) on the tendon of the thumb, near the wrist-joint, which is painful on flexing the thumb.

185. Pressure between the metacarpal bone of the right thumb and the bones of the wrist, aggravated by movement (aft. 7 d.). [*Hrr.*].

Trembling of the hands when grasping and when moving them. [*Bch.*]

Great trembling of the hands, as from old age, especially when moving them (aft. 5 h.). [*Lr.*]

Tearing pain in the proximal joint of the thumb, which goes off on moving the thumb. [*Fz.*]

Fine tearing in the fingers of the left hand, especially in the joints, aggravated by movement. [*Hrr.*]

190. A painless lump under the middle joint of the index finger.

Pain in both hip-joints and in the sacrum, on rising from a seat. [*Hrr.*]

Pressure on the right hip-joint, aggravated by movement (aft. 4 d.). [*Hrr.*]

Tearing pressure from the hip-joint to the ankles, aggravated by movement. [*Hrr.*]

Pinching drawing pain in both hip-joints, in the cotyloid cavity itself, which also extended down to the posterior part of the thigh (aft. 2 h.). [*Trn.*]

195. Fine, itching shooting, and itching gnawing on the hip-joints, which is somewhat allayed by scratching, but then recurs more violently. [*Hrr.*]

The posterior muscles of the thigh feel as if paralysed.

Pain, as if in the periosteum of the femur, on walking, sitting and touching, as if bruised, sore, or as if the flesh were detached from the bone.

At night, burning itching on the thighs, which when scratching only caused burning, and then went off (aft. 2 h.). [*Trn.*]

Fine, shooting itching gnawing on the thighs, which was somewhat allayed by scratching, but recurred more severely. [*Hrr.*]

200. **Pressure on the left thigh, posteriorly; it is as if the muscles were not in their right places, like pain of dislocation, in every position, but especially violent when touched and when walking** (aft. 12 d.). [*Hrr.*]

Pain in the knees, as if bruised, or sore.

Creaking and cracking in the knees.

In the knees, stiffness, only when walking.

Stiffness of the knee.

205. Tensive pain in the knee and heel, when walking, after sitting.

Trembling of the knees (and hands) when sitting and walking. [*Bch.*]

Weakness and pressure in the left leg from the sole of the foot to the thigh; a kind of paralysis or paralytic pain. [*Hrr.*]

Great weakness in the knee-joints, compelling him to sit down. [*Hrr.*]

Weakness in the knee-joints, and when walking a tearing pressure in them. [*Hrr.*]

210. **Tearing pressure in the right knee-joint and below it, aggravated by movement.** [*Hrr.*]

Obtuse shooting and pressure in the right knee-joint, aggravated by movement. [*Hrr.*]

Pain anteriorly on both patellæ as if bruised, when walking.

Pressure on the right side near the left patella, aggravated by movement (aft. 12 h.). [*Hrr.*]

In the morning, perspiration on the knee.

215. **Swelling and tensive and shooting pain in the knee, when walking.**

Itching eruption in the hough.

A stretching and extension of the thighs.

A grasping pain on the calf, down along the tibia.

Tensive pain in the calves, when walking, after sitting.

220. **Cramp-like pain in the calves.**

At night, cramp in the calves when lying, it went off on rising up, but returned immediately on lying down (aft. 24 h.).

Weakness and feeling of heaviness in the legs. [*Hrr.*]

In the morning he is stiff and rigid in the legs.

Stiffness of the legs, with chilliness and emptiness of the head.

225. **A great weariness in the legs, as if she had walked many miles, she feels this only when sitting or lying, but not when walking.**

The legs very heavy; there is often a drawing in them to above the knees.

On bending the legs, feeling as of a twitching and weariness in them.

When sitting, he gets a sensation of coldness only in the legs, but they were not actually cold.

A shooting in the ankle.

230. **Pressure above the left inner ankle, aggravated by movement.** [*Hrr.*]

Pressure as with a finger under the left ankle, alike in every position. [*Hrr.*]

Pain in the ankle-joint, as from a sprain or bending over of the foot.

Pressure in the left ankle-joint, here and there; aggravated by movement. [*Hrr.*]

On the dorsum of the foot, an eruption of fine pimples, which itches in the evening.

235. **Very severe gnawing itching on the dorsum of both feet; after scratching, it always becomes more violent; it was only allayed after he had scratched the feet quite raw; much aggravated by the heat of the bed.** [*Hrr.*]

Pressure on the dorsum of the left foot, in bed. [*Hrr.*]

Swelling of the feet about the ankles, and intolerable pain in the ankle-joint on treading (aft. 5 d.).

Obstinate swelling of the feet.

Swelling of the legs to above the calves, with tensive pain, especially in the evening (aft. some h.).

240. **Swelling of the feet for eight days.**

Aching in the feet, here and there (aft. 11 d.). [*Hrr.*]

Pressure on the inner border of the left foot (aft. 5 d.).

[*Hrr.*]

Pressure on the inner border of the left foot and on its dorsum.

[*Hrr.*]

The soles of the feet are painful when walking as if they were filled with blood.

245. Pressure on the soles of both feet, aggravated by walking. [*Hrr.*]
 Burning pressure on the sole of the right foot, towards the fore part. [*Hrr.*]
 Pain under the heel when walking, as if bruised (aft. 2 h.).
 Pressure above the right heel. [*Hrr.*]
 Feeling of rush of blood towards the big toe.
250. A slow and continued stitch in the big toe (aft. 2 h.).
 At night in sleep, a cutting in the toes of the left foot (aft. 48 h.).
 Pressure on the proximal joints of the toes of the left foot. [*Hrr.*]
 Fine tearing in the toes of the left foot, especially on their under surface. [*Hrr.*]
 Pressure at the junction of the three last toes with the metatarsal bones, aggravated by movement (aft. 3 d.). [*Hrr.*]
255. **The ball of the big toe is soft, swollen and painful when treading.**
Heat in the hands and feet, in the evening.
Long continued warm sweat on the hands and feet.
 (Tearing pain in the back and knees.)
 The gout reappears.
260. Small round, red spots, without sensation, on the inside of the arms, on the abdomen and on the feet (aft. 48 h.).
 Eruption: small elevations like red millet-seeds, all over the body (face, neck and hands excepted), with itching by day and only occasionally at night, allayed for but a short time by scratching.
 Itching on the knuckles of the joints of the toes, on the ankle-joint and loins.
 After a walk in the open air, feeling as of aching and tension comes from the side towards the shoulder, thence over the chest, clutching in the sternum, hearing and sight are lost; he must lie down and he remains pale for a quarter of an hour, is anxious and has cold hands and diarrhoea.
 Shooting tearing pain in the joints.
265. (Tearing twitching pain in the joints.)
 A throbbing pain in the affected joints, that impedes movement.
 Only the pains in the joints became more violent during movement, not those at other parts. [*Hrr.*]
 Painful hard lumps and nodes on the joints.
 At night, in bed, on moving the body, a paralytic pain in all the joints.
270. Drawing in all the long bones of the body, when moving. [*Fz.*]
 Transient, tearing, rheumatic pains, especially on movement.
 The limbs and the whole body are painful (oppression in all the limbs), as if they were bruised and beaten.
He cannot bear the heat of the bed, on account of heat and burning in the limbs.

Intolerance of the bed-clothes, because they make her hot.

275. Numb and heavy feeling in the limbs with pains in the bones (aft. 20 h.).

Numbness and **gone-to-sleep feeling of the limbs.**

Dry excessively itching tetter, with anxiety.

Itching of the skin.

On the side of the abdomen and on the arms, itching and gnawing, and after scratching, burning (aft. 24 h.).

280. Itching of the whole body as if an eruption would break out (aft. 48 h.).

A transient, fine shooting itching of the skin all over the body.

Slight itching needle-pricks on several parts of the body, that excite scratching, whereby it is allayed for some time, but recurs with increased intensity. [*Hrr.*]

Fine itching pricking, and itching gnawing on several parts of the body, especially on the hip-joints, thighs, and upper arms, that compels scratching, by which it is somewhat allayed, but then recurs every time with increased violence. [*Hrr.*]

Bluish spots on the body, like petechiæ.

285. Tiresome weariness and exhaustion when sitting, standing, and walking; when he has sat for some time, he feels pains in the coccyx. [*Hrr.*]

Syncope.

In the morning, great desire to lie down; he is sleepy, sick and anxious (aft. 4 d.).

Sleepiness. [*Hrr.*]

She cannot sleep, and always starts up; when she closes her eyes she is delirious and has visions, when almost quite awake.

290. Sleeps restlessly and dreams the most confused things, all mixed up together.

At night, restless sleep, tossing about in bed; in the morning, in bed, great chilliness, he cannot get warm; then unusually long morning sleep. [*Fz.*]

Deep, but restless sleep; he lies at night on the unaccustomed side, and in the morning he cannot rouse himself. [*Fz.*]

Waking up from a dream, which caused her to start.

Dream full of shame, and perspiration at night.

295. Morning sleep full of dreams of murder and violence. [*Trn.*]

Dream full of anxiety of conscience, with profuse sweat.

Uneasy dreams; he is sometimes in one place, sometimes in another, sometimes occupied with one subject, sometimes with another. [*Hrr.*]

Vivid dream of great misfortunes. [*Lr.*]

Vivid, voluptuous dreams, with erection of the penis, without seminal emission. [*Lr.*]

300. Lascivious dreams. [*Hrr.*]

He wakes frequently, and it is some time before he can go to sleep again.

Sleeplessness with restlessness and tossing about.

Sleeplessness until midnight. [*Trn.*]

On waking from sleep, slight sweat all over (aft. 22 h.). [*Lr.*]

305. **On waking from sleep, slight sweat all over, with itching all over the body that compelled scratching.** [*Lr.*]

General coldness and chilliness.

In the morning cold in the body, without sensation of chilliness.

(Rigor with trembling, towards evening, without thirst and not followed by heat.)

Chilliness and febrile drawing in the limbs, without subsequent heat.

310. Chilliness, as though he were sprinkled with cold water on one part or another.

Shivering and chilliness, for twenty-four hours, with goose-skin, without external coldness.

By day, much thirst, and in the evening, febrile chill, shortly before going to sleep. [*Bch.*]

In the forenoon he is very chilly. [*Fz.*]

In the morning in bed, severe chill; he cannot get warm.

[*Fz.*]

315. Sometimes more, sometimes less febrile coldness, with shivering all over, for three days, without heat, but with thirst for cold water, with heat in the palate. [*Bch.*]

Chilliness, without subsequent heat; the rest of the body was warm, only the limbs were externally cold (aft. 3 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Rigor over the whole back, with rather hot cheeks and hot forehead, without redness of face or thirst, with cold hands (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

When he perspires while walking, the sweat on the forehead has a bad, sour smell.

He becomes immediately warm and hot while walking, and perspires on his forehead.

320. Sudden perspiration, when walking in the open air, mingled with chilliness.

Ill-smelling sweat all over the body, even the hair of the head was wet.

He perspires, and cannot bear to be covered by the bed-clothes.

Perspiration all night long, from evening till morning (aft. 4 h.).

Heat all over, without thirst.

325. (Much thirst: he must drink even at night.)

Palpitation of the heart.

Anxiety.

Easily startled.

All day long, discontented with his fellow-creatures, which at last amounted to misanthropy. [*Lr.*]

330. Morose humour, with much restlessness and fickleness; he cannot reflect steadily or work quietly. [*Lr.*]

Crossness, surly disposition.

Cross; everything is disagreeable to him. [*Fz.*]

Cross: he retired into solitude, and almost weeping he longed for death. [*Lr.*]

He is disposed to be angry and cross.

335. Passionate: he easily gives way to angry expressions. [*Fz.*]

All day long great seriousness; he regarded everything that happened to him in a serious and thoughtful manner. [*Lr.*]

All day long quiet and silent humour, with cheerfulness and gaiety.* [*Lr.*]

Calm and happy disposition with love for work and self-content.* [*Lr.*]

* Curative action, reaction of the organism.

MAGNES.¹

(*Magnet.*)

To the ordinary mechanical, materialistic, and atomistic heads—and there is a vast number of such—it seemed not only paradoxical, but childish and incredible, that, according to the homœopathic medical doctrine, the administration of doses of only very minute fractions of a grain of the more powerful medicines could be of use.

I grant that it may certainly be *more convenient* to regard all diseases as accumulations of gross impurities, and active drugs as rough levers and brooms, or as chemical reagents, consequently as palpable things. This may, I repeat, be *more convenient* than to regard those alterations of the being of living creatures (diseases) as pure dynamical affections of the vital force, and medicines as pure, virtual, tone-altering powers, as they are in reality, and to set about curing according to these views.

If we do not adopt these true views, but adhere to those ordinary material ones, the curative powers of medicines must be estimated according to their bulk and the weight of their dose; and hence the scales must determine the efficacy of the dose. But in that case we must first ascertain the weight of the disease, in order to be able to reckon whether a disease weighing so many pounds (it has, indeed, been hitherto not unusual to employ the phrase “*grave illness*”) could be prized out, as with a lever, by such and such a weight of medicine.*

I willingly abandon to those colleagues of mine such atomistic views, by which the business of treatment can be carried on very comfortably, even when half asleep; for, as we all know, to us poor mortals nothing is more easy of comprehension than the material, ponderable, palpable, and sensible, because much thinking (and observing), as an Israelitish teacher says, is a weariness to the body. I cannot suppose them capable of

* The therapeutic aims, according to the ideas of REIL, ACKERMANN, REICH, and others (they call them systems), appear to be more refined, but they are not less mechanical and atomistic. For how heavy must not those substances be, which, employed as medicines, have to put to rights the altered form of the simple parts in a diseased body weighing a hundred and fifty pounds? What quantity of oxygen, hydrogen, or nitrogen will be required in order to supply in mass and weight one of these substances presumably deficient in a collection of morbid humours weighing forty or fifty pounds? Or can medical chemistry act otherwise in the diseased body than with masses, by the addition or subtraction of material substances according to measurement and weight?

¹ From vol. ii, 3rd edit., 1833.

regarding diseases as immaterial alterations of the vitality, as pure dynamic derangements of our state of health, and medicinal powers as merely virtual, almost spiritual, forces. It is impossible to disabuse them of the idea that for such and such a grave disease a dose of medicine of such and such a weight is required, seeing that they could point to the traditional practice of thousands of years, when palpable quantities of medicine must always be poured into the patient from large bottles, pots, and boxes, in order that any effect should be produced in serious diseases, and *yet even this did not usually succeed*. I can readily believe this; the effect of the ordinary treatment of all times fully corroborates it! But how can they reconcile it with the atomistic, materialistic notions they entertain respecting the action of medicines and their curative powers, that a single *imponderable* spark from a Leyden jar gives a shock to the strongest man, and yet no ascertainable ponderable substance is communicated to his body? How can they reconcile with their atomistic, materialistic notions, the enormous power of mesmerism, when a powerful man with a strong will to do good *approaches* the point of his thumb to the pit of the stomach of a nervous patient? How can they, finally, reconcile with their atomistic, materialistic notions respecting the actions of medicines the fact that a carefully-constructed magnetic steel rod can effect such a powerful derangement of our health, even when it is not in actual contact with the body, but may even be covered with some thick material (such as cloth, bladder, glass, &c.), so that we suffer therefrom violent morbid affections; or, what is equally remarkable, that a magnetic rod can quickly and permanently cure the most severe disease for which it is the suitable medicine, when it is brought near the body, for but a short time, even though covered as above described? Atomist! you narrow-minded wiseacre! tell me what ponderable quantity of the magnet entered the body in order to effect these often enormous changes in its state of health? Is not the centillionth of a grain (a fraction of a grain that has 600 ciphers for its denominator) still infinitely too heavy to represent this absolutely imponderable quantity, the kind of *spirit* that emanated from the magnetic rod into this living body? Will you now continue to express your amazement at the homœopathic doses of powerful medicines of the sextillionth, the octillionth, the decillionth of a grain, which are gross weights compared with this invisible magnetic power?

*

*

*

The subjoined symptoms occurred from various powerful magnets brought in contact with various sensitive individuals, without distinction of the poles. They were observed in experiments conducted for half a year for the purpose of ascertaining the proper and most efficacious mode of stroking the steel with magnets, in which a horse-shoe magnet capable of lifting twelve pounds was held in the hands, which were in contact with both poles for an hour at a time.

The additional symptoms from general contact, taken from the works of ANDRY and THOURET, of UNZER, and of DE HARSU, also resulted from the application of the whole surface of various magnetic plates to the skin, consequently of both poles at once.

The symptoms observed from the two poles that follow occurred from

the contact of a powerful magnetic rod with healthy persons, for eight to twelve minutes at a time, seldom repeated several times.

Although each of the poles, as will be seen from the symptoms recorded, presents something peculiar in its power of altering the human health, yet each of them seems, when applied twice or oftener, to produce alternating actions which resemble those of the opposite pole.

In order to effect a cure the magnet must be applied in a much milder manner to enable it to act homœopathically. For this purpose a magnetic rod, eighteen inches long, which can lift a quarter of a pound at either pole, is more than sufficiently powerful,* if the pole selected, according to similarity of the symptoms to the case of disease, be brought in contact, or *almost in contact* for one minute only, with the affected part or even with the tip of the finger. I have even met with cases for which the contact of such a magnetic staff for only half a minute was an amply sufficient dose.

But if the first application of the pole does not remove the whole disease, we must not allow the application of the same pole to be repeated a second time, just as in other homœopathic treatment it is not proper to give a second dose of the same medicine immediately and quickly after the first one. In such cases another medicine must be administered corresponding to the remaining morbid condition, or if the wrong pole have been first selected, the opposite pole should be applied.

It is the same with magnets as with other medicinal agents; their enantiopathic or palliative employment must be avoided where there is a homœopathic remedy that cures radically by similarity of symptoms. Therefore, where we find only under the general magnet symptoms a homœopathic resemblance to the case of disease we wish to cure, and where we do not know which of the two poles is more especially indicated, we apply that one which offers the greatest number of similar symptoms. But if after applying this pole we observe an almost instantaneous disappearance of the ailments we wish to cure (or even the occurrence of other symptoms not previously present) for half an hour, or only a quarter of an hour, then we may be sure that the pole we applied was not the curative (homœopathic), but the palliative (enantiopathic) one. We shall soon be convinced of this by the speedy recurrence and increasing aggravation of the malady. But the practitioner who wishes to cure and not to experiment, will not wait for this aggravation, but when the sudden palliative relief has lasted but a quarter of an hour (and especially if new symptoms have appeared) he will apply the opposite pole, but not for a longer time than he applied the palliative pole. This will first of all remove the new symptoms, then cause a slight homœopathic aggravation of the

* Indeed, a rod eight inches long, weighing half an ounce, which (at the north pole) can lift four ounces of iron (which I magnetised to this extent, and surrounded with soft, thin, silk-covered wire, by which its magnetic power is retained undiminished for ever, in whatever direction it may lie), has latterly furnished me with all the curative power to be expected from the magnet, by its application for a minute or even only half a minute.

original malady, and finally effect the complete permanent cure by homœopathy, as occurs with all other medicines selected according to similarity of symptoms (homœopathically).

A mild disposition, or a tendency to chilliness in the subject of treatment, directs the practitioner first to the north pole when he can only find the symptoms similar to those of the case in hand under the general magnet symptoms.

The duration of action of a moderate dose of magnetic power is upwards of ten days.

When the magnet has been improperly selected, the resulting sufferings, which are sometimes very severe, will be at least alleviated by the occasional administration of small electrical double sparks. But they will be more generally and permanently removed by laying the outspread hand on a pretty large zinc plate for half an hour.

If the practitioner has to send the magnet as a remedy to a patient at a distance, he can, if he will, easily prepare one himself, by attending to the following directions, which I have, after multiplied trials, found to be the best.

We require for our purpose a rod of good German or English steel, about eight inches in length and two or two and a half lines in breadth and one line thick, which should be hardened spring-hard (not glass-hard), and a strong horse-shoe magnet that can lift from ten to twelve pounds.

Now, in order to impart to the steel rod easily and rapidly the strongest magnetic power it is capable of obtaining in this way, the plan of stroking without regularity and right away over the rod, so that the pole of the magnet used for stroking, is as it were torn away at the end of the rod, is improper, for the magnetic power communicated to the rod during the stroke is to a great extent taken away again thereby, and cannot be replaced by frequent repetition of the stroking.

Hence the stroking pole of the magnet must, each time it is brought almost to the end of the rod, be made to slide over a sharpened soft tin plate that covers the extreme end of the rod, whereby an imperceptible harmless transference is effected from the rod to the plate, and the magnet can then be removed without injury from the rod we wish to magnetize, whose end lies beneath the tin plate.

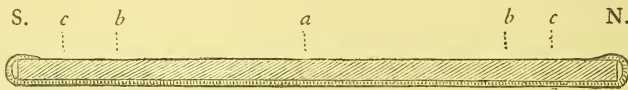
But the tin plate, where it covers the end of the rod, must be bent and run underneath the rod, and come up over the opposite end of the rod, covering it in a similar manner, so that by means of this strip of tin plate a connection of the magnetic stream is maintained between both poles of the rod.

For this purpose, we take a strip of thin, soft tin plate, some lines longer than the rod to be magnetized; the rod is laid upon it, then the ends of the strip of tin plate must be bent in the form of a hook over the ends of the rod, so that the poles of the rod are covered by these hooked extremities to a very small extent, but they must lie in close contact with the poles of the rod, and their extremities being sharpened they will lie on the ends of the poles of the rod quite thin, so that, in stroking, the magnet passes without an obstacle just before the end of the rod on to the extremities of the tin plate, slides over the

latter, and thus can be drawn from the end of the tin plate without injury.

Each of the ends of the tin plate, bent into the form of a hook, should be marked, one with N (north), the other with S (south), and the N end should lie horizontally pointing to the north, and continue to lie in this position until the completion of the magnetization of the steel rod.

The rod itself must be marked exactly in its middle with chalk, ink, or something similar. The two halves made thereby are each marked with two strokes, one of which is placed on the second third of the remaining portion, as shown by the points indicated below :



The figure represents the rod enclosed in its tin-plate clamp, whilst the latter remains lying with its N end directed towards the north.

Then the south pole of the horse-shoe magnet is placed perpendicularly on the middle of the rod (at *a*) and stroked all over its north half and on to the bent-over end of the tin plate (N) and drawn away from this. It is now made to describe a great circle in the air and brought back and placed on the second point of the rod (at *b*), and another stroke is made from this point to over the (N) end of the tin plate. The horse-shoe magnet is again lifted, made to describe a circle, and its south pole placed on the third and last point (at *c*) and drawn along this short space to over the covering end of the plate and then taken away.

The rod is now taken out of its tin plate clamp, which is to be left lying undisturbed, and the stroked end of the rod is marked with N ; it has become the north pole. The rod is now to be turned round and inserted into the tin plate clamp so that the already magnetised north end of the rod shall lie under the extremity of the tin plate clamp marked with S, whilst the unmagnetized end of the rod lies under the N end of the clamp.

The stroking of the south pole of the rod is to be also made towards the north (though it is the south pole that is to be stroked) over the N end of the tin plate clamp ; for this remains always with its N-end directed towards the north of the compass (it is only the rod that has been turned round).

We take the north pole of the horse-shoe magnet, set it in the middle of the rod (*a*) and again stroke towards the north upon the rod and over the N end of the clamp, we then set it on the south side of the rod (at *b*), stroke it along, and lastly set it at *c*, and stroke it over the N end of the clamp. In this way the south pole of the rod is made, and marked with S (south pole).

The rod is now removed from the tin plate clamp, and now it is as fully magnetized as it is possible to make it with the horse-shoe magnet, by means of these six strokes (three on each half of the rod).

We take a piece of fir wood of the length of the rod and cut a groove in it, in which the magnetised rod is accurately fitted and sent in this way to the patient, the north pole of the rod being indicated on the wooden receptacle by the letter N.

For medicinal purposes the patient touches the indicated pole of the magnetized rod (which is not removed from its wooden case) for half a minute, one minute, or a minute and a half, according as the nature of his disease or the strength of the patient requires.

[HAHNEMANN was assisted in his proving of the north pole of the magnet by FRANZ, GÜNTHER, HARNISCH, HARTMANN, HEMPEL, LANGHAMMER, MICHLER; in that of the south pole by FRANZ, HARNISCH, KUMMER, STAPP.

For symptoms of the magnet generally the following authorities are quoted:

ANDRY et THOURET, *Beobacht. über den Gebrauch des Magnets*. Leipzig, 1785.

DE HARSU, *Recueil des effets salutaires de l'aimant*. Geneva, 1782.

REICHEL, J. DAN., *Diss de magnetismo in corpore humano*. Leipzig, 1712.

UNZER, JOH. CHRISTOPH., *Beschreibung eines mit Magneten gemachten medizinischen Versuchs*. Hamburg, 1775.

For north and south pole symptoms the following:

DE HARSU (as above).

HEINICKE, *Ideen und Beobachtungen über den thierischen Magnetismus*. Bremen, 1800.

WEBER, CHTPH., *Wirkungen des künstlichen Magnets*. Hannover, 1767.

None of these authorities are accessible.

Some of the complex symptoms under *Magnetis p. arcticus*, though said to be observed by different provers, are curiously alike, such as 384 and 392, 445 and 446, 447 and 448. The numbering of the symptoms has been very carelessly done, owing doubtless to the neglect of the transcriber.

In the 1st edit. *Magnes* has 294 symptoms, *M. p. arcticus* 250, and *M. p. australis* 285. In the 2nd edit. *Magnes* has 393 symptoms, *M. p. arcticus* 453, and *M. p. australis* 387. In this last edition the symptoms of *Magnes* have only been increased by five, to those of *M. p. arcticus* six have been added, and those of *M. p. australis* remain the same.]

MAGNES.

(General effects of the magnet when touched on all parts, the hands being brought in contact with both poles, or the magnet lying all its length on the skin.)

In the evening after lying down in bed a vertigo as if he would fall (soon passing off).

In the evening after lying down a kind of vertigo, like a sudden jerk passing through the head.

When walking he loses his equilibrium from time to time and staggers, without being aware of any vertigo.

The objects of vision seem to hover in an undecided place and to sway; hence he also sways when making a step and walking.

5. When he tries to remember anything, and exerts his memory, he gets headache.

Vertigo. [ANDRY et THOURET, *Beobacht. über den Gebrauch des Magnets*, Leipzig, 1785, p. 232.]

Rushing noise in the whole head (from magnets lying flat on the thighs and legs, also on the chest). [JOH. CHRISTOPH. UNZER, *Beschreibung eines mit künstlichen Magneten gemachten medizinischen Versuchs*, Hamburg, 1775, p. 40.]

Dazedness of the head, as from opium. [UNZER, l. c., p. 14.]

Head dazed, and sensation in it as if some one tried to draw it away from the body. [UNZER, l. c., p. 23.]

10. Sensation in the head, as if the head and the whole body would be pressed down. [UNZER, l. c., p. 64.]

Headache. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 232.]

Shock in the head and right shoulder with shivering. [UNZER, l. c., p. 12.]

Transient headache, a single jerk, compounded of twitching and tearing.

In the middle of one half of the brain a sharp pain, such as is felt in the first instant of a blow on it.

15. Headache in the morning, immediately after opening the eyes, as if bruised, which goes off after rising from bed.

In the morning, at the instant of waking, a furious, digging, stupefying headache, as in typhoid fever, which goes off immediately when flatulent movements take place in the abdomen.

(Headache such as occurs from a chill.)

From a slight vexation a headache, as from a sharp impression on a small point of the brain.*

In the region of the crown on a small spot of the brain pain as from the impress of a blunt nail; the spot is also painful externally to the touch (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

20. In the morning after rising from bed, headache, almost as if the brain were raised up from its base, which goes off after yawning.

Pimples on the hairy-scalp (with phthiriasis). [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 219.]

Along with cold hands, heat of face, and smarting sensation in the skin of the face.

Intolerable burning pricks† in the muscles of the face, in the evening.

In the eye burning, tearing, and sparkling. [UNZER, l. c., p. 20.]

25. Burning drawing and continual sparks in the affected eye. [UNZER, l. c., p. 18.]

Fiery sparks before the eyes, like falling stars. [J. DAN. REICHEL, *Diss. de magnetismo in corpore humano*, Lips., 1712.]

Painful stitches through the right eye, which lost themselves in the jaw, and then a tug through this eye down the neck, through the chest, abdomen, and hips, to the right leg. [UNZER, l. c., p. 101.]

Sensation in the eye as from the pendulum of a clock. [REICHEL, l. c.]

On moving the body, particularly the arms, profuse sweat on the head and face.

30. **Sweat on the face without heat, in the morning.**

Dilated pupils.

* Ignatia removed this immediately, conformably with its homœopathic symptoms 35, 284. [These figures seem to be wrong, probably SS. 59 and 297 are meant.]

† Without any admixture of itching.

Along with activity of the mind and body, dilated pupils (aft. 24 h.).

During the unconscious convulsive attacks the pupils were not dilated. [UNZER, l. c., p. 140.]

Beyond the visual point and the line of sight, white light-spots quiver with great rapidity round about at the side as in reflexion,* in the dusk of the evening.

35. In the evening after lying down, a smarting in the eyes, as from acrid tears.

Itching of the eyelids towards the outer canthus.

Itching of the eyelids and eyeballs in the inner canthus.

Dryness of the eyelids and of the inside of the mouth, in the morning after waking.

Inflammation of the eyelids. [UNZER, l. c., p. 70.]

40. Feeling of dryness of the eyelids (aft. 4 h.).

The lower eyelid quivers (aft. 1 h.).

A quantity of mucus escapes from the eyes, nose, and ears. [REICHEL, l. c.]

The external ear feels to him hot, and yet it is not so.

Itching in the auditory organ.

45. In the morning in bed, itching burning in the meatus auditorius.

A pimple on the antitragus of the ear, which itches ; this itching does not go off by scratching, which causes pain in addition.

A fine whistling in the ear, but intermittent, like the beat of the pulse.

Loud, strong rushing noise in one ear, and at the same time some headache on the same side, as if a foreign body were in the brain there, at the same time the pupil on that side is much dilated (after touching the middle of the magnet).

Heat of the ear to which the magnet was applied. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 234.]

50. Rushing noise before the ears. [UNZER, l. c., p. 23.]

In the ear, noise like boiling water. [REICHEL, l. c.]

In the ear, electric shocks. REICHEL, l. c.]

Deafness without noise in the ear.

Pain in the cheek and ear. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 252.]

55. On a small spot under the ala nasi, burning pain (aft. 1 h.).

Illusion of smell : smell before the nose, like dung (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

Illusion of smell : from time to time he imagines he perceives a smell before the nose like what comes from a clothes chest that has long been shut up.

Near the red border of the upper lip, not far from the commissure, a white pimple, or a red inflamed lump, which pains as if sore *per se*, but most when moving and touching the part.

On the inside of the lower lip, a small ulcer, painful when touched.

60. Painful sensitiveness round about the border of the lips.

Metallic taste on one side of the tongue.

* Almost the affection called by MARCUS HERZ "false vertigo."

Burning of the tongue and pain of it when eating. [UNZER, l. c. p. 112.]

In the periosteum of the upper jaw, a jerking tearing pain, like jerks compounded of tearing, boring, shooting and burning, extending to the orbit.

In the facial bones, especially the antrum of the upper jaw, a twitching tearing pain in the evening.

65. Blows on the jaws. [UNZER, l. c., p. 26.]

Trembling of the chin and neck. [UNZER, l. c., p. 25.]

Dislocation pain in the maxillary joint.

Pain of the front teeth on drinking some cold liquid; the cold penetrates into the teeth when drinking cold liquid.

The tooth is painful from air entering the mouth; the air penetrates painfully into the tooth.

70. Drawing pain in the jaws to the temple, with a sensation as of cramp in the masseter muscles.

Looseness of the teeth.

A blow with burning in the teeth. [UNZER, l. c. p. 33.]

The tooth is painful when chewing.

Toothache excited by stooping (aft. 24 h.).

75. Toothache: a tapping or twitching aching only in single jerks.

A violent throbbing in the teeth, even without any exciting cause.

The gum of a hollow tooth is swollen and painful when touched.

Toothache only in the hollow carious teeth.

In the roots of the lower incisors, a monotonous pain as if bruised, sore, or as if it were corroded by something.

80. Pain in the palate as after swallowing a large mouthful.

In the morning, in the open air, the submaxillary gland is painful as if it were swollen (aft. 12 h.).

Tensive pain in the anterior submaxillary gland.

In the submaxillary glands single obtuse stitches, in the evening.

A hard pressure in the lower part of the thyroid cartilage of the throat.

85. Pimples under the chin on the neck with itching *per se*, which is increased by touching, and with a simple sore pain.

Swelling of the neck, redness of the face and stronger palpitation of the heart.* [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 235.]

Copious accumulation of saliva in the mouth, almost like ptyalism, with pains in the submaxillary glands.

Copious accumulation of saliva in the mouth. [REICHEL, l. c.]

Every evening, flow of saliva, with swollen lips.

90. Along with clean tongue, especially in the morning, fœtid smell from the mouth, which he did not himself perceive.

In the morning, fœtid smell from the mouth, with much mucus in the throat.

Persistent fœtor of the mouth, which he does not himself perceive, as in active mercurial salivation.

* In a person subject to palpitation of the heart, when the magnet is brought near him.

Hunger (immediately).

Hunger, especially in the evening.

95. He has appetite, but the food is without taste.

He has hunger and appetite, but no taste of the food ; mucus in the mouth seems to deprive him of taste (immediately).

He has longing for tobacco, milk, beer, and they are relished ; but scarcely has he begun to partake of them when he is all at once satiated, and can only take very little of them (aft. 16 h.).

Disgust at tobacco smoking, as if he had become satiated with it, although it does not taste disagreeably.

He has no appetite, without, however, experiencing loathing or bad taste.

100. Want of hunger, without repugnance, satiety or bad taste (immediately).

When he smokes tobacco it has no taste, and only stings his tongue (immediately).

Beer has no taste, it tastes like water merely.

Some things seem to him to taste mouldy, though they have really a good unspoiled taste (aft. 1 h.).

Eructation of the smell and taste of filed or turned horn-shavings.

105. The eructation has the taste of the food, but it is a spoilt taste.

Attacks of frequent eructation, which is in part incomplete and not perfectly performed.

Ineffectual efforts to eructate, incomplete eructation (aft. 1 h.).

When he stoops acid rises up from the stomach into the mouth.

Pain like a band pressing over the stomach, felt in both sides.

[UNZER, l. c., p. 111.]

110. A rushing mingled with stitches through the stomach and bowels.

Aching in the stomach, with spasms, which rise up to the upper parts ; restlessness that does not permit him to remain in any one place ; heaviness of the tongue, paleness of the face, and coldness of the body, with very small, tense, irregular pulse.* [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 155.]

A crepitation and creaking in the scrobiculus cordis, as when a clock is wound up. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 174.]

In the region of the diaphragm, sensation of agreeable distension. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c. p. 232.]

Pressure as from a stone in the epigastric region, especially on making an effort to think (aft. 2 h.).

115. Tensive aching and anxious fulness in the epigastrium (immediately).

Movement of flatulence in the abdomen, with loud rumbling, without pain.

Great rumbling in the abdomen. [UNZER, l. c. p. 98.]

Burning and rooting in the abdomen, like a heaving. [UNZER, l. c., p. 23.]

The flatulence went hither and thither in the abdomen, with

* This array of symptoms recurred daily at the same hour, but always getting weaker, for ten days, in three women.

sharp aching pain and audible rumbling in small spots here and there.*

120. In the morning, after waking, in bed, the flatulence makes a commotion in the abdomen with rumbling and howling.

Loud, but painless, rumbling, especially in the small intestines, to close underneath the os pubis and in the iliac region, which can be felt by the hand laid on, as if a diarrhœic stool would come away, although nothing or only a small, short discharge of flatus ensues.

Short snaps of flatus are discharged with loud noise and pains in the anus, as if forced away.†

Very loud rattling and rumbling in the abdomen, in the morning in bed; followed by colic, as from displaced flatulence.

Flatulence immediately after eating.

125. Putrid fermentation in the bowels; the flatus discharged is very fœtid and hot (aft. 12, 24 h.).

Straining and urging to stool in the bowels. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 130.]

A qualmish sensation and painfulness as from a resinous purgative or rhubarb in the bowels, with hot, fœtid flatus, passed with pain.

He feels sick and sore in his bowels—pains in the bowels as if they were bruised, with nausea as if after taking purgatives, fœtid flatus and diarrhœa (aft. 16 h.).

Before each discharge of flatus, pinching in the abdomen.

130. Soon after stool pain in one side of the abdomen.

Threatened protrusion of a hernia (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

A tensive and at the same time burning pain in the epigastrium and hypogastrium, and thereafter a drawing and tensive pain in the calves (aft 20 h.).

Itching in the navel itself.

In the morning frequent, almost ineffectual irritation to diarrhœa, alternating with rumbling of the restless flatulence in the abdomen.

135. Diarrhœa without pain in the abdomen.

Painless fœcal diarrhœa, mingled with flatus (aft. 12 h.).

Diarrhœa for several days. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c. p. 143.]

Diarrhœa. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c. p. 220.]

Constipation of the bowels for several days, with headache, as from an obstruction in the brain, which involves the head almost uniformly, with peevish, impatient humour.

140. Constipation as if the rectum were narrowed and contracted (aft. 36 h.).

After the stool violent hæmorrhoidal pain in the anus, (sore) as from a wound, and a constrictive sensation more in the rectum than in the anus.

When sitting, a burning in the anus as in a kind of hæmorrhoids.

Itching hæmorrhoids.

After a soft stool blind hæmorrhoids, as if the piles at the edge of the anus were sore, when sitting and walking.

* After touching the magnet in the middle.

† After touching the middle of the magnet.

145. **Hæmorrhoidal flux.** [DE HARSU, *Recueil des effets de l'aimant*, Genève, 1782, p. 26.]

Prolapsus of the rectum when at stool.

Pain compounded of itching and soreness, on both sides of the anus, when walking in the open air.

Frequent discharge of urine. [UNZER, l. c. p. 15.]

Some minutes after micturition a burning in the bladder, especially in the neck of the bladder.

150. In the urethra, near the caput gallinaginis, a burning during the ejaculation of the semen in the act of coitus.

In the morning on awaking a burning in the region of the seminal vesicle.

In the morning on awaking, a burning itching in the region of the seminal vesicle, or at the caput gallinaginis in the urethra, which excites to coitus; the burning is increased at that spot during micturition.

In the morning after sunrise profound sleep full of lascivious dreams, after waking.

Inclination of the genital organs to emission of semen, and an inguinal hernia tends to protrude, with some pain.

155. Pain in the inguinal region, as in the protrusion of a hernia.*

Nocturnal pollution (aft. some h.).

Sexual desire (aft. 12 h.).

When walking erection of the penis, without amorous thoughts.

In the morning, in bed, constant erections of the penis, without amorous thoughts.

160. **Absence of sexual desire**, disinclination for coitus.

The penis remains soft during all amorous excitement (immediately).

The prepuce is retracted behind the glans penis and does not cover it at all, or only to a very small extent.

Swelling of the epididymis and simple pain thereof, on moving or touching it.

Itching smarting on the inner surface of the prepuce (aft. 2 h.).

165. Burning smarting under the prepuce (immediately).

The metrorrhagia increased.† [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p.

152.]

The menstrual discharge that had ceased for some days came back the next day after applying the magnet, and continued to flow for ten days. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 155.]

The catamenia, which had ceased ten days previously, returned after applying the magnet, but only lasted the usual time. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 155.]

*

*

*

In the evening very frequent sneezing; then coryza drops out of one nostril, whilst the other is free and open.

170. Epistaxis. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 73.]

Quickly occurring, and as quickly ceasing coryza.

* After touching the middle of the magnet.

† In an old woman.

(A kind of catarrh) (aft. 12 d.). [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 155.]

Frequent fits of coughing, at night—which do not wake him up.

In the evening after lying down, a violent fit of dry cough; also during sleep (before midnight).

175. At night and at other times a violent, but short fit of **dry cough**, after which there comes a slight expectoration of ordinary tracheal mucus (aft. some h.).

Convulsive cough (immediately).

Sobbing breathing. [UNZER, l. c., p. 50.]

Mucus in the trachea, which is easily expelled by short cough (voluntary tussiculation), in the evening and morning (aft. 24 h.).

After midnight when lying awake and thinking, tightness of the chest on account of mucus on the chest, which is diminished by coughing.

180. After midnight when lying awake and thinking, spasmodic cough.

Oppression on the chest, *i.e.* viscid mucus adherent to the anterior part of the windpipe, which, however, can be detached by voluntary short cough.

Fits of violent, dry cough, by which smarting and burning tears are forced from the eyes.

Violent fit of coughing, with copious expectoration of blood (aft. 6 d.). [DE HARSU, l. c., p. 27.]

Spasmodic cough with blows and anxious respiration and visible oppression of the chest. [UNZER, l. c., p. 41.]

185. Intolerable burning stitches in the lateral muscles of the chest towards the back.

Pressure on the chest (aft. 4 d.). [DE HARSU, l. c., p. 27.]

Shooting in the chest and a cold shuddering burning through the whole body. [UNZER, l. c., p. 21.]

Blow on the upper part of the sternum, which excites cough and watering of the eyes. [UNZER, l. c., p. 41.]

Great oppression on the chest, tearing in the stomach and bowels and throbbing in the shoulders. [UNZER, l. c., p. 85.]

190. Tearing intermingled with shooting in the right side. [UNZER, l. c., p. 12.]

Tearing from the right side into the internal parts of the body, mixed with shocks and shooting, just as if small pieces of flesh would be torn out, or sparks of fire were emitted. [UNZER, l. c., p. 12.]

From the middle of the chest four burning streams towards the back and sacrum, with anxiety and sensation as if the parts were cut to pieces, and divided. [UNZER, l. c., p. 65.]

Burning tug from the left shoulder through the chest on its right side, just as if parts were separated. [UNZER, l. c., p. 16.]

Burning tug from the stomach through the abdomen and back, whence the streams, divided in the sacrum, went towards the lower extremities. [UNZER, l. c., p. 20.]

195. Blow or jerk in the sacrum, which almost takes away the breath. [UNZER, l. c., p. 113.]

A burning in the spine. [DE HARSU, l. c., p. 25.]

In the morning a painful stiffness in the cervical vertebræ on moving (aft. 12 h.).

In the morning a cracking in the cervical vertebræ on moving.

Pain in the cervical muscles which goes from the shoulder to the lingual bone, as if cramp would occur there.

200. Backache when standing and sitting still.

Twitching of the dorsal muscles and sensation as if something alive were in them.

Pain in the sacral articulation in the morning in bed, when lying on the side, and by day during prolonged stooping forwards.

Spasmodic pressure betwixt the scapulæ (aft. 5 d.). [DE HARSU, l. c., p. 27.]

Pain in the shoulder-joint (or the ligaments of the joint), as if it were dislocated and had fallen out (not merely as if sprained or twisted).

205. Throbbing on the shoulder with sensation as if it were lacerated. [UNZER, l. c., p. 37.]

Shocks on the shoulders whereby the arms were propelled forwards. [UNZER, l. c., p. 21.]

Shocks in the joints of the arm and in the head, as if they were beaten with a small, light hammer. [UNZER, l. c., p. 11.]

Drawing pain in both shoulders and down the nape, with throbbing in both arms. [UNZER, l. c., p. 100.]

Tugging in the joints and muscles of the arm. [UNZER, l. c., p. 13.]

210. A tugging in the right arm, a kind of digging round about the wrist, elbow, and shoulder-joints. [UNZER, l. c., p. 12.]

Pain in the muscles of the arm, as if they were slightly separated from one another. [UNZER, l. c., p. 12.]

Burning and cutting in the arms and chest, with cold shiver. [UNZER, l. c., p. 98.]

Burning in the right arm, as from sparks of fire. [UNZER, l. c., p. 16.]

Here and there burning pain on the arm. [UNZER, l. c., p. 11.]

215. Needle-pricks in the arm. [UNZER, l. c., p. 11.]

Gentle raising and also superposition of the arms, caused by spasm. [UNZER, l. c., p. 50.]

Spasmodic throwing of one arm sometimes away from the body, sometimes upwards. [UNZER, l. c., p. 47.]

Beating and throbbing in all the joints of the arms and fingers. [UNZER, l. c., p. 74.]

A deeply-seated pain in the arm as far as the elbow, during which the arm goes to sleep, and trembles spasmodically. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 220.]

220. While remaining in a cold place there occurs a tearing twitching in the muscles of the arm.

Restlessness in the sound arm.

Blows in the elbow, without pain [UNZER, l. c., p. 10.]

Burning in the elbow-joint as if it were torn by hot pincers, with violent burning and sparkling of the eyes. [UNZER, l. c., p. 102.]

(On removing the magnet from the arms during unconsciousness, immediately bending of the fingers, hands, arms, and complete contraction of them.) [UNZER, l. c., p. 51.]

225. Drawing pain in the upper part of the forearm.

In the evening (between 6 and 7 o'clock) a tearing pain as from a bruise in the joints of the arm, more when at rest than when flexing the arm—which recurs after twenty-four hours.

Cold feeling on the hands, the hands are icy cold all day* (for several days).

Pain on the wrist, as if a tetter were breaking out, or an electric shock went through it (aft. 48 h.).

Drawing from the head to the tips of the fingers.

[UNZER, l. c., p. 11.]

230. Gouty, digging, boring pain on a small spot on the distal thumb-joint, when at rest.

In the evening after lying down in bed, a tearing in the thumb-joints.

In the morning in bed in the distal thumb-joint when moving and bending it back, a pain as if dislocated and bruised (aft. 48 h.).

Continued pain in the distal thumb-joint, as if sprained or dislocated.

In the first and second joints of the thumb a bending and a kind of dislocated feeling (aft. 24 h.).

235. Creeping, digging pain in the top of the thumb, in the evening after lying down.

Quivering twitching in one part of the palmar muscle of the thumb and in the muscles of the chin.

A long-continued burning stitch, combined with sore feeling in the thickest part of the muscles of the ball of the thumb and in the calf; afterwards in the lower part of the tibia (aft. 1 h.).

Shooting and burning in the tip of the middle finger. [UNZER, l. c., p. 13.]

Fingers disposed to knuckle over.

240. In the evening the thighs and legs go to sleep.

Pain from the hip down the lower extremity, as if the parts were slightly separated from one another. [UNZER, l. c., p. 24.]

A drawing through the hips to the feet, which left a burning everywhere. [UNZER, l. c., p. 104.]

Violent shocks of the right lower extremity, caused by a burning tug from the chin and neck down through the right side. [UNZER, l. c., p. 25.]

Burning and fiery heat in the arms and legs, so that when the right leg touched the left, it felt as if the latter were set fire to by the former. [UNZER, l. c., p. 38.]

245. When sitting a creeping painful going to sleep of the thighs and

* After touching the middle of the magnet.

legs, which goes off when walking. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 149.]

Burning tearing in the left thigh, mingled with running. [UNZER, l. c., p. 31.]

Needle-pricks running down from the knees to the feet. [UNZER, l. c., p. 66.]

Stitches in the leg. [DE HARSU, l. c., p. 26.]

Shocks in the knee, which cause the limb to be spasmodically extended. [UNZER, l. c., p. 20.]

250. Blow on the left knee. (UNZER, l. c., p. 11.)

On rising up after sitting a feeling in the upper part of the calf as if it were too short.

After waking from sleep attacks of cramp in the calves and toes.

Cramp in the calf in the morning in bed on flexing the knee, and relaxation of the muscles.*

In the fleshy parts on the outer side of the leg near the tibia pain as if bruised, in the evening when walking.

255. In the morning after rising from bed when he seeks to make a step and to walk the foot is painful in the ankle-joint and above it, as if sprained.

Pain in the outer ankle as if sprained or as from gout, on rising up from a seat and commencing to walk, but which goes off on continuing to walk (aft. some h.).

Stitches in the ball of the heel.

In the heel a tearing pain in jerks, which goes off immediately, but recurs from time to time.

In the evening some stitches with a little burning in the soft part at the side of the heel (aft. 4 d.).

260. Painful sensitiveness and sore pain at the root of the nail of the big toe and of the skin covering the root, even when touched.

Under the nail of the big toe of both feet pain as if the shoe had pressed, as if sore and as if it would fester.

A corn, previously without pain, is the seat of burning sore pain in the shoe on commencing to walk.

Pain on the joints of the foot as if the shoe had pressed and there was a corn there (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

Pain in the joints of the foot as from corns.

265. Great chilliness; when he comes out of the warm air (in the room) into the cold, immediately stuffed coryza.

In the morning in bed, when lying on the side, in all the joints where the cartilages of the heads of the joints touch one another a continued intolerable simple or bruised pain, which, however, immediately ceases on lying on the back with head leaning backwards, and with flexed knees quite separated from one another.

Bruised pain in the joints of the side on which he is not lying, in the evening in bed.†

Bruised pain of all the joints, or rheumatic pain in the ligaments

* In the midst of amorous toying and excitement.

† After touching the middle of the magnet.

of the joints of the arms and of all the joints of the thorax, back and nape, when moving and when breathing* (aft. 12 h.).

Pain as if bruised, or simple pain, and painful sensitiveness in the junction of the bones of all the joints, in the morning in bed.

270. Pain as if bruised, in all the joints where the heads of the articulations touch one another with their cartilages, when at rest and when lying, but most on movement and exertion.

In all the joints, especially of the sacrum, loins, and thorax, a paralytic pain, or as if the joints were broken on the wheel, smashed and bruised—worse when moving and standing—with a drawing and tearing sensation, especially in the ligaments of the joints and in the muscular fibres at their osseous insertions,—especially in the morning after rising and in the evening before lying down;—on grasping them externally the parts are not painful; the pains are relieved by the discharge of flatus; when the pain increases the eyes must be shut.

Pain in all the joints, in the morning after resting in bed, after rising and during movement.

On moving the limbs, the joints are painful as if they had been dislocated.

On moving a tingling sensation of the limbs, like the feeling caused by knocking the angle of the elbow.

275. The limbs go to sleep especially after rising from a seat and standing or walking.

In the morning, when lying in bed, on being excited to coitus (if he steadfastly resists it), he gets a kind of gouty pains, somewhat as from a bruise or fatigue in the sacrum, the knees, and all the joints.

A recent wound recommences to bleed.

A wound that was almost healed commences to be painful like a recent wound.

Small boils appear on various parts of the body, and soon go off.

280. Here and there, *e.g.* under the ankle, corroding gnawing pains.

Itching occurs on the affected parts, but after scratching the pain increases very much, like burning on an excoriated spot.

A simple rather persistent itching in the soft parts, which is not altered by scratching.

After lying down (also during the siesta), here and there below the joints, a burning itching which is not allayed by scratching.

Here and there a sort of persistent itching prick, ending in a burning.*

285. A burning pricking pain, which persists more or less in various soft parts of the body, not in the joints.

Here and there single stitches in soft parts, *e.g.* in the ball of the thumb.

When he has become warm in the evening after lying down, single burning stitches that end in smarting occur here and there.

On a small spot, *e.g.* in the soles of the feet, a prickling,

* After touching the middle of the magnet.

grumbling pain, such as usually precedes the going to sleep of a limb.

Before falling asleep single twitchings in the body.

290. In an ulcer a sharp pain as from a fresh wound.

Burning tug from the head down the right side, followed immediately by sweat all over the body with moderated temperature. [UNZER, l. c., p. 11.]

Burning tugs through all parts in different directions. [UNZER, l. c., p. 31.]

Intolerable burning from the head to the feet with pain as if all the limbs were bruised and lacerated. [UNZER, l. c., p. 108.]

Burning and shooting pains. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 26.]

295. During all the burning pains in the parts there was observed neither external heat nor redness of the parts. [UNZER, l. c., p. 136.]

Sensation of flying sparks of fire on the body. [UNZER, l. c., p. 116.]

Moaning about laceration of all the parts. [UNZER, l. c., p. 32.]

Heaviness in all the limbs and palpitation of the heart.* [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 152.]

Dull, numb pain. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 100.]

300. (Nocturnal pains.) [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 130.]

Drawing and shooting pain mingled with itching. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 219.]

Drawing pain. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 220.]

Shuddering drawing through the whole body. [UNZER, l. c., p. 14.]

A tug through the whole body almost like a shudder. [UNZER, l. c., p. 12.]

305. Joints painful to the touch. [UNZER, l. c., p. 110.]

Pain of the part to which the magnet is applied, as from the near approach of red-hot coals. [UNZER, l. c., p. 10.]

A formication as if all the humours accumulated at the part where the magnet lay. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 130.]

On the chest (at the part where the magnet was applied) small pimples. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 149.]

(At the place where the magnet was applied) a very itchy eruption. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 159.]

310. Under the applied magnet the skin is painful and excoriated, and round about are itch-like pimples filled with pus. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 176.]

Red eruption, red spots (at the part where the magnet was applied?). [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 196.]

Red eruption, like vesicles, in the palms of the hands. [UNZER, l. c., p. 33.]

At the part where the magnet is applied a burning itching, which compels him to scratch till the blood comes; the skin is red, and round about there are small papules, which soon go off. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., pp. 214, 215.]

* After leaving off the accustomed application of the magnet.

Round about the part where the magnet is applied eruption of large pimples. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 220.]

315. At the part where the magnet is applied there occur deep little ulcers, the size of lentils. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 219.]

Widely extended eruption of pimples and even of pocks, with drawing and shooting pain,—also red spots round about. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., pp. 241—243.]

Discharge of a reddish fluid from the wound. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 128.]

The spot where the magnet was applied goes to sleep, becomes numb and insensible. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 220.]

Twitching. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 232.]

320. A shock, so that the upper part of the body as far as the hips is forcibly bent upwards and forwards, with a cry. [UNZER, l. c., p. 23.]

When lying, the upper part of the body is spasmodically raised up (with a cry) as from a shock, so that the body is thrown forwards with the nose on the bed, and just as forcibly thrown backwards. [UNZER, l. c., p. 29.]

The upper part of the body spasmodically raised up and driven forwards, and thrown back upon one side. [UNZER, l. c., p. 33.]

(Frequent starting and raising up as from shocks) violent shocks, which were followed by general trembling of the body, burning in the chest, through both arms, and sweat all over. [UNZER, l. c., p. 18.]

All the convulsions from the magnet did not alter the pulse. [UNZER, l. c., p. 136.]

325. Shock like a start through the body, followed by sweat on both hands. [UNZER, l. c., p. 18.]

On rising from the (midday) siesta stiffness of the body when moving.

In the morning after rising great exhaustion with anxiety (aft. 44 h.).

Frightened, starting up with a cry, followed by sweat all over the body. [UNZER, l. c., p. 17.]

Paralysis for ten days with loss of sensation, but with normal warmth and moisture of the limb. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., pp. 214, 215.]

330. Shocks deprive him of consciousness. [UNZER, l. c., p. 25.]

The spasmodic raising up (and shocks) of the body forwards on to the bed are followed by long-continued unconsciousness, thereafter (p. 39) a blowing with the mouth, as if he felt great heat, whereupon consciousness and liveliness return. [UNZER, l. c., p. 32.]

Unconsciousness with staring turned-up eyes, open mouth, almost imperceptible respiration, and with a movement in the chest resembling palpitation of the heart, with unaltered ordinary pulse. [UNZER, l. c., p. 101.]

During the unconsciousness moving of each finger in succession; after the recurrence of consciousness profuse sweat. [UNZER, l. c., p. 96.]

Exhaustion in all the limbs with a syncope of short duration* recurring several times. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 155.]

335. (Attacks of syncope, palpitation of the heart and suffocation.)† [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 160.]

Long-continued syncopes, during which she retained consciousness. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 196.]

Syncope, wherein she feels the sufferings, but on account of inability to speak or move cannot complain. [UNZER, l. c., p. 48.]

Syncopes. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 232.]

He becomes exhausted immediately, without sleepiness, and wishes to partake of something of a cordial and strengthening character, but he knows not what (immediately).

340. In the very early hours a waking slumber of several hours' duration, but after sunrise stupefied sopor or profound sleep, full of tiresome passionate (*e.g.* vexatious) dreams, which ends with a headache as if the whole brain were sore, this goes off after rising.

Sleep with dreams full of distress and anxiety, like nightmare. (aft. 30 h.).

Very vivid, lively dreams, as if an adventure occurred to him when awake.

Dreams full of feasting, boasting and talking big.

Dreamful sleep with open mouth.

345. Waking up about 3 a.m.—after some hours' of dreamful slumber, **then, without thirst, sensation of heat in the limbs, which he first wishes to have uncovered, afterwards carefully covered up.**

He snores during sleep in the morning.‡

He wakes up from 3 a.m., but in the morning at sunrise his eyelids close and he lies in a state of stupefied slumber, full of tiresome dreams.

In the morning he lies asleep on his back, one open hand lies under his occiput, the other over his stomach, with the knees spread out, with snoring during inspiration, with half-open mouth and low talking in sleep; he dreams of amorous subjects and seminal emission (though none occurs); after waking, headache in the occiput, as after a pollution, tightness of the chest and **bruised pain of all the joints, which goes off after rising and moving the body,** whilst a large quantity of catarrhal mucus is thrown up.

Lascivious dream, even during the midday sleep, with discharge of prostatic fluid; after waking the genitals are very much inclined to emit semen (aft. 2 h.).

350. At night, towards morning, waking sopor (during which he hears every noise and has some power of thinking), which after sunrise changes into a stupefied sopor, in which he neither hears nor feels anything, except violent pains, as from a long journey, and

* These symptoms recurred in three women daily at the same hour, for ten days, but they became always weaker.

† After leaving off the customary application of the magnet.

‡ After touching the middle of the magnet.

as if bruised in all the joints, which compel him always to change the place of his limbs, with loud rumbling in the abdomen, occasionally interrupted by discharge of flatus, and a disagreeable feeling of bodily heat; during which he generally lies on his back, with open mouth. After waking and opening the eyes the pains in the limbs soon diminish; but instead thereof, there occurs a headache of a similar character, which after rising changes into a headache such as occurs at the commencement of a stuffed coryza, but which soon goes off after sneezing and flow of mucus from one nostril.

He wakes up about 1 a.m.

In the morning, in sleep, sweat without heat, or bland copious exhalation of the whole body which does not weaken him (and goes off after waking).

He talks in his sleep.

Insensibility and (fatal) sopor. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 115.]

355. Moaning in sleep as from an anxious dream. [UNZER, l. c., p. 14.]

Sleep interrupted by groaning. [UNZER, l. c., p. 25.]

In his sleep he snores during inspiration but during expiration he breathes through his nose.

Tossing about in bed during sleep.

He throws himself about in bed at night and thinks he is uncomfortable in every place.

360. In the morning, after waking up completely, flatulence accumulates in the hypogastrium with loud rumbling; flatus is discharged, there occurs great sneezing, copious flow of mucus from the nose, and yawning, all which, however, soon go off.

In the morning, on awaking from sleep, the mouth is covered with thick, almost dry mucus, and the eyelids are dry; both go off after sneezing and discharge of nasal mucus.

A mixture of cold and burning shivering all over the body, which was extremely sensitive. [UNZER, l. c., p. 28.]

In the evening, before lying down, an attack of the symptoms of a catarrhal fever; the shafts of the bones of the limbs are painful, as if bruised in their middle, at the same time obtuse, obnubilating headache; he is hoarse, and viscid mucus lies on his chest (in the trachea) (aft. 4 h.).

After midnight fever: without shivering, disagreeable feeling of heat in the whole body, especially in the palms and soles, with dryness in the throat and sweat on the face, the nape, and, indeed, all over the body.

365. Fever for more than three days. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 186.]

Fever for fourteen days. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 176.]

On the affected part sensation of heat and formication. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., pp. 214, 215.]

Dry heat in the morning in bed.

At night heat, without thirst, which desires and bears uncovering.

370. Disagreeable, unpleasant warmth in the whole body, with sweat on the face, without thirst (immediately).

Insensible perspiration over the whole body of a strong, not disagreeable empyreumatic odour, such as a healthy man exhales when perspiring freely.

General sweat after midnight.

Profuse sweat with frequent shivering. [UNZER, l. c., p. 108.]

At night, gentle perspiration, particularly about the place the magnet is applied. [DE HARSU, l. c., p. 27.]

375. Sweat (on the place where the magnet lies). [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., pp. 129, 130.]

Profuse perspirations. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., pp. 214, 215.]

Sweat all over the body especially on the back, in the morning during sleep.*

While at his work during the day **he talks aloud to himself† without knowing it** (immediately).

He is exhausted and yet extremely careful and eager to complete his work thoroughly.

380. The greatest exhaustion of the body, with sensation of heat and cool sweat on the face, with restless and, as it were, strained, over-hurried activity.

A zealous over-hurry, followed by pain in the arm and head of the shoulder (in the first hours).

Over-hurried thoughtlessness and forgetfulness; he says and does something different from what he meant to say and do, and leaves out letters, syllables and words.

He exerts himself to do things, and does quite the opposite of what he intended, against his own wish.

Hesitating resolve, irresolution, over-haste (immediately).

385. He is distraught and cannot fix his attention on a single subject (immediately).

All around him seems as if in a kind of half-dream.

Involuntary inattention: he cannot direct his attention, much as he wishes to do so, on a certain subject.

When he reads everything seems quite clear on the paper, but he can with difficulty comprehend the sense of what he reads.

Anxiety. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 232.]

390. At night very great anxiety with very strong palpitation of the heart. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 146.]

He is easily startled by a noise. [ANDRY *et* THOURET, l. c., p. 199.]

Very much disposed to get angry and indignant, and when he does get angry he has headache of a sore description (immediately).

He is easily vexed and gets sufferings therefrom, especially headache, as from a nail pressed in.

Irascibility.

* After touching the middle of the magnet.

† Like an insane person.

395. Resolution, consideration, strength of mind and body (with good easy digestion).*

In the morning tranquil disposition, calm, serious.*

Phlegmatic, lazy disposition ; not inclined for any work, lassitude, and drowsiness † (aft. 5 h.).

* Seems to be only curative action after a previous opposite disposition.

† A rare alternating action.

MAGNETIS POLUS ARCTICUS.*

(North pole of the magnet.)

(Vertigo, there is a whirling in the head and she feels as though she would fall on either side (immediately).

Vertigo as if from intoxication, which compels him when standing to place the feet differently in order to support the body (aft. 5 m.). [*Htn.*, *Fz.*]

When walking in the open air vertigo so that he could not tread firmly (aft. 26 h.). [*Lr.*]

When walking in the open air he staggers to and fro, as in vertigo (aft. 22 h.). [*Lr.*]

5. In one side of the head a vertiginous drawing (aft. 10 m.).

When she went up stairs, she has a drawing in the head from its centre to both ears alternately, like the pendulum of a clock.

He is not quite conscious, cannot think accurately; he feels as if the intelligence were suspended, and as if something in the brain pressed from above downwards and forced out the eyes; a threatening of syncope.

When walking he is as if intoxicated.

Sensation of intoxication, like a humming in the head (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).

10. Confusion of the head, and longing for open air.

Confusion of the head. [*Mch.*—DE HARSU, l. c., p. 135.]*

Weak memory; but cheerful (aft. 1 h.).

For two successive days he wakes up each time from the afternoon nap with violent headache, as if the brain were bruised and confused; it is alleviated after waking, and goes off on getting up (aft. 3, 28 h.).

A pain compounded of soreness and bruised feeling on the surface of the brain in the forehead and one temple.

15. Head as if bruised and smashed in one half of the brain (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

Drawing headache on the left side (aft. 27 h.). [*Htn.*]

In the right temple drawing boring pain; at the same time a spasmodic pain just below the left zygoma. [*Mch.*]

A side shock in the head in the morning in bed.

Behind the right ear a shock-like tearing in the head when walking in the open air, which gradually extends also to the front (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).

[*Htn.*]

20. Behind the left ear a shock-like tearing in the head when sitting (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

* Applied in the region of the fourth to the sixth dorsal vertebræ, at a distance of four or five finger breadths from the body.

He has a feeling as of a weight that pressed down the head.

In several parts of the brain a pressure as from something hard.

(Much heat in the head.)

In the head a disagreeable sensation of compression as if a part of the brain were pressed in.

25. The noise of a hammer causes a shock in her head.

In the right temple a pressure involving the head when walking in the open air. [*Fz.*]

An (aching) pain above the left temple, externally (aft. 27 h.). [*Lr.*]

In the occipital articulation a pressure going outwards, so that he must always bend the head forwards. [*Fz.*]

Aching pain in the left side of the forehead (aft. 22 h.). [*Lr.*]

30. An aching pain externally above the right superciliary arch (aft. 28 h.). [*Lr.*]

Headache when walking ; a pressure above the orbits.

Headache, especially when raising up and moving the eyes.

A tensive sensation in the brain under the forehead extending into the root of the nose.

In the morning, after rising, several times some stitches superiorly in the left side of the forehead, until the afternoon.

35. Headache as if the temples were pressed asunder.

Violent headache all the afternoon as if the brain were pressed asunder (aft. 3 d.).

(Large lumps on the hairy scalp, which are only painful when touched.)

Tension of the integuments of the head, as if they were closely attached to the skull, causing confusion of the head (for several hours) [*Hl.*]

Smarting itching on the hairy scalp (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

40. Rush of blood to the head, and flush of heat in the cheeks. [*Fz.*]

A tension over the face.

Paleness of the face.

A cold blast in the eyes.

The eyes protruded (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

45. Staring look at an object, when sitting.

Fine stitches in the left eye (aft. 24 h.).

Stitches in the eyelids. [*CHRISTOPH. WEBER, Wirkungen des künstlichen Magnets, Hanover, 1767.*]

In the evening stitches in the left eyelids, with dryness of them. [*Fz.*]

Fine shooting in the canthus and in the left cheek. [*WEBER, l. c.*]

50. Burning, prolonged stitch in the upper eyelid (aft. 3 m.).

On the border of the upper eyelid a vesicle which pressed on the eye.

Eyelids in the morning strongly gummed up. [*WEBER, l. c.*]

Painful sensitiveness of the eyelids when reading (aft. 12 h.).

Twitching and drawing in the eyelids. [*WEBER, l. c.*]

55. Drawing in the eyelids. [*WEBER, l. c.*]

Drawing in the eyelids and lachrymation. [WEBER, 1. c.]

Mucus in the outer canthus. [WEBER, 1. c.]

Itching in the inner canthus and the border of the eyelids (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

Itching over the right eye, compelling scratching. [WEBER, 1. c.]

60. **Itching in the eyelids.** [WEBER, 1. c.]

Itching in the eye. [WEBER, 1. c.]

In the morning on awaking, in bed, painful dry feeling of the eyelids (aft. 14, 20 h.).

Sensation as of grains of sand in the eye. [WEBER, 1. c.]

Burning, redness and lachrymation of both eyes. [WEBER, 1. c.]

65. Great movement of the eyeball; much water collects in both eyes. [WEBER, 1. c.]

The eyes water in the morning.

The eyes water much, intolerance of sunlight.

(Applied to the weak right eye) (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) **a burning in it;** it became **red** and filled with water. [WEBER, 1. c.]

Applied to the weak eye, a coldness that lasted three or four minutes (aft. 2 m.). [WEBER, 1. c.]

70. **Coldness of the weak eye, as if a lump of ice lay in the orbit instead of the eye;** when the coldness went off, a prolonged needle-prick in the eye. [WEBER, 1. c.]

First coldness, then heat in the eye. [WEBER, 1. c.]

Ticking sensation in the eye, like a watch (for 25 m.). [WEBER,

1. c.]

Restless motion of the eye. [WEBER, 1. c.]

Sensation as of a spider's web before the eyes. [WEBER, 1. c.]

75. Flash of light in the eye, like a falling star. [WEBER, 1. c.]

Formication between the two eyes. [WEBER, 1. c.]

(Applied to the eye) a strong drawing over the eye, on the cheek, and the ear to the upper jaw. [WEBER, 1. c.]

The pupils are much dilated, and contract but little to the light (immediately).

The pupils contract during the first hours.

80. A stitch from the Eustachian tube into the inner ear (when stooping).

Ringling in the ear of the same side [WEBER, 1. c.]

Fine ringling in the ear of the opposite side (immediately).

Some tearings in the right internal ear, like earache (aft. 18 h.).

A hissing and a drawing sensation in the ear.

85. Applied to the ear, a crepitation and crackling in it. [WEBER, 1. c.]

(Applied to the ear) a warmth and roaring in it, as when water boils and bubbles. [WEBER, 1. c.]

Applied to the ear, heat and pecking in it. [WEBER, 1. c.]

A kind of deafness, as if a skin lay before the right ear followed by heat in it. [Lr.]

Tension in the membrana tympani.

90. Acute tensive pain in the face that extended to the tonsils, [WEBER, 1. c.]

Drawing in the left cheek. [WEBER, l. c.]

Fine pricking on the cheek, as from innumerable fine needles, with hot sensation, but without heat perceptible to the touch (aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

A small lump in the face near the nose, which causes pain like excoriation when touched; when not touched some rare, slow stitches are felt in it.

Eruption of pimples on the right ala nasi with shooting itching sensation. [*Fz.*]

95. Deception of the sense of smell; in the room there is a smell of rotten eggs, or as if a privy was being cleaned out (aft. 27 h.). [*Htn.*]

Deception of the sense of smell; in the room there is a smell of whitewash or dust.

On three afternoons profuse epistaxis, which becomes more profuse each successive afternoon, preceded by aching pain in the forehead (aft. 4 d.).

In the afternoon (about 2 o'clock) hæmorrhage from the left nostril (aft. 46 h.). [*Lr.*]

In the afternoon (about 4 o'clock) when walking in the open air, after blowing the nose, epistaxis for three quarters of an hour (aft. 23 h.). [*Lr.*]

100. Sore pain on the nostrils, even when not touching or moving them (aft. 26 h.).

At first red and hot nose-tip, then red, hot, sharply defined spots on the cheeks.

Crepitating shooting pain in an (already existing) pimple on the right angle of the mouth (immediately). [*Fz.*]

Drawing in the left maxilla and the left cheek. [WEBER, l. c.]

In the morning on awaking a tensive pain in the left upper maxilla (aft. 36 h.). [*Lr.*]

105. A painful squeezing in the maxillary joint on moving the lower jaw, as if it were dislocated (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Under the mastoid process, between the sterno-cleido-mastoideus muscle and the ramus of the lower jaw aching drawing pain proceeding from the temple. [*Fz.*]

Tensive pain in the left anterior submaxillary glands (aft. 19 h.). [*Lr.*]

In the left submaxillary gland, squeezing aching pain, under the left angle of the jaw (aft. 2 h.).

In the submaxillary glands a crushing aching or pinching pain, *per se*, such as is felt in acute sore-throat (aft. 4 h.).

110. Tearing pain in the cervical muscles as if they were too tired.

Painful cramp in the cervical muscles from one ear to the other.

Cramp in one of the cervical muscles when yawning; afterwards the part was painful to the touch.

In the left angle of the lips, on moving the mouth sore pain, as if an ulcer would come there.

Slow excessively acute and painful stitches in the lower lip.

115. Small papules on the inside of the upper lip opposite the gums.

Toothache in the upper incisors of the right side, just as if something hard pressed on them and would break them down. [*Fz.*]

Toothache when eating; all his teeth felt loose as if they would bend over. [*Fz.*]

The teeth of the upper jaw feel loose (aft. 28 h.). [*Lr.*]

Painful tingling in the hollow teeth of the lower jaw, worst on the right side; the toothache ceases whilst eating (aft. 3 h.). [*Htn.*]

120. Cramp-like toothache in the right side of the lower jaw.

Toothache, as if the tooth were torn out; it becomes worse after eating, and when he is sitting or lying, but is better when he is walking.

Toothache going towards the eye; a very rapid pecking in the hollow tooth, with swollen, inflamed gums and red burning cheek; the toothache grew worse immediately after eating, got better when walking in the open air, but was aggravated in the close room.

Throbbing in the hollow tooth (immediately) and then a pressure in it, as if something hard pressed itself into the cavity, with drawing in the temples.

Throbbing in the tooth, with burning in the gums, and swollen, red, hot cheeks, with burning pain and throbbing in them, in the afternoon.

125. The toothache ceases when walking in the open air, and returns in the room.

Sensation of numbness and insensibility in the gum of the tooth that was painful.

Drawing toothache in the hollow tooth and in the front teeth, increased only by eating, when something warm touches it, and along with the pain there is also redness of the cheek.

Swelling of the gum of a hollow tooth, which is painful when touched by the tongue.

Toothache, as if the gum were sore or incised, increased by air coming into the mouth.

130. Itching in the front part of the tongue, which compels him to rub and scratch it.

On awaking from sleep the mouth is full of thick, almost dry, white mucus (aft. 18 h.). [*Lr.*]

Smell from the mouth, that is very disagreeable to the patient himself.

Retching in the œsophagus which when it will not come to eructation presses upwards and causes anxiety.

Copious flow of saliva. [*WEBER, l. c.*]

135. Collection of saliva in the mouth (immediately).

Heartburn (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

Long-continued rancid heartburn.

Food of the nicest taste has no taste to him, during supper (aft. 10 h.).

On smoking tobacco he felt a scraping in the throat posteriorly, as if heartburn would burn or had burnt him.

140. In the morning a sourish, fasting taste.

When he smokes tobacco it tastes bitter on the back of the tongue (aft. 2 h.).

Tobacco-smoking is disliked by him ; tobacco tastes bad (aft. 2 h.).

At noon she was so full, that she could not eat.

(He is immediately satiated.)

145. Ravenous hunger in the evening.

Chocolate had an insipid disagreeable taste, as if mixed with impure water.

(Supper tastes well, but soon afterwards there comes a flat taste in the mouth and heat in the lobes of the ears.)

Eruclation, like a somewhat painful jerk.

Frequent eruclation of nothing but air.

150. Nausea.

It seems to promote acid derangement of the stomach.

The tongue is much furred and slimy ; loathing at milk.

His stomach feels deranged ; there is such a weight in his stomach as if he had eaten something.

Heartburn after supper (aft. 24 h.).

155. In the night she wakes up from a pressure in the abdomen as from a stone.

Pressure in the abdomen, as from a stone.

Clutching in the scrobiculus cordis (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

(Throbbing in the scrobiculus cordis) (immediately).

Sensation in the upper part of the abdomen and stomach, as if the walls of the stomach were painfully sensitive.

160. A drawing in the scrobiculus cordis extending to the right side of the chest.

Drawing pain in the abdomen (aft. 4 h.).

Drawing pain in the abdomen (aft. a few h.).

In the umbilical region warmth, which caused him anxiety, and afterwards a sensation as if vomiting were about to ensue.

Coldness in the abdomen (immediately after contact).

165. **Gurgling in the abdomen, as if much flatulence were incarcerated, which causes also a twisting about that mounts up into the scrobiculus cordis and occasions eruclation** (aft. $2\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

A pinching and rumbling in the abdomen, which went off by discharge of flatus (aft. 25 h.). [*Lr.*]

While walking in the open air severe cutting stitches in the centre of the abdomen from below upwards (aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Shocks and jerks from the abdomen through the chest up into the throat (immediately).

A couple of jerks like rattling in the abdomen, as if something fell down in it by fits (immediately).

170. A couple of stitches in the side of the abdomen and movement in the abdomen, as if diarrhœa were coming on (aft. 10 h. the next morning).

Spasmodic contractive feeling of the hypogastrium, externally and internally, in the morning.

Pinching, especially in the upper part of the abdomen, immediately after eating (supper).

In the left side of the abdomen on a small spot, a violent unintermitting pinching, as from incarcerated flatulence.

Flatulent colic immediately after supper; a sharp pressure outwards in all parts of the abdomen, as if the belly would burst; it is alleviated by sitting motionless (aft. 30 h.).

175. In the morning, in bed, immediately after waking, flatulent colic; the flatulence pressed upwards towards the hypochondria, with hard pressing and tensive pains here and there in the whole abdomen, during rest and movement, with a qualmishness and nausea arising from the abdomen.

Uninterrupted aching pinching pain in the whole abdomen, like a colic, but without perceptible flatulence, which does not go off either by rest, motion, or by taking food and drink, but is very much aggravated by thinking and over-exertion of the mind, and then is attended by nausea; the colic is somewhat alleviated by perfect rest, but by touching zinc it goes off completely within an hour.

In the evening and morning there is pressure here and there, as from flatulence, in the bowels, as if the pressure occurred on a bruised spot, and at the same time here and there in the brain a pressure as if on a bruised spot; when flatus is discharged the pain in the abdomen and the headache both go off; whenever and as long as flatulence moves in the abdomen, the above pain in the abdomen and headache both reappear and cause a cross state of the disposition; at the same time the flatus smells very badly.*

(Painful sensibility of the abdominal muscles.)

Suppression of the discharge of flatus, for twenty-four hours.

180. In the night, about 2 a. m., he wakes up with the most violent colic; a continued intolerable hard pressure in the scrobiculus cordis and hypochondria, which always rises higher up into the chest, and becomes more severe, up to the pit of the throat, where it threatens to stop the breath; a kind of thoracic colic.†

In the morning drawing, almost dysenteric pain in the hypogastrium, then a large sized fæcal evacuation passed with difficulty (aft. 24 h.).

Along with the stool blood was discharged twice during the day (aft. 4 d.).

Hard, large sized, rare stool, passed with difficulty (aft. some d.).

A sharp pressure in the rectum (aft. 1½ h.).

185. A shooting pinching in the rectum.

After midnight, during slumber, an aching pressing pain in the rectum (not in the anus) lasting an hour, which goes off on waking up thoroughly.

* On then applying the south pole the painful uneasiness in the abdomen, as also the headache, go off within an hour.

† The open hands laid lightly on the chest, with the exertion or strong will (a kind of self-mesmerising), soon gave relief; the spasm went off, and an easy discharge of much flatus restored rest and sleep.

In the left iliac region, in the region of the inguinal ring, a cutting pain with a weak feeling there.

Stitches in the right lumbar region. [*Mch.*]

Stitches in the left groin outwards at the superior process of the os ilii (immediately). [*Fz.*]

190. Out-boring pain above the left inguinal ring; as if a hernia would protrude, when sitting. [*Fz.*]

From day to day, increased relaxation of the inguinal ring; a hernia tends to protrude, chiefly when coughing (aft. 48 h.).

Pain in the inguinal ring, like excoriation, especially when walking (aft. 3 h.).

Dark urine.

The first hours diminished, after a day and night much increased copious secretion of urine.

195. Frequent discharge of urine (aft. 18 h.).

Frequent urging to urinate (aft. 18 h.). [*Lr.*]

Very copious discharge of urine, for more than one day (aft. 6 h.). (Relaxation of the neck of the bladder, from 1 p. m. until 8 p. m., the urine dribbled away involuntarily) (aft. 3 h.).

After urinating a persistent smarting pain in the seam of the prepuce.

200. Itching smarting on the inside of the prepuce, which compels him to rub, at night in bed.

On the inner surface of the prepuce a painful itching (after waking at midnight.

Nocturnal pollution without erection, from which he awakes with anxiety.

Nocturnal pollution.

Uncontrollable erection of the penis, with irresistible inclination for coitus and for ejaculation of semen.

205. In the morning strong erections.

Laxity of the genital organs and diminished inclination for coitus (aft. 36 h.).

A throttling pain in the right testicle (aft. 3 h.).

On crossing the thighs, sharp stitches in the left testicle (aft. 18½ h.). [*Lr.*]

A sharp drawing and a cutting in the testicles.

210. Moderated sexual desire, he can master it (aft. 64 h.).

(The catamenia, which were expected, came on in twenty hours, increased in twenty-four hours beyond their usual quantity (they had hitherto been too scanty) and became healthy in amount, without any more accessory symptoms (consequently **curative action**).

One nostril is stopped up with stuffed coryza, whilst thin mucus drops from the other nostril.

In the morning quick discharge of fluid mucus from the nose.

Sneezing and fluent coryza with stopped nose (aft. 38 h.) [*Lr.*]

215. Coryza and sneezing (aft. 18 h.). [*Lr.*]

Violent coryza of the side of the nose on which the magnet was applied to the eye. [*WEBER, l. c.*]

Discharge of an acrid water from the nose. [WEBER, l. c.]

Acrid discharge from the nose, which causes burning pain in the nostril. [WEBER, l. c.]

Flow of water from both nostrils. [WEBER, l. c.]

220. Very severe stuffed coryza, so that both nostrils are stopped up, and he can only breathe with difficulty (aft. 20 h.). [Htn.]

At night complete stoppage of the left nostril, whilst the right was open, but quite dry, as in stuffed coryza. [Htn.]

After getting up from bed, the nose which had been stopped up at night, opened, but the dryness remained the same. [Htn.]

Attack of sneezing and coryza (aft. 2 h.).

Breathing is difficult for her.

225. Shortness of breath on going up stairs. [Fz.]

He must breathe spasmodically (in interrupted, deep breaths) as if in his need to make a deep inspiration he wished to displace the air; at the same time he perspired all over (immediately).

Instantaneous violent cough of three or four impulses.

The cough becomes worse when walking in the open air, it stuck and choked as if he would suffocate.

Sudden oppression of the chest.

230. Squeezing contractive pain transversely through the chest, which causes a trembling anxious respiration, especially inspiration (when leaning forward on the arms and looking out of the window) (aft. 3½ h.). [Htn.]

Anxiety and qualmishness about the chest (aft. 5 m.). [Lr.]

Oppression of the chest. [WEBER, l. c.]

Heat seems to go in over the throat towards the interior of the chest, on moving in the open air. [Fz.]

A sensation in the throat and trachea, as after hearty laughing, *i. e.* a sensation which excites the internal feeling of laughter, and the saliva collects in the mouth.

235. Oppression in the chest with anxiety.

Itching on the nipples (aft. 1 h.).

Some strong beats of the heart.

Burning stitches at the heart.

Burning stitches, first on the muscles of the back, then in the side of the chest, and lastly anteriorly on the right breast.

240. **Aching in the region of the heart** (immediately).

Several sharp stitches in the cardiac region.

Sharp stitches in the left side of the pectoral muscles on moving the arm.

When walking in the open air a shooting on the left side of the chest (aft. 10 m.). [Lr.]

In the evening a persistent stitch on the left side of the chest. [Lr.]

245. Stitches in the left side of the chest (aft. ¼ h.).

In the evening in bed before going to sleep frequent dry, hacking cough.

(Dry cough, which causes a raw pain on the chest, especially at night, when after chilliness she has become warm in bed.)

Smoking tobacco causes him to cough.

Whilst going to sleep there occurs a shaking spasmodic cough, that hinders every attempt to go to sleep.

250. About midnight suffocating spasmodic cough; the irritation to cough is in the smallest and most remote bronchial tubes, where the cough cannot yet detach the phlegm, and the mucus that is loosened by the cough goes into the upper region without diminishing the tickling cough, which has its seat in a deeper region; the cough, in consequence, becomes very fatiguing and shaking; even the head is shaken, and the whole body becomes hot, this is followed by a general perspiration lasting till morning, with cessation of the cough.

In the evening in bed, immediately after lying down, incessant (not tickling) irritation to cough, which is short and dry, and the irritation to further coughing is not exhausted, as is the case with other kinds of cough; this irritation to cough is only allayed by suppressing the cough by firm determined will.

Crepitation or cracking in the cervical vertebræ, especially in the atlas, when moving (aft. 3 h.).

In the middle of the spine, on bending backwards, pain like a bruise (aft. 36 h.).

Intermittent stitches on the right side of the back (aft. 26½ h.). [Lr.]

255. Persistent pains in the back when standing, walking, and sitting, as if he had stooped for a long time (aft. 28½ h.). [Lr.]

Sensation as of gurgling and formication between the scapulæ.

Heaviness in the superior extremities as if lead were in the blood-vessels (immediately). [Hsch.]

Feeling of weight in the arm to which the pole is applied. [Fz.]

Considerable feeling of weight in the left upper and fore-arm (aft. ¾ h.). [Htn.]

260. Great coldness in the arm stroked with the magnet (in a woman in the zoomagnetic sleep caused by contact with the north pole). [HEINICKE, *Ideen und Beobachtungen über d. thier. Magnetism.*, Bremen, 1880, p. 4.]

Prickling shooting pain in the arm up to the shoulder, especially in the shafts of the bones of the forearm. [Gth.]

When walking in the open air a pain on the right shoulder, like excoriation (aft. 4¼ h.). [Lr.]

Sensation in the arm and hand as if they had gone to sleep (immediately). [Htn.]

Quivering in the lumbar muscles of the back.

265. Before noon until after midnight (4 a.m.) pain in the left shoulder-joint, as if bruised, when moving and when at rest, not painful when touched (aft. 3 h.).

Trembling of the arm of the hand that touches the magnet.

Arm as if asleep, like cramp.

The left arm is much heavier than the other.

The upper arm of the opposite side to that in contact with the pole is very heavy.

270. Above the elbow an itching, consisting of fine pricking and

smarting, which is not allayed by scratching, as from a gnat-bite; after scratching a burning.

Heaviness in the upper arm (immediately).

Several times twitching in the affected upper arm (the arm and leg at the same time feel to him as if dead).

Stitches at the lower part of the forearm near the wrist-joint (aft. $25\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

In the evening aching in the bone of the left forearm, as after a blow. [*Fz.*]

275. Feeling of stiffness in the elbow-joint.

In the elbow-joint audible cracking on moving (immediately).

Pleasant feeling in the arm-joint, as if it were rested after great weariness.

Aching and drawing in the wrist, with restlessness in the forearm (as if in joy and expectation), which always compels him to flex it. [*Fz.*]

Sensation in the hand as if it were asleep. [*Fz.*]

280. Trembling in the left hand and stiffness of the index finger (aft. 9 m.). [*Lr.*]

When walking in the open air stitches spreading into the muscles of the left palm (aft. 2 h.). [*Lr.*]

Stiffness and rigidity in the right wrist and ankle-joints, at night in bed.

A trembling of the hand touching the magnet and of the foot of the opposite side.

A painful and almost burning itching on the back of the middle phalanx of the little finger, as if the part had been frostbitten; the place is painful when touched (aft. 4 h.).

285. A fine, frequent pricking, as with needles, in the affected part and in every finger tip, worst in the evening after lying down.

Drawing upwards in the fingers with formication in them (immediately), and immediately afterwards somewhat depressed in spirits.

Fingers gone to sleep. [*Gth.*]

A formication in the tip of the left index (aft. 4 m.). [*Lr.*]

A twitching in the thumb applied to the pole, as if the pulse beat in it. [*Gth.*]

290. Great heaviness in the finger touching the pole (immediately). [*Htn.*]

Icy coldness in the touching finger (immediately). [*Htn.*]

Pain in the finger-joints, as if they had been over-bent.

Tingling in the touching finger.

First a quivering in the touching finger, and then up into the arm, with a kind of heaviness in it.

295. (A backward-drawing pain in the fingers, combined with formication.)

Bruised pain in the hip-joints, which is aggravated by stooping.

Exhaustion of the lower limbs. [*Mch.*]

Great weariness of the lower extremities from 4 to 8 o'clock p.m. (aft. 1 h.). [*Hsch.*]

- The lower extremities feel like to break down from fatigue, when walking. [*Fz.*]
300. Drawing in the right thigh, in both knees. [*WEBER*, l. c.]
A stitch downwards anteriorly in the muscles of the right thigh (aft. 27 h.). [*Lr.*]
In the morning a voluptuous itching, more in front than on the inside, on the left thigh (aft. 18 h.). [*Lr.*]
Heaviness and numbness in the thighs, as if they had gone to sleep, without formication.
Aching and throttling tearing in inner parts of the muscles of the thigh when sitting and walking (aft. 24 h.).
305. An aching tearing on the outer side of the knee down to the outer ankle (aft. 3 h.).
Bruised pain above the knee when sitting. [*Fz.*]
Stitches in the tendons of the left thigh towards the hough (aft. 19 h.). [*Lr.*]
Stiffness in the tendons of the hough when rising from a seat, as if they were too short (aft. 3 h.). [*Fz.*]
Painless tingling in the left leg, with feeling of heaviness, as if it were asleep (aft. 4 h.). [*Htn.*]
310. Aching in the tibiæ when standing. [*Fz.*]
Painful rigidity of the calf when walking.
Burning pulsating stitches in the calf.
Great weariness in the legs (aft. 24 h.).
The left thigh went to sleep on rising up, but chiefly when standing, after sitting (aft. 3 h.).
315. When walking the foot became as if asleep (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).
Pain on the upper part of the toes as if sore from walking.
(When sitting) sudden, tearing stitches in the heels, the big toe and the calf. [*Fz.*]
Stitches in the right big toe. [*Mch.*]
Painful crawling on the toes of the right foot (aft. 27 h.). [*Lr.*]
320. Voluptuous itching under the toes of the left foot (aft. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]
Tearing stitch in the big toe.
Sore painful pressure in the hitherto painless corns from the slightest tightness of the shoes.
Pain on one toe, as if there were a corn on it.
A severe stitch in the heel.
325. Sore pain in the heel (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).
(On the heel sometimes a pain like pressure.)
(Severe pressing about the ankle of the diseased ulcerated foot.)
(Shooting in the encysted tumour.)
A crawling over the skin.
330. On the whole body a fine pricking itching in the skin, which went off after scratching a little, but appeared in another place (aft. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]
A crawling itching, as from a fly or flea, which ended in a feeling of excoriation, first on the inner side of the limbs, then on

their outer side, in the evening in bed and in the morning after awaking.

Persistent digging stitches, which as they penetrated deeper and deeper became all the more acute and painful, on various parts.

Slow, persistent, very painful stitches on various parts, *e.g.* on the back or on the sides of the fingers and toes.

Shooting jerks in the limb in contact with the magnet (immediately).

335. Jerks in the limb in contact with the magnet (immediately).

A trembling, vibrating, tingling sensation.

Sensation as from rush of blood to the part in contact with the magnet, as if the blood would force itself out there (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).

In the neighbouring parts a quivering.

A quivering and throbbing in the region of application (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

340. In the neighbouring parts tensive sensation.

In the neighbouring parts pain as if bruised, and as if a great weight had been carried.

In the neighbouring parts a creeping, as if the part would go to sleep.

A trembling feeling through the whole body, chiefly in the feet (aft. $\frac{1}{3}$ h.).

A trembling in the parts touching the magnet (immediately).

345. The hand in contact became soon colder.

Cooling sensation on the place of application.

Cold sensation on the place of application (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

Warm sensation in the neighbouring parts.

In the (already existing) tetter, burning pain all day.

350. In the (already existing) tetter, sore, almost tearing burning pain.

A drawing in the periosteum of all the bones, as on the approach of an ague (but without chill or heat) (aft. 2 h.).

Painless drawing sensation.

A rapid drawing or darting to and fro, and jerks like a shooting on the right side of the tongue, on the neck and over the foot.

Heaviness in single limbs (with feeling of increased strength in them) (aft. 24 h.).

355. A feeling of dryness and straining in the body, with loss or strength.

He is very exhausted, must rest when walking in the open air, and he was melancholy and dejected.

Exhaustion, bruised feeling and pains in the limbs were aggravated in the open air.

In the morning a general exhaustion with sweat of anxiety, at noon loss of appetite; he must lie down; afterwards diarrhœa (aft. 48 h.).

Weariness in all the limbs (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).

360. Great exhaustion on going up the accustomed stairs. [*Fz.*]

In the morning so exhausted, as from oppressive sultry air, that she could scarcely drag herself along.

Immoderate, spasmodic yawning, and at the same time pain in the left maxillary joint, as if it would be dislocated.

Too frequent yawning without sleepiness.

Frequent yawning (immediately).

365. **Great drowsiness ; he must yawn.** [WEBER, l. c.]

Sleepy stupefaction : several times he felt as if the eyes were suddenly closed, and as if an agreeable sleep would suddenly come on ; an irresistible sensation which tended to make him quickly unconscious.

In the evening he was overcome by great sleepiness, all the limbs felt paralysed and bruised.

By day always sleepy ; day sleep.

Very deep, sound sleep, especially towards morning, he could not sleep enough in the morning.

370. At night in sleep he lay on the back.

She sings in the evening in her sleep, wakes up in consequence, and remembers that it is wrong, goes to sleep again and recommences to sing and again wakes up from it.

Historical, very vivid but innocent and unimpassioned dreams, which cannot be remembered on awakening.

All night long lascivious dreams (aft. 8 h.).

Dreamful and yet very sound sleep ; he dreams on commencing to slumber.

375. About midnight a dream, as if she fell from a height, on which she started and trembled all over.

A dream (about midnight) of murder and assassination, owing to which she commenced to weep aloud and to howl.

Appearance in a dream of a person whom she saw next day when awake for the first time.

He dreams all night not disagreeable but very vivid visions, which have no connection with one another ; when awake he can remember them.

At night stupefied sleep ; in the morning he lay on his back and had dreams of deformed men, abortions, &c. [*Fz.*]

380. Learned occupations at night in dream. [*Lr.*]

At night sleep is disturbed by vexatious unremembered dreams. [*Lr.*]

At night in sleep, very restless tossing about with vivid dreams ; the bed seemed too warm. [*Htn.*]

Frequent waking out of sleep as from a fright (aft. 34 h.). [*Lr.*]

At night he often awakes with a burning heat of the whole body, and must sometimes throw off the clothes and get air ; at the same time his mouth was very dry, without thirst. [*Htn.*]

385. In the evening he cannot get to sleep for several hours (aft. 3, 4 d.).

About 2 a.m. half waking **with much inner consciousness, great wealth of thoughts and lively memory ; he thinks of an important subject in the best form** in a foreign language with which he was not very conversant, almost as if in a **zoo-magnetic sleep-talking state ; but when fully awake he cannot remember distinctly the subject of his thoughts** (aft. 16 h.).

In the evening immediately after going to sleep, sudden waking with a violent jerk in the muscles of the head and neck, as if the head were jerked backwards.

He is awoke about midnight by a violent pressure transversely across the abdomen, just above the navel, which is not relieved either by movement, or by heat, or by any change of position.

In the evening in bed, a violent pain in the top of the gullet, as after swallowing too large a morsel; but when he turned on his left side this went off.

390. In the night in bed he tosses about half awake.

At night collection of saliva in the mouth, so profuse that each time he wakes the pillow is quite wet.

He wakes at night with much tiresome heat of the whole body, and must from time to time throw off the clothes and give himself air; at the same time dry mouth without thirst.

Restless sleep; he tosses about in bed and it feels too warm.

At night a warmth as if perspiration would break out.

395. Strong smelling night-sweat, without heat.

He woke up at night; he felt very warm, and he became still warmer by drinking a glass of cold water (aft. 16 h.).

Frequent shivering at night in bed and jerks in the arms, so that they were propelled towards one another.

In the morning chill with yawning.

(Chill all day, all over the body but especially over the back) (aft. 48 h.).

400. Cooling of the whole body.¹

Cold sensation or feeling of cooling all over the body as if she were too lightly clad, or had got a chill, but without shivering; immediately she had a small soft stool followed by straining (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

Chill, shivering.

At the instant of touching the north pole with the tip of the tongue, shivering all over.

Coldness of the hands.

405. On the tip of the finger in contact with the magnet cold sensation and at the same time beads of sweat on the fingers and back of this hand (immediately).

Sweat on the inside of the hands, which are cool.

Cold sweat on the hands and soles of the feet.

Cold sweat all over (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

Towards morning a profuse, though not disagreeably smelling, steamy, gentle sweat all over.

410. Night sweat towards 2 a.m. all over, even on the face (chiefly on the chest), but not among the hairs of the head (not even on the part of the hairy scalp on which he lay); only in sleep, on awaking this sweat which was unattended by thirst went off.

¹ In the 3rd edition two symptoms have been omitted here by the transcriber, and there is a mistake in the enumeration. We have been able to supply these symptoms, 399 and 400, from the 2nd edition, and also to correct the next symptom, which is evidently improperly given in the 3rd edition; what is there given as one symptom being in reality two different ones.

Heat in the face.

In the evening red flush of the whole face without thirst (aft. 28 h.). [*Lr.*]

Warm feeling. [*Hsch.*]

Even at the open window excessively great heat on the whole body, but especially on the back and forehead; without sweat or thirst (aft. 2¼). [*Htn.*]

415. A heat spreading all over the body, especially on the abdomen and face, so that sweat broke out on the face (aft. 8 m.). [*Lr.*]

Hot feeling all over the head, with hot but not red face, and thirst (aft. 5½). [*Htn.*]

Rapidly occurring heat and redness in the right cheek, whilst the left was cold to the touch (aft. 26 h.). [*Lr.*]

Fiery redness in the face, oppression, pulse increased in strength. [*DE HARSU*, l. c.]

In the evening heat over the whole body with anxiety, which always drives him about. [*Fz.*]

420. Heat, especially behind down over the cheeks and on the whole body, with an anxious, unsettled state of mind. [*Fz.*]

In the evening the blood mounts to his head, and the face becomes hot, at the same time he has chilliness in the lower extremities, especially in the feet (aft. 4 h.).

Heat in one cheek, and feeling of heat internally, irritated condition, loquacity (aft. ½ h.).

Sensation of warmth in the feet.

With quick, strong pulse, hot feeling all over the body, without external warmth, indeed, even with cold hands, which feel hot to him, without thirst (aft. 3 h.).

425. (Fever: from noon till evening chilliness in the sacrum up the back, without perceptible coldness, with great thirst; then about 9 p.m. great heat in the face without thirst; after midnight violent, ill-smelling sweat, until the morning in sleep; when she awoke, it ceased.)

Fever: in the afternoon frequent flying heat only in the head, with red, hot face (only for two or three minutes); at the same time some drawing in the head.

Fever: about 3 p.m., each time first a small burning spot on the foot, for a minute, which suddenly went away, and instead thereof there occurs with equal suddenness a heat in the head with redness of cheeks and perspiration on the face, for some minutes.

Fever: about 4 p.m. a general shivering for a quarter of an hour (aft. 4 d.).

Fever: frequent shivering in the back for some minutes, then an equally short heat which spreads from the back up over the head, during which the blood-vessels of the hands swell, without sweat.

430. Moist warmth runs all over the body (immediately).

Very ill-humoured and tired (aft. 24 h.).

Lachrymose humour, with chilliness and rigor at the same time (aft. 1 h.).

In the evening very sad ; he must weep against his will, whereby the eyes were painful.

(In the evening) he felt as if it were difficult for him to commence to carry out his resolve, and it was long ere he could do so ; but then he did it quickly.

435. Sluggish imagination ; sometimes he felt as though he had no imaginative power.

When sitting he felt as if he had lost all power of moving, and were fixed to his chair ; when, however, he moved he found that he could move quite well.

Lazy disposition.

Anxious, dejected, fainthearted, inconsolable disposition, that caused him to make self-reproaches (aft. 1 h.).

Dejected in mind (immediately).

440. About 3 a.m. he could sleep no more and anxiety commenced ; he was anxiously concerned about himself, as if he were dangerously ill ; he was gloomy, he was unwilling to speak a word.

Anxious scrupulosity, excessive, too conscientious concern.

Irritably cross ; he was unwilling to be disturbed in his work, and yet he could finish nothing.

During his work he talks aloud to himself.

He is apt to make mistakes in writing (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

445. He would like to work hard, and cannot do enough ; he does things too slowly.

He would like to work hard, and cannot do enough ; he does everything too slowly. [*Lr.*]

Disposition alternately sad and cheerful.

Disposition alternately cheerful and sad all day long (aft. 30 h.). [*Lr.*]

As if startled and timid (immediately).

450. Faint-heartedness, want of courage.

Cheerfulness and feeling of great strength alternate with want of courage and weakness. [*Fz.*]

Faint-heartedness, anxious scrupulosity (immediately).

Hasty, hurried.

Hasty, bold, firm, quick.

455. Bold disposition, as after drinking wine. [*Hsch.*]

Quite quiet, calm, free from care (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

Quite quiet and calm disposition, all day (aft. 48 h.). [*Lr.*]

Composure of the whole disposition, calmed passions.

Quiet but not cheerful.

MAGNETIS POLUS AUSTRALIS.

(*South pole of the magnet.*)

Confusion of the head.

An unsteadiness and instability of the mind : the ideas cannot be properly fixed, objects hover only half observed before the senses and are not sufficiently noticed and appreciated, and the judgments and resolves are hesitating, which produces a kind of anxious and restless state of the disposition.*

Imagination obtuse, memory good. [*Hsch.*]

Giddy in the head, as from intoxication, as if he would stagger and reel when walking ; also somewhat giddy when sitting.

5. Rush of blood to the head, without heat.

Heaviness of the head and fine formication or digging in it.

A fine digging and formication in the brain combined with heaviness of the head.

Headache : at the top of the head or in both temples, an aching (a lively, violent pain) like catarrh, which is bad when sitting upright, and worst on shaking the head and thinking, slighter when walking, but more alleviated and almost going off when stooping forwards and bending backwards (in the first hours). [*Stf.*]

Headache in the occiput, which is worst in the room, but goes off in the open air (in the first hours). [*Stf.*]

10. Formication on the left side of the head towards the upper part. [*Kr.*]

Heaviness in the upper part of the head. [*Hsch.*]

At the top of the head in the crown, a creeping as if something ran about there, and somewhat like tearing.

Shocks in both temples.

In the right side of the forehead, a pain compounded of tearing and beating (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).

15. Superiorly over the temple, a couple of shocks combined with tearing pain.

Headache : tearing pain behind the left ear. [*Fz.*]

Tearing on a small spot of the left temple.

A drawing tearing pain in the left side of the brain, which resembles a slow burning stitch (aft. 3 h.).

An aching here and there in the occiput.

20. In front in the middle of the forehead, a creeping mingled with stitches, in the evening (aft. 8 h.).

* Touching metallic zinc brings this derangement of the mental faculties again into order.

A transient, obtuse shooting pain in the left side of the forehead (aft. 20 h.).

A sharp-pointed, outward-pressing pain in the left side of the head, a continued stitch combined with pressure (aft. 2 h.) (relieved by the north pole).

Headache all over the brain, simple and tensive pain, which came on when walking in the open air, and soon went off in the room.

(Headache, in the evening just before going to sleep, with dry heat in the hands.)

25. At night when lying, throbbing in the right side of the head like a pulse.

Twitching in the head.

A spasmodic contractive headache in the region between the eyebrows.

Externally on the hairy scalp, a place which pains as if bruised, still more painful when touched.

The skin of the forehead is as if dried. [*Kr.*]

30. (A tension in the affected side of the face.)*

(A glandular lump in the nape inflames quickly, the skin round it pained as if sore, and could not bear the slightest touch.)

The skin in the region around the eyes pains as if sore. [*Kr.*]

Slow burning stitch in the border of the eyelid (aft. 2 h.).

When held to the weak eye (slight and short coldness in the eye, but) severe itching in the eyelids. [*WEBER*, l. c.]

35. Watering of the (touched) eye.

In the eye, a throbbing and itching. [*WEBER*, l. c.]

Weeping of the eyes.

Watery eyes occasionally.

In the morning the eyes are gummed up. [*WEBER*, l. c.]

40. In the morning and evening sore pain, especially in the outer canthus of the eye and on moving the eyelids, as if a hair lay in the eye; a kind of inflammation of the border of the eyelids (aft. 16, 24 h.).

A painful sore dryness of the eyelids, felt especially when moving them, chiefly in the evening and morning.

Swelling of a Meibomian gland on the border of the left lower eyelid (in the morning) as if a sty would come, the pain is only aching.

Smarting in the inner canthi (in the morning) (aft. 48 h.).

Aching in the eye for a minute.

45. In the left eye, an aching and obtuse shooting.

Pricking in the left eye like a prick of a needle (aft. 4 h.).

Spasmodic contraction of one eye in the morning.

Defect of vision; **objects appear dim, then also double.**

(The south pole applied to the nape). [*DE HARSU*, l. c., p. 133.]

First faint-like obnubilation, with inclination to sit down; objects

* On touching the south pole with the tip of the tongue.

are as if veiled, afterwards the objects become more distinct and clearer (than they are in the normal state); at the same time an ecstatic frame of mind. [*Stf.*]

50. Vivacity in the eyes. [*Hsch.*]

Pupils at first more easily dilatable and more difficult to contract.

[*Stf.*]

Flying heat in the face. [*Stf.*]

The face (and the rest of the body) feels as if a cold air played on it, in the room. [*Hsch.*]

An almost painless drawing behind the ear up into the head, almost uninterruptedly (aft. 40 h.).

55. Sometimes stitches and ringing in the ear. [*Kr.*]

In the ear a painful jerk as if it would be driven asunder: a kind of ear-ache. [*Stf.*]

Tearing pains in the external and internal cartilages of the ears, extending to the vicinity of the inner auditory cavities.

Roaring in the ears, felt most up on the summit of the head.

Noise in the ears like the flapping of a wing.

60. Roaring before the ear. [*Stf.*]

Sensation as if a cold wind blew on the ears. [*Kr.*]

Sensation as from a warm breath in the external ear. [*Stf.*]

Fanning in the ear in the morning, so that he felt it as far as the forehead, just as if the wind blew.

(Inflammation of the external ear, during which the sulci display sore painful chaps.)

65. Ringing in the good ear (aft. 1 h.).

Coarse stitches in the cheek.

On the right side of the neck, under the ear, two little pocks, which are painful. [*Kr.*]

Small pimples in the nape, with itching burning.

Toothache, aggravated by warm drinks.

70. A tearing twitching in the upper jaw towards the eye, in the evening (aft. 12 h.).

(Pain in the gland under the angle of the lower jaw, as if it were swollen.)

Eruption on the skin, painful when touched. [*Kr.*]

Under the chin the skin is painful as if excoriated. [*Kr.*]

Single stitches on the left border of the tongue (aft. 5 h.).

75. Heat in the vocal organs, with difficulty of speaking; feeling of swelling of the tongue. [*DE HARSU*, l. c., p. 133.]

Obtuse pain with painful stitches in hollow teeth (aft. 1 h.).

[*Kr.*]

Sore feeling in the throat during swallowing and when not swallowing (aft. 3 h.).

In the morning, though the mouth is clean and he himself perceives no bad smell or taste, there is a nasty, putrid odour from his throat.

Much watery, tasteless saliva. [*Stf.*]

80. Much watery saliva collects in the mouth, which runs out when he stoops forward. [*Kr.*]

Copious tasteless, watery saliva, which he seldom spits out (aft. 3 d.). [*Stf.*]

Sometimes sweet metallic, sometimes sour metallic taste, at one time on, at another under the tongue, with sensation of coldness as from saltpetre. [*Stf.*]

A scraping scratching feeling in the fauces, with dry sensation in the mouth, without thirst. [*Stf.*]

He loses his taste while eating warm food, it returns, however, after eating (aft. 3 d.). [*Stf.*]

85. **Burning in the gullet**, a closing up with feeling of heat.

Little appetite, without loathing or altered taste, otherwise feeling well (aft. 24 h.).

Indifference to food, drink and smoking tobacco, they taste well, but he has no desire for them, and he is satiated before partaking of them (aft. 12, 2½ h.).

Indifference, bordering on repugnance, to milk, in the morning (aft. 18 h.).

Although he wakes up cheerful in the morning, neither food nor coffee is relished, they have rather a bitter taste.

90. Food has not a bad, but too little taste.

Ravenous hunger, in the middle of the febrile chill.

Ravenous hunger, at noon and in the evening.

Inordinate appetite in the evening (aft. 10 h.).

Absence of hunger (immediately). [*Stf.*]

95. Food is repugnant to him. [*Stf.*]

White wine tastes sharp to him, and after taking a mouthful of it there occurs extreme repugnance to it. [*Stf.*]

Eruetation of air only (aft. 3 d.). [*Stf.*]

A single but very violent eruetation.

Inclination to vomit in the morning after awaking (aft. 36 h.).

100. Soon after dinner inclination to vomit.

After dinner movements and rumbling in the abdomen, followed by discharge of flatus. [*Kr.*]

Nausea as if in the stomach on bending forwards.

Pain in the stomach, as when a bruised spot is pressed upon; after eating this pain passes gradually into the bowels (aft. 18 h.).

A kind of aching, violent pain in the scrobiculus cordis, from long-continued mental effort (aft. 6 h.).

105. Twitching in the right side (when touched). [*Kr.*]

From the navel to the genitals an agreeable feeling of warmth. [*Stf.*]

A kind of grasping just above the navel.

Loud rumbling in the abdomen.

Disagreeable loud rumbling and grumbling in the abdomen, towards evening (aft. 8 h.).

110. In the morning in bed flatulent colic (aft. 30 h.).

Pinching in the abdomen from a draught of air (aft. 2 d.).

Flatulence pushes up under the short ribs; flatulent colic in the hypochondria, in the evening (aft. 4 h.).

After supper colic; in all parts of the bowels sharp pressure here

and there, it increases on moving so as to be intolerable, and goes off quickly without discharge of flatus, when at rest (aft. 4 h.).

Flatulent colic at night : portions of flatulence seem to jump painfully from one part to another, which causes a breaking disagreeable sensation, or a sore pinching pressure outwards in many places at once, which does not permit of sleep ; short, interrupted flatus, which is occasionally discharged with difficulty, gives no relief.

115. Flatulent colic in the morning after rising ; the flatulence goes upwards to the diaphragm and causes coarse shooting, but acute pains (aft. 16 h.).

Drawing pain in the right side of the abdomen, so that he could scarcely walk.

Tearing pains in the abdomen excited by (reading ? and) walking, allayed by sitting, especially in the epigastrium (in the morning) (aft. 16 h.).

In the evening, just before going to sleep, distended abdomen with colicky pains (aft. 2 d.).

He feels very full in the abdomen during the dyspnœa.

120. In the evening, just before going to sleep, discharge of much flatus (aft. 3 d.).

Discharge of much flatus (aft. 4 h.).

A couple of stitches in the left side of the abdomen.

A continued stitch in the abdomen towards the cæcum, which only goes off by lying on the opposite side (aft. 8 h.).

Feeling of dilatation of the left inguinal ring, as if a hernia were protruding ; with every cough the part is painfully stretched (aft. 1 h.).

125. (Frequent call to stool, during which she feels sick, but she cannot evacuate.)

(Quick urging to stool, which, however, is evacuated with difficulty.)

First cutting in the abdomen, with chilliness, then diarrhœa (aft. 5 h.).

After two days two soft stools.

Evacuation of thin stool with the deceptive sensation of discharge of flatus (aft. 14 h.).

130. Continued narrowing and constriction of the rectum and anus, so that the smallest quantity of flatus can scarcely pass.

Threads of mucus among the hard tæces.

Itching of a hæmorrhoidal lump at the anus (aft. 6 h.).

Whilst walking itching formication externally on the anus.

In the right renal region some large stitches (immediately).

135. A stitch in the pubic arch.

(Aching pain in the pubic arch.)

Relaxation of the sphincter muscle of the bladder (immediately).

Incontinence of urine.

The urine drops away involuntarily, even when voluntarily urinating there is little inclination in the bladder to evacuate the urine.

140. (Increased involuntary flow of urine) (immediately).

Discharge of much urine, at night and towards morning (aft. 10, 14 h.).

(Frequent discharge of a quantity of pale urine). [*Stf.*]

At midnight he must get up from sleep in order to pass a large quantity of urine.

During micturition smarting pain in the anterior part of the urethra, as if the urine were acrid or acid (aft. 2 h.).

145. A drawing in the spermatic cord.

In the morning when the testicle is hanging down, pain in the spermatic cord, as if it were drawn too strongly and stretched; it is also painful when touched (aft. 4 h.).

Twitching in the spermatic cord.

In the spermatic cord a slow, painful drawing.

Tearing in the spermatic cord.

150. A spasmodic retraction of the testicles at night.

Tearing, choking jerks in the testicles which swell (aft. 6h.).

Fine itching of the scrotum.

In the penis pain as if several muscular fibres were torn or tugged back.

A red spot like a pimple on the corona glandis, and on the inside of the prepuce, without sensation.

155. The glans penis is red and inflamed, with itching and tension.

(The condyloma bled in drops) (aft. 48 h.).

Increased warmth of the genitals at night.

A fornication and tickling in the glans penis; semen seemed to pass without his knowledge.

At night a pollution (in a hemiplegic person, which had not occurred for years)* (aft. 48 h.).

160. Pollutions on two successive nights with much talking in sleep.

The first two days great excitement of the genitals to emit semen; after several days the mind obtains the mastery over the sexual desire.

Violently excited sexual desire after the midday siesta (aft. 4 h.).

Impotence: coitus with sufficient sensation and erection; but when the extreme moment should come, the amorous feeling suddenly goes off, the semen is not ejaculated, and the penis falls and becomes again soft (aft. 36 h.).

The menses that had continued their usual time go on for six days longer, but only when moving, not when at rest; there is also always cutting in the abdomen when the blood is discharged.†

165. The catamenia, which were expected every day, appeared four hours after touching the south pole, but the discharge was very light coloured and watery.

Heat and burning in the female genitals with many fine stitches (aft 3 h.).

* After this the paralysis increased, the affected limbs felt as if dead.

† She held the magnet by the south pole, but touched it at the same time in the middle. The south pole seems to excite the flow of blood, and particularly metrorrhagia in its primary action, consequently to cure it homœopathically, the north pole seems to do the reverse.

*

*

*

Sneezing in the morning.

Severe fluent coryza.

Coryza and cough with green mucous expectoration and short breathing.

170. Dry short cough (aft. 5 h.). [*Stf.*]

Several fits of stinking cough, at night during sleep, which do not wake up completely.

Pressure on the chest at the lower part of the sternum, with anxiety and quietness of thought (immediately). [*Fz.*]

Suffocative oppression of the chest. [DE HARSU, l. c., p. 134.]

Sadness, swelling of the tongue. [DE HARSU, l. c., p. 134.]

175. Anxiety in the sternum. [*Stf.*]

Oppression of the respiration, transversely across the lower ribs.

A deep respiration, like sighing, and involuntary swallowing at the same time (as is usual with sighing) (immediately).

Shortness of breath in the scrobiculus cordis.

(Frequent attacks of shortness of breath.)

180. (In the evening, after getting into bed, he can scarcely recover himself from the shortness of breath.)

An oppression on the chest as if the breath trembled, and as if the breath drawn into the chest felt cool (immediately).

Pain compounded of aching and drawing on both sides of the sternum at the same time, with an anxiety that will not allow him to remain in any one place, as if he had done something wrong.

Palpitation of the heart (immediately).

A sharp stitch in the right side of the chest, that takes away his breath.

185. Aching in the left side of the chest, during which she has nausea.

Aching pain in the chest, in the afternoon and evening.

In the left side of the chest an obtuse aching during rest and when moving.

Itching shooting in both nipples at the same time (aft. 24 h.).

A creeping in the left pectoral muscles.

190. On the scapula some rapid stitches.

Under the scapula a pure, not quite pointed stitch (immediately).

A heat from the cervical vertebræ through the whole spinal column (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

Pinching in the dorsal muscles.

Shivering from the nape down the back. [*Stf.*]

195. Heat in the back.

Erosion and smarting on the back.

An aching and at the same time burning pain in the sacrum (aft. 6 h.) lasting into the night, during rest and movement.

Dull stitches in the sacrum.

Pain as if dislocated in the juncture of the sacrum with the lumbar vertebræ, afterwards a bruised pain there.

200. Above the sacrum and among the lumbar vertebræ violent smarting and shooting, which on moving takes away the breath.

[*Kr.*]

After rising from a seat he feels stiff in the sacrum, hips and knees.

At night in bed intolerable bruised pain in the biceps muscle of the upper arm on which he does not lie, especially when it is raised upwards and backwards, which goes off immediately when he lies on the painful side (aft. 32, 36 h.).

A crawling down the left arm, like small shocks.

Rumbling and like a gurgling down the left arm (immediately).

205. Rumbling up and down in the veins of both arms alternately, for several hours.

Quick rumbling down the left arm.

In the arms quick painful twitching downwards.

A shooting itching on the upper arm (except the joints) in the evening before and after lying down; in bed he must scratch the parts.

Twitching in the diseased arm (immediately).

210. Cold feeling in the left arm, as if ice lay upon it, and yet it was sufficiently warm (immediately).

Coldness in the arm that touches the magnet (aft. several h.).

Drawing paralytic pain, in the morning, at first in the left arm on raising it, then in the sacrum when stooping forwards, then in the left hip and also in the muscles of the left thigh and leg on extending the knee (aft. 16 h.).

In the evening great exhaustion in the right arm.

In the arm a sensation of fulness and swelling as if the arteries in it pulsated.

215. The left arm is much heavier than the right, and requires more exertion to raise it; at the same time creeping in the tips of the fingers. [*Kr.*]

Sensation in the arm as if it had gone to sleep. [*Kr.*]

A pain in the arms as if the blood stagnated in the veins, sometimes on one spot, sometimes on another. [*Hsch.*]

Stiffness of the elbow-joint (immediately). [*Hsch.*]

Painful stiffness in the elbow-joint of the arm that touches the magnet (aft. 8 m.).

220. Feeling of heaviness in the forearm, or as if it had been over-exerted.

Feeling as if the hand were asleep, during which the veins swell, with quickened pulse (immediately). [*Fz.*]

Sensation on the hand like a puff of cold wind. [*Stf.*]

Feeling of coldness in the hands, which, however, were warm to the touch. [*Hsch.*]

Painful drawing in the fingers backwards towards the hand.

225. A drawing in the finger-joints.

Twitching in the fingers touching the magnet (aft. 4 m.).

Pain of the distal thumb-joint, as if dislocated (aft. 3 h.).

A jerk with visible twitching in the left index finger.

The tip of the finger (in contact with the magnet) became as it numb and insensible.

230. Creeping in the finger touching the magnet.

Creeping in the tips of the fingers.

Sensation of heat and twitching in the finger touching the magnet.

A throbbing in the finger touching the magnet.

Throbbing in the tip of the thumb (immediately).

235. In the root of the nails (the soft part behind them) a pain, as if they would fester, like a throbbing shooting.

A paralytic and bruised pain in the hip-joint, when lying on the painful side (aft. 32, 36 h.).

The thigh and leg go to sleep (in the morning) when sitting which does not readily go off on rising (aft. 16 h.).

An aching drawing in the muscles of the thighs, worst when moving.

In the muscles of the thighs an aching drawing.

240. In the evening a paralytic drawing from the middle of the thighs down to the feet.

A shooting itching on the thigh, in the evening, also in bed, he must scratch it.

A shooting twitching in the muscles of the thighs near the perinæum.

Pain in the muscles of the thigh when going up stairs.

Sensation of cold in the right thigh.

245. In the outer tendon of the hough a drawing pain.

A pain compounded of shock and twitching in the tendons of the hough, making him cry out, during which the limb is convulsively drawn into a flexed position, most tolerable when at rest, aggravated by movement.

In the tendons of the hough a violent drawing twitching, making him cry out, with a pain in them as if they were beaten; the limb was visibly drawn into a flexed posture, especially when moving.

When walking a kind of shooting came into the knee.

An aching tearing in the patellæ (worst when moving), which was aggravated by touching (aft. 3 h.).

250. The knees knuckle under him when walking (aft. 20 h.).

Cracking of the knee-joint on moving (aft. 1 h.).

A very painful drawing in the tendons of the hough, sometimes with painful twitching in the calves.

Immediately after dinner a pain compounded of twitching and tearing in the knee, which is aggravated by grasping it (aft. 3 h.).

Cramp pains from the left ankle-joint to above the knee; stretching out the limb gave little relief.

255. After walking, when she sat down, there was throbbing in the muscles of the legs (aft. 5 h.).

An aching or drawing tearing in the tibiæ.

An aching drawing in the calves.

A kind of tearing in the calves downwards, in the morning.

[Kr.]

A cramp-like drawing pain in the calves.

260. During the day cramp in the calf and big toe.

An intolerable painful twitching in the calves, at the same time painful drawing in the tendons of the hough.

The feet are painful when he lets them hang down when sitting ; all over them there is a fine throbbing.

An itching burning, slow stitch on the side of the calf (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).

A drawing or aching tearing in both ankle-joints and ankles (aft. 5 h.).

265. First shooting under the ankles, then drawing in the tendons of the houghs and painful twitching in the calves.

The feet and toes feel as if asleep (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Fz.*]

In the morning coldness of the feet. [*Kr.*]

Cold feeling in the feet soon followed by warmth in them.

[*Hsch.*]

Slight dislocation of the ankle-joint on making a false step (aft. 20 h.).

270. On making a false step dislocation pain in the ankle-joint (aft. 20 h.).

On bending back the foot, cramp in the sole (aft. 24 h.).

Shooting in the soles, especially on moving.

Itching of the dorsum of the toes and on both sides of the feet (in the evening), just as if they had been frozen (aft. 12 h.).

Sore pain in the inner side of the nail of the big toe, in the flesh, as if the nail had grown into the flesh on the side, very painful on being even slightly touched (aft. 8 h.).

275. The shoe presses on the toes and on the nail of the big toe when walking, as from corns (aft. 18 h.).

A drawing backwards in the three middle toes, only when walking (in the open air).

Creeping sensation in the left side and left arm (immediately).

Eroding itching in the evening in bed, on the back and other parts.

An itching shooting tearing here and there, in the evening in bed.

280. Pure itching here and there, in the evening in bed and on awaking, which readily goes off by scratching.

In the evening in bed, itching here and there (also on the buttocks) and, after gentle scratching, sore pain (aft. 5 h.).

A kind of anxiety in the limbs (immediately).

Pinching in the flesh here and there.

A pinching in many different external parts of the body in the afternoon.

285. Nipping and pinching in various parts of the body (immediately).

On exposure to slight cold the nose, ears, hands and feet are chilled ; in the warm room they became hot, they creep and itch (with stitches) (aft. 4. h.).

Some pain in the limbs like growing pains.

Single twitching pains here and there, immediately going off again.

Twitching sensation all over the body, as though he had been running quickly, and he is at the same time anxious.

290. Twitching pains here and there.

Shooting burning pains here and there in the body, especially in the tips of the fingers.

Bruised pain of all the limbs, so that he feels as if he were lying on stones.

Stiffness of all the joints (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).

Painless cracking in all the joints when moving (aft. 3 d.). [*Stf.*]

295. Exhaustion in all the limbs; trembling and restlessness in the limbs. [*Kr.*]

In the morning in bed, and on rising, bruised pain in all the joints, even in the junctures of the pelvis, with weak feeling in both inguinal rings, as if a hernia would protrude (aft. 18 h.).

(The eruption of pimples itch when they are touched.)

(A paralysed person was immediately very lively after the application.)

Very soon a great mobility of the muscles and quickness in all the movements, with calm disposition.

300. Agility of the whole body (aft. 4 h.).

Very weary in the feet on going up stairs (aft. 6 d.).

On walking in the open air the legs feel bruised and he is suddenly overcome by sleep, so that he must hasten to sit down.

In the midst of a walk he became exhausted, and still more so afterwards when sitting.

Laziness and heaviness of the whole body with a feeling of anxiety, as if threatened with apoplexy and as if he would fall; at the same time feeling of heat of the face and of the whole body, mingled with shivering (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

305. He could not lie on either side, he did not feel right in any position, and did not know why.

On awaking he lies on his back, the left hand under the occiput.

In the morning in bed he could not lie with the head at all low (though he was accustomed to do so) on account of great rush of blood to the brain, without feeling any attendant heat in the head (aft. 17 h.).

Frequent yawning (with chilliness) (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

Drowsiness. [*Stf.*]

310. In the morning wide awake, but when he shuts the eyes he has inclination to sleep. [*Kr.*]

In the evening in bed weariness of the eyes; they closed, yet he could not sleep.

At night, on account of restlessness, he did not sleep; he only did so a little in the morning (aft. 12 h.).

Sleepless wakefulness before midnight and no inclination to fall asleep (aft. 12 h.).

He could not fall asleep before midnight.

315. In the morning at break of day great desire to go to sleep, with inability to do so.

Frequent turning and waking, in bed at night (aft. 30 h.).

Frequent loud talking in sleep, with many confused dreams (aft. 8 h.).

He starts in his dream and wakes up in consequence.

Towards morning vivid dreams. [*Kr.*]

320. **Dreams of incendiary fires.**

Dream that a horse bit him in the upper arm and kicked him in the chest ; on awaking the chest was painful externally.

Quarrelling and fighting in dream.

Dreams of incidents that lasted a long time, with exertion of the thinking faculty.

Vexatious dreams.

325. Slow, loud blowing expiration in sleep, before midnight (aft. 5 h.).

Slow, loud blowing inspiration, after midnight (aft. 12 h.).

In the afternoon sleep a rapid shaking of the arms and hands.

Palpitation of the heart (aft. 4 h.).

An unusual beating at the heart, not as if the heart itself palpitated.

330. Severe palpitation of the heart, with great heat in the cardiac region.

Small pulse that can scarcely be felt. [*DE HARSU*, l. c., p. 134.]

A disagreeable sensation in the periosteum of the limbs, as in the commencement of an ague (aft. 5 h.).

Seems to cause a great susceptibility to catch cold.

In the afternoon a slight shivering (aft. 30 h.).

335. In the afternoon often a slight shivering all over ; on walking in the open air it became black before the eyes, and when standing there occurred a shaking and tossing of the muscles of the limbs, which she could not keep still, for several minutes, without chilly feeling ; then when sitting there came on heat in the head and face.

General shivering (immediately).

Sensation as if cool water were poured over the head on to the chest (immediately). [*Hsch.*]

Chilliness in the room, all day, especially after a sleep in the evening (aft. 24 h.).

Chilliness of the legs up to the knee, with heat rising up towards the head and rush of blood to the head.

340. Rigor with feeling of coldness, for two hours, without thirst and without being actually cold ; then great warmth (also when walking in the open air), with thirst and sweat on the forehead and chest, especially in the scrobiculus cordis (immediately).

Chill, in the afternoon, especially on the upper arms (aft. 3 h.).

Cold feeling in the left arm as if ice lay on it (immediately).

Cold feeling on the knees (immediately).

(On drinking a shivering in the calves.)

345. General shivering (immediately).¹

Chilliness, with dryness in the mouth and thirst (immediately), then headache ; beating on one side, followed by out-pressing in the middle of the forehead and great chilliness in the open air (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

Cold feeling in the left scapula (immediately).

Cold feeling in both arms and in the left side.

¹ Repetition of 337.

During the chill much itching on the back.

350. During the chill flapping noise in the ears.

(In the chill he must go to bed.)

In the evening cold feeling (without shivering) all over, without thirst (except at the commencement of the chill), and without being actually cold; at the same time very cross, everything was disagreeable to him, even eating; followed (aft. 2 h.) by heat and sweat all over, without thirst.

Internal coldness in the affected part.

The left hand seems to him much colder, but is warm enough, indeed, warmer than usual (immediately).

355. During the chill proper warmth of the skin, with dryness in the mouth and great thirst; after some hours profuse sweat all over, without feeling of heat, on the contrary he had shivering over the sweating parts under the bed clothes, as if they were affected with goose-skin.

Some hours after the cold feeling an inward dry warmth, when walking (aft. 7 h.).

On the thighs rather a coldness and feeling of coldness, with heat of the sexual parts.

During the chill or feeling of coldness he was quite warm, yet he was constrained to lie down and cover himself well up; he had great dryness in the mouth; he then broke out in profuse sweat all over, without hot feeling, on the contrary he had always shivering over the sweating parts, as if goose-skin ran over them; at the same time flapping noise in the ears.

(Awakes in the morning with violent headache, some heat, alternating with chill; he could not leave the bed) (aft. 36 h.).

360. Internal warmth, without thirst.

After a meal heat of the face.

Sensation of warmth, which gradually passed over into heat (in a woman in the zoomagnetic sleep, from touching with the south-pole).

[HEINICKE, l. c., p. 4.]

Warm sensation at the point of contact.

Hot hands after midnight in bed.

365. **Warmth all over**, especially in the back (aft. 6 h.).

Uncomfortable, unusual heat, with surly disposition (the 1st 36 h.). [Fz.]

At various times heat rushing over one part of the body to another, *e. g.* from the thigh down over the tibia. [Hsch.]

When lying in the evening in bed, ebullition in the blood, as if it hopped in the blood-vessels.

For two successive mornings perspiration in sleep.

370. In the night general sweat.

Thirst for two days, without heat.

Great dread of open air; even when it is not cold it penetrates through the marrow of the bones, with feverish, lachrymose humour (aft. 12 h.).

From a slight cause, violent anger; he becomes hasty and trembling, and breaks out into violent language. [Sif.]

- Wild, hasty, harsh, violent in word and deed (which he is not himself aware of) ; he asserts himself with vehemence and despises others, with distorted features. [*Stf.*]
375. After walking in the open air quarrelsome, surly (aft. 20 h.).
 After a sleep, towards evening, extremely cross and surly (aft. 24 h.).
 Surly, cross, peevish (aft. 3 d.). [*Stf.*]
 He is silent ; it vexes him to speak (aft. 2 d.). [*Stf.*]
 Society is disagreeable to him, he wants to be alone. [*Stf.*]
380. He dislikes cheerful faces (aft. 3 d.). [*Stf.*]
 He is much given to start when any one touches him.
 Cheerless, dejected, as if he were alone, or had received some bad news, for three hours (immediately).
 Weeping (immediately).
 Irresolution (the first hours).
385. Great sadness, discontented with himself.
 Dislike to work and peevishness.
 Great quickness of fancy.

MANGANUM ACETICUM.¹

(*Acetate of Manganese.*)

Manganese, or the black oxyde of manganese, is carefully triturated in a stone mortar with equal parts by weight of pure crystallised green vitriol (sulphate of iron), and then, mixed with some saccharine syrup, formed into balls the size of a hen's egg, which are heated in glowing charcoal and kept for some minutes at a white heat. The solution of this in pure (distilled or rain) water contains pure sulphate of manganese, the sediment remaining contains the excess of oxyde of manganese, mixed with oxyde of iron.

The carbonate of manganese—a white powder—obtained by precipitation from the clear solution by means of carbonate of soda, and frequently washed with water, is dissolved by boiling in distilled vinegar to saturation, that is, so that some of the powder still remains at the bottom. The clear supernatant fluid (*acetate of manganese*) is evaporated to the consistence of syrup. A drop of this, representing unity, is diluted with a hundred drops of alcohol by two succussions (made by two strokes of the arm), and this dilution is carried on further until the decillion-fold dilution is obtained, which I have latterly employed for homœopathic medicinal use.

Even this would still be too powerful for most cases, so that only a small portion of a drop of it is given for a dose.

It will be perceived from the following symptoms how extremely powerful this medicine is, and if, as I wish, it shall be further proved by other accurate observers, we shall know how indispensable it is for many of the worst chronic ailments, for which other medicines are not so perfectly homœopathically suitable.

It will be found to be very efficacious, especially in some intolerable pains in the periosteum and joints, diminution of the senses, and diseases of the larynx and trachea.

In small doses it acts for several weeks.

Many alternating actions will be found amongst its symptoms.

[HAHNEMANN was aided in this proving by AHNER, FRANZ, GROSS, HAYNEL, HORNBERG, LANGHAMMER, L. RÜCKERT, STAFF, TEUTHORN, URBAN, WAHLE, WENZEL.

The only old-school authority cited is :

KAPP, *System. Darstell. d. Verbess. d. Arznei d. Chemie.*

The number of symptoms is the same in both editions, viz. 331. The *Ch. Kr.* has 138 additional symptoms, 109 of these being furnished by NENNING.]

¹ From vol. vi, 2nd edit., 1827.

MANGANUM ACETICUM.

(Vertigo when sitting and standing ; he must lay hold on something ; he tends to fall forwards.)

Head gloomy and confused, with general exhaustion, when sitting. [*Hnl.*]

Confusion and heaviness, first in the occiput, then in the forehead. [*Hnl.*]

Semilateral headache (aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Hbg.*]

5. Every time he walks out in the open air,* slow drawing stitches—more rarely shooting aching—in the sinciput (after being some time in the room this pain in the head ceased) ; at the same time rigor without goose-skin, all over the body, also only in the open air, which was allayed in the room (aft. 24 h.).

Contractive shooting pain in the whole sinciput, now here, now there, especially in the temple—chiefly in the open air.

In the room a dull sensation in the head.

On rising from a seat and walking out, a sudden sharp aching pain over the left temple, which went off entirely on sitting down again, and did not return on rising up, in the evening. [*Stf.*]

In the right frontal bone a burning sensation in one spot (aft. 4 h.). [*Hbg.*]

10. Pressive stupefying pain on the forehead, which at length changed into needle pricks in its right side (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Pressive stupefying pains externally on the forehead, which at length changed into boring internal stitches in its left side (aft. $5\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Obtuse pressive pain on the frontal bone superiorly (aft. 1 h.). [*Fz.*]

Drawing tearing pain over the right eye (aft. 18 d.).

A burning aching pain in the sides of the head and occiput which was diminished by walking in the open air.

15. Dull aching pain in the occiput, with feeling of emptiness in it, which takes away his senses, and is diminished by laying the hand on it. [*Fz.*]

When walking, even in the room, a shooting shock over the right eye.

Drawing pain in the occiput, the orbits and the forehead, which latter is aggravated by stooping, and goes off by pressure with the hand. [*Fz.*]

Drawing tensive pain here and there in the head. [*Stf.*]

Drawing pain first on the left then on the right temple, almost as if in the bone. [*Hnl.*]

20. Tearing in the left side of the forehead as if in the bone, especially on moving the frontal muscles. [*Hnl.*]

Drawing tearing pains in the left side of the head for half an hour (aft. 8 h.). [*Ar.*]

Aching digging pain in the temples, which extends

* Alternating action with 14 and 23.

towards the eyes and forehead, is not removed by external pressure with the hand, goes off on stooping forwards,* but returns on sitting upright and bending backwards (aft. 4 h.). [*Trn.*]

The headache that was persistent in the room goes off in the open air, and he feels himself free from his other sufferings and well. [*Fz.*]

A shooting external headache under the left parietal bone, which spreads to all sides of the skull. [*We.*]

25. Tearings and tearing jerks on the occiput externally, for three successive afternoons; at other times this part was the seat of simple pain, *per se*, but was more painful when touched.

In the morning, in bed, an external headache consisting of fine needle-pricks on the right occipital bone, which extended to the fifth cervical vertebra, and was aggravated by turning the neck, for an hour and a half. [*We.*]

Transient stitches above the right temporal region externally, alternating with a kind of buzzing. [*Ur.*]

Persistent stitches in the left temporal bone. [*Hnl.*]

Single knife-stabs on the left side of the forehead, when at rest and when moving (aft. 33 h.). [*Lr.*]

30. Intermittent needle-pricks on the left side of the forehead (aft. 15 h.). [*Lr.*]

On shaking the head a painful shock in the brain.

On walking quickly a shock, like violent shooting in the head above the right eye (aft. 20 d.).

On moving a shock† of the brain and an aching pain in the head; at the same time aching pain in the epigastrium. [*Fz.*]

The blood mounts to his head, when sitting, standing, walking and lying, with feeling of heat in the face, without external redness or heat (aft. 3 h.). [*Trn.*]

35. Cold feeling in a small part of the crown, with standing on end of the hair, even when the head is covered. [*Fz.*]

During the whole duration of action, a miserable, pale, sunken appearance of the face, as from excessive indulgence in coitus. [*Stf.*]

In the right superciliary arch a needle-prick inwards (aft. 32 d.). [*We.*]

Twitching running to and fro in the right eye, which causes an almost agreeable tickling. [*L. Rkt.*]

On moving the eye inwards and upwards a sharp pressure on the eyeball. [*Hnl.*]

40. While reading by candlelight an aching in the eyes, as from reading too much, with irresistible drowsiness (aft. 12 h.). [*Wz.*]

Persistent dryness of the eyes, in the evening. [*Hnl.*]

Feeling of heat and dryness of the eyes. [*L. Rkt.*]

Swollen eyelids. [*Lr.*]

Contracted pupils (aft. 1½ h.). [*Trn.*]

45. **Very dilated pupils**; the light dazzles him, there is pain in the eyes; on approaching the light the pupils certainly contract

* Alternating action with 17.

† Comp. with 16, 31, 32.

gradually, but rapidly dilate again on removing the light (aft. 18 h.).

The right pupil is more dilated than the left.

Dilated pupils (aft. 4 h.). [*Hbg.*]—(aft. 25 h.). [*Lr.*]

During the whole action of the medicine, **very contracted pupils**, and only for short periods, chiefly in the evening, they are sometimes slightly dilated. [*Stf.*]

During the contraction of the pupils dimness of vision; he cannot perfectly make out objects at a distance. [*Fz.*]

50. Great shortsightedness; he could make out nothing distinctly at a short distance,* for many days.

(In the evening, on shutting the eyes, he saw sparks of fire, like fire wheels; but when he looked into the light these appearances were black.)

If he looks closely at objects held near him, even if they are not bright the eyes are painful† and he must shut them; they are more painful on approaching the light.

The eyelids are painful on moving them ever so slightly, and when he looks at a bright light they are very dry‡ and feel as when first waking from sleep in the morning. [*Fz.*]

Twitching stitches in both upper eyelids. [*Ar.*]

55. Throbbing in the right upper eyelid. [*Fz.*]

On a small spot in the left zygoma, a pressive, digging pain in fits, at night in bed. [*Gss.*]

Pain on the zygoma, below the eye, as if a sore would break out there. [*Stf.*]

After stooping roaring in the ears and, for a moment, hardness of hearing, as if the ears were stopped up. [*Fz.*]

Deafness: his ears feel as if stopped up with cotton (aft. 12 h.). [*Lr.*]

60. Twitching, shooting, pinching pain in the outer part of the left ear, which only went off gradually by strong rubbing. [*Ar.*]

A kind of earache in the left ear (aft. 1 h.). [*Hbg.*]

A horrible pain in the teeth leaves her suddenly and settles in the internal ear. [*Stf.*]

In the ear, a crawling tickling sensation in the region of the membrana tympani, as if caused by the beard of a feather; it is not allayed by boring in the finger (aft. 1½, 12, 15 h.). [*Hbg.*]

In the internal bone of the ear a digging, at night. [*Gss.*]

65. In the forenoon especially, when walking quickly, a violent shooting drawing pain from the forehead into the ear, which ended in the membrana tympani as a persistent out-darting stitch as long as he continued to walk; after standing still this pain gradually subsided (aft. 48 h.).

Every time he laughs a violent drawing shooting pain from the stomach up into the ear in the region of the membrana tympani.

Every time he speaks an obtuse shooting pain in the ear.§

* Comp. with 49.

† Comp. with 40.

‡ Comp. with 41, 42.

§ Comp. with 68, 69.

From time to time sharp aching in the right ear, when walking in the open air, as if earache would come on, in the evening. [*Hnl.*]

A scraping shooting sensation in the region of the membrana tympani. [*Hbg.*]

70. Cramp-like, aching pain behind the left ear, which went off on touching, when walking in the open air (aft. 34 h.). [*Lr.*]

In the morning noise in the ear, like the ringing of bells.*

When walking a sensation in the right ear, like a frog croaking. [*Hbg.*]

Cold feeling in the right ear, like a cold wind blowing into it. [*Stf.*]

Tearing in the mastoid process under the right ear. [*Hnl.*]

75. An aching contractive sensation in the parotid glands (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Hnl.*]

A suppurating pimple at the angle of the right ala nasi (aft. 3 h.). [*Lr.*]

In both angles of the lips ulcerative pain, as if a bad eruption were there, though no sore is visible in the angles of the lips.

A red pimple on the lower lip, near the right oral commissure, which of itself has a tensive pain (aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

After eating, a peculiar sensation on the right and left upper and lower jaws, like cramp, lasting for some time (aft. $7\frac{1}{3}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

80. In the lower jaw, a sensation as if the newly-formed scab of an ulcer were torn off, consisting of soreness and excoriation (aft. 13 h.). [*Hbg.*]

Stitches in the right angle of the lower jaw towards the parotid gland. [*Hnl.*]

A suppurating pimple on the chin, which of itself has a tensive pain and leaves a red mark (aft. 4 h.). [*Lr.*]

On the chin a pain as if he had scraped himself there with a jagged razor, or as if some sore or ulcer would break out there. [*Stf.*]

In the angle of the right lip a pimple,† which on moving the mouth and on touching it has a tensive and eroding pricking pain.

85. A suppurating pimple on the lower lip, near the right commissure of the mouth, with a red areola, which of itself, but more when touched, has a burning tensive pain (aft. 25 h.). [*Lr.*]

For many days dry, quite parched lips, with corrugated epidermis, without thirst.

On clapping the teeth together, each time a shoot in one of the upper teeth, now in one and now in another.

Tearing drawing toothache,‡ in the morning in bed (aft. 4 d.).

In an under and an upper molar, on the right side (sore) toothache, increased to an intolerable degree by the slightest cool drink. [*Stf.*]

90. In a molar on the right side a (drawing) pain, which often

* From chloride of manganese. Comp. with 58, 72.

† Comp. with 77, 78. ‡ Comp. with 90—93.

goes off suddenly, and gives place to (drawing) pains in other parts, on the face, neck, and right arm. [*Stf.*]

Toothache of a horrible kind: it darts suddenly into two somewhat decayed molars opposite to one another—more in the upper—where the pain is then indescribable, thence it goes occasionally into the arm, the zygoma, the throat or the ear, and again returns to the teeth, with complete prostration of the strength—he can scarcely walk, he must lie down, with extraordinary internal uneasiness and oppression; by a few mouthfuls of coffee the pain, when at its height, was momentarily removed, but after a minute recurred with all its former violence—with rather dilated pupils; it was somewhat alleviated by biting on something elastic, or by laying the forehead on the table, but it was much aggravated by sitting upright. [*Stf.*]

The pains in the teeth last four or five days, and come on especially in the forenoon from 10 to 12 o'clock and in the evening; by a kind of drawing (sucking) with the tongue on the painful tooth there occurs a very painful jerk in it, whereupon the pains cease for some time. [*Stf.*]

The tooth is very painfully sensitive (as if ulcerated) to the slightest touch, less so when not touched. [*Stf.*]

In the left upper jaw a pain as after a blow or knock (aft. 2 h.). [*Hbg.*]

95. When laughing a violent twitching, shooting pain from the right side of the lower jaw to the right temple (aft. 6 d.).

In the morning drawing cramp in the muscle in the left mastoid process, so that he must hold his head to the right side. [*Fz.*]

A horrible pain in the teeth leaves them suddenly and goes into the cervical muscles; the neck feels swollen and stiff. [*Stf.*]

In the evening a cramp-like pain in the muscles of the nape, on moving them. [*Fz.*]

Drawing tensive stiffness of the nape, which alternates with toothache. [*Stf.*]

100. A stiffness of the nape. [*L. Rkt.*]

At night a digging in the most internal part of the cervical vertebræ. [*Gss.*]

Dry lips and palate almost all day. [*Fz.*]

Dry scraping and scratching in the throat making him hawk often. [*Stf.*]

In the morning, dry throat without thirst. [*Fz.*]

105. During empty deglutition, each time obtuse stitches deep down in the throat, he felt nothing when swallowing food.*

On both sides of the throat an obtuse stitch, only during empty deglutition.

When swallowing, each time an obtuse stitch from both sides of the larynx—each time two stitches, one from either side—also when swallowing food or drink, which shooting went each time into the left ear.

Collection of bitter tasting water in the mouth, with inclination to vomit. [*Kr.*]

* Alternating action with 107.

Collection of saliva in the mouth, as from smoking too strong tobacco (aft. $4\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Hbg.*]

110. Flow of saliva.* [*KAPP*,¹ *System. Darstell. d. Verbess. d. Arznei d. Chemie.*]

An oily taste in the mouth.

In the morning, on waking, bitter taste in the mouth, with dry lips, without thirst (aft. 6 h.).

More insipidity than bitterness remains in the mouth all day, in spite of eating.

When eating, only as long as the food was in the mouth did he have a good taste of it, and when drinking, a good taste of the liquid as long as it was in his mouth; but immediately after eating or drinking the insipidity with a little bitterness was again there.

115. In the morning everything tasted bitter, but the taste in the mouth was all right (aft. 48 h.).

Sourish bitter, dry sensation in the mouth, and qualmish warmth from the stomach up into the mouth, in the morning (aft 11 d.).

In the morning after rising an earthy smell, like clay, from the mouth, observable by those about him, but not by himself. [*Stf.*]

Eructation. [*Ar.*]

Occasionally sensation in the stomach as if he would vomit. [*Hnl.*]

120. Feeling of satiety and fulness; but when he ate the food had a good taste, and the feeling of fulness was diminished by eating. [*Hnl.*]

An aching hungry feeling in the throat.

At noon he had no appetite, and was as if satiated; eating was repugnant to him, as from satiety; but the food tasted all right (aft. 30 h.).

Complete absence of thirst, too little desire to drink, for many days.

Neither hunger nor appetite; when he saw the food he loathed it, and yet it tasted very good. [*We.*]

125. Sour, burning sensation, like heartburn, from the stomach nearly into the mouth, in the evening (aft. several d.).

In the morning, on rising, sourish burning, sick feeling from the stomach up to the mouth, like heartburn (aft. 9 d.).

Pressure on the right side of the stomach, as if a stone lay on the outside of it (aft. 1 h.). [*Hbg.*]

On raising up and stretching the body each time stitches in the scrobiculus cordis at the left lowest rib. [*Fz.*]

Rough sensation from the upper part of the abdomen to the sternum (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Hbg.*]

130. Burning and sore feeling from the scrobiculus cordis up under the sternum to the palate, with great restlessness.

Whilst eating, and especially when walking, an aching under the scrobiculus cordis, and yet the part is painless when touched. [*Fz.*]

* From chloride of manganese.

In the stomach feeling of heat, as after prolonged hunger, which rises up in the œsophagus to the head, where then a shooting twitching, sometimes tensive shooting pain, occurs in the temples and forehead.

Drawing in the region of the stomach, with nausea there, as if the scrobiculus cordis suddenly dilated from within. [*Fz.*]

Aching in the scrobiculus cordis and on the chest, aggravated by touch.* [*Fz.*]

135. (Under the last ribs an aching sore pain, increased by movement and touching.)†

Under the last ribs bruised pain.

In the morning, after rising, aching contractive pain in the stomach, in every position of the body (aft. 24 h.).

Aching in the region of the stomach while eating, which goes off on laying on the hands. [*Fz.*]

Whilst eating drawing aching pain in the abdomen, which goes off immediately after eating. [*Fz.*]

140. Discomfort from the stomach up to the head, as when a person unused to tobacco has smoked.

From the middle of the abdomen to the half of the chest (the œsophagus) a rising-up feeling, consisting of nausea, warmth, and contraction.

An aching rather tensive pain about and above the navel, followed by severe pain as from flatulence, with discharge of flatus. [*Ur.*]

In the umbilical region, drawing aching pain in the abdomen, in the morning. [*Fz.*]

On breathing deeply cutting pains internally in the umbilical region, for an hour. [*Hnl.*]

145. Cutting in the umbilical region, before dinner. [*Hnl.*]

Extremely aggravated aching in the abdomen, from eating cold things. [*Fz.*]

An indescribable pain in the abdomen. [*Stf.*]

In the evening cutting in the abdomen. [*Fz.*]

Splashing in the abdomen when walking, as if the bowels splashed. [*Fz.*]

150. The whole abdomen is painful, in the evening, *per se*, as if ulcerated; at the same time aching in the hypochondria. [*Fz.*]

A stitch in the left side, the renal region, followed immediately by contractive, twitching-like pain. [*Ur.*]

Frequent grumbling along the rectum to the anus (aft. 1 h.). [*Wz.*]

No stool occurred the first day. [*Fz.*]

Constipation for 48 hours. [*Trn.*]

155. Rare, dry stool, evacuated with difficulty. [*Hnl.*]

Two soft stools, each time preceded by some stitches in the hypogastrium.

Yellow, gritty stool, with tenesmus and constriction of the anus, after passing one day without an evacuation of the bowels. [*Fz.*]

* Comp. with 135, 136.

† From chloride of manganese. Comp. with 150.

Some minutes before the stool, and then during the stool, a pinching in the abdomen and in the side, which only goes off by compressing the abdomen with the hands, and after the evacuation of a rather loose and viscid stool completely disappears; at the same time rigor. [*Fz.*]

Very pale yellow and, compared with what had been eaten, scanty stool, preceded by slight pinching pain in the abdomen. [*Stf.*]

160. **Frequent urging to urinate.***

Urging to urinate. [*Hbg.*]

Whilst eating a (single) apple, immediately urging to urinate.

[*Fz.*]

Frequent urging to urinate, with scanty discharge of urine (aft. 2 h.). [*Lr.*]

Frequent discharge of golden yellow urine—from the very first.

[*Stf.*]

165. **Frequent urging to urinate, with great flow of urine** (aft. 27 h.). [*Lr.*]

Horrible cutting in the region of the bladder, without urging to urinate, for some hours, when sitting, very much increased by rising and moving, so that he was compelled to sit still, in the evening; but he could pass his urine without suffering, though the cutting in the vesical region had not ceased. [*Hnl.*]

Fine shooting pain at the orifice of the urethra, when not urinating.†

When sitting, if he has a silent discharge of flatus, an obtuse stitch darts very painfully in the back part of the urethra. [*Stf.*]

Cutting in the middle of the urethra, when not urinating. [*Hnl.*]

170. **Sometimes a burning twitching sensation from the region of the seminal vesicles forwards into the glans penis** (aft. 12 d.).

On the corona glandis, voluptuous itching (aft. 3, 5 h.).

[*Hbg.*]

Stitches in the prepuce. [*Hnl.*]

Aching drawing pains and feeling of weakness in the testicles and spermatic cord, as if the latter were drawn up; at the same time feeling of weakness of the whole of the genital organs, for two hours. [*Hnl.*]

Catamenia at an unusual time (aft. 48 h.).

*

*

*

175. **Coryza** (aft. 36 h.).

Stoppage of the nose;‡ he could get no air through the nose.

Violent stuffed coryza (aft. 4 d.).

In the morning on rising from bed, rough throat, with hoarse, wooden voice. [*L. Rkt.*]

In the morning rough voice, without sensation, in the throat; the roughness goes off when smoking tobacco. [*Fz.*]

* Comp. with 161 to 165.

† Comp. with 168, 169.

‡ 175, 176, comp. with 186, 187.

180. In the open air he immediately gets dry throat and rough voice, with cutting aching in the abdomen and nausea in the chest. [Fz.]

Stuffed coryza, with inflamed, red and sore nose and upper lip, in the evening. [Fz.]

Frequent sneezing and discharge from the nose of bland mucus as clear as water. [Stf.]

In the right clavicle a gnawing and digging (aft. 36 h.). [Gss.]

First slight warmth, afterwards burning sensation in the cheeks, which at first occurred without externally perceptible, but afterwards with perceptible heat, with coryza and sick warmth in the chest. [Fz.]

185. On the chest disagreeable warmth; the breath is hot and burns in the trachea. [Fz.]

Sensation of febrile weakness on the chest and disagreeable warmth in it, with coryza and stuffed nose. [Fz.]

In the evening, first internal chilliness, without external coldness, then slight warmth in the chest and stuffed coryza, with hot breath, which he feels in the fauces when inspiring and expiring. [Fz.]

A drawing stitch constantly darting down and up in the left side of the chest.

On expiration, shooting in the upper part of the chest (aft. 10 d.).

190. Sometimes on expiration an upward drawing shooting pain in the chest.

Contractive shooting pain on the sternum when breathing deeply, all the forenoon (aft. 9 d.).

A grumbling downwards-drawing sensation in the lower part of the chest.

Burning shooting pain under the second left rib, that is increased by expiration and movement, but is somewhat relieved by rest and inspiration. [Ar.]

Internal warmth, especially in the chest; the limbs felt warm to him, and were actually rather warm to the touch (aft. 7½ h.). [Hbg.]

195. On both sides of the sternum, somewhat above the scrobiculus cordis, an aching cutting pain, like a digging, in the evening (aft. 8 h.). [Gss.]

A dull pain in the sternum, as after a blow, in the morning. [We.]

In the evening in bed, beating in the right side of the chest, just as if the heart were beating there. [Fz.]

Palpitation of the heart. [Fz.]

When sitting a sudden blow on the left side of the chest, from above downwards, to the last true rib. [Fz.]

200. Bruised pain on the chest.

Flying stitches in the upper part of the sternum. [Ur.]

In the morning several fine needle-pricks, now in the left now in the right side of the sternum. [We.]

Violent stitches closely following one another in the right side of the chest, near the sternum, from the second to the fourth and fifth ribs, as if coming from the outside, not removable either by movement or rest, for half an hour. [*Wz.*]

Irritation to cough: he seeks to detach by coughing something adherent in the larynx, but only a little mucus is brought up with difficulty and rather by a certain sharp expiratory movement of the chest than by actual cough. [*Stf.*]

205. Reading aloud and speaking cause a dry cough; then occurs a painful dryness and roughness in the larynx, which, in conjunction with a constriction of the larynx, causes a very painful cough, during which some mucus is expectorated only after long hawking. [*Stf.*]

In the morning inclination to cough.*

Morning cough with expectoration (aft. 21 h.). [*Hbg.*]

In the morning he expectorates, almost without coughing, a quantity of dull greenish yellow mucus in lumps. [*Stf.*]

When coughing an obtuse pain on the chest. [*Stf.*]

210. Deep cough, without expectoration, all day, which ceased when lying down, returned the following day with tenacious mucous expectoration, and pain as of a concussion in the scrobiculus cordis and chest, but went off quickly at noon. [*L. Rkt.*]

A dry cough, and every cough is felt in the sides of the head. [*Stf.*]

Bloody expectoration (aft. 48 h.).

Above the left pelvic region towards the first lumbar vertebra a small spot of burning pain (aft. 4 h.). [*Hbg.*]

Itching shooting pain in the middle of the back, towards the left side, which went off by rubbing with the hand. [*Ar.*]

215. Tearing pain down the whole spine for six hours, when at rest and when moving. [*Ar.*]

Tearing in the muscles of the left scapula, when sitting (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

First in the shoulder-joint, then in the elbow-joint, sensation like an internal clucking, but on both joints externally, when touched, an intolerable pain like a boil; he dared not grasp it.

Drawing and tearing from the shoulder down through the whole arm.†

On stretching out the arm, a tensive pain ‡ below the elbow as if it were too short there; he did not feel it on keeping the arm flexed.

220. Drawing tensive pain from both shoulders over the nape, as if a band were tightly tied there. [*Stf.*]

An out-boring shooting pain on the inner side of the right upper arm, for a quarter of an hour. [*Ar.*]

Single stitches in the upper part of the right upper arm towards the shoulder. [*Ar.*]

* From chloride of manganese. †

† Comp. with 216, 222.

‡ Comp. with 220, 242, and 266.

Drawing tearing pain on the inner side of the left upper arm.

[*Ar.*]

Sudden twitching pain in the outer side of the right upper arm.

[*Ar.*]

225. In the lower end of the shaft of the humerus a gnawing pain, at night (aft. 12 h.). [*Gss.*]

In the shaft of the humerus a digging about pain in fits, at night when lying in bed on that side. [*Ar.*]

Weakness of the arm.

Sudden feeling of weakness in the upper arm, so that he must let it sink down; at the same time drawing in the biceps muscle.

[*Fz.*]

Pain by fits in the joints of the arms.

230. A morbid sad feeling in the arm.

A horrible toothache suddenly goes off, and the pain goes into the arm, which then pains as if paralysed. [*Stf.*]

A tensive pain here and there in the joints of the hand and arm, which is not excited or allayed by rest or by movement. [*Stf.*]

Hard pressure in the muscles, now of the right, now of the left forearm, close to the wrist-joint, in every position (aft. 1 h.). [*Lr.*]

Tearing pain on the lower end of the radius of the left forearm, as if in the bone, which is not altered by anything, for three minutes.

[*Ar.*]

235. Drawing shooting pain* on the back of the right forearm. [*Ar.*]

Tearing stitches above the right wrist towards the forearm.

[*Hnl.*]

Stitches in the right carpal bones, then feeling of pain, as if the capsule of the joint were dilated and the bones seized hold of and drawn out. [*We.*]

Tearing shooting pinching pain in the left palm, on the ball of the thumb, not altered by anything, for four minutes. [*Ar.*]

A firm drawing tensive pain in the bones of the right hand and wrist-joint, almost as if tightly bound; after this went off a heat spread over the hand. [*Stf.*]

240. **Cramp-like tearing† in the muscles of the right hand, especially those of the thumb and index, when at rest and when moving** (aft. 2¼ h.). [*Lr.*]

Tickling itching—more tickling than itching—in the left palm, only allayed for an instant by scratching, but then recurring all the more severely; the pain was only permanently relieved by licking with the tongue, in the evening. [*Fz.*]

On spreading out the fingers, tension in the skin of the ring finger. [*Fz.*]

Drawing tearing in the whole of the left middle finger. [*Hnl.*]

A drawing or twitching pain in the index (in the evening).

* The drawing shooting pain seems to be allied to the twitching shooting in 262, as also with the tearing stitches, 272.

† The cramp-like tearing seems to be very much the same as the drawing tension, 220 and 239, also 266, and the cramp-like drawing, 252.

245. In the proximal joint of the left index, pain as if he had had a blow on it—a paralytic pain, most felt when at rest (aft. 1 h.). [Gss.]

Cutting pain in the lowest phalanx of the right index, with warm feeling in it. [Fz.]

From a small scratch (on the proximal joint of the little finger) there occurs a malignant ulcer, full of pus, with a blue areola and shooting pain in it, especially at night.

Burning itching on the outer border of the right thumb that excites scratching, whereupon a red spot occurs that continues for a long time (aft. 11 h.). [Lr.]

Burning itching on the outer border of the right thumb, which compels scratching, whereupon a blister appeared which contained a fluid, and when touched there occurred smarting pain (aft. 30 h.). [Lr.]

250. In the left thumb, opposite the nail, a quickly occurring cold feeling. [Stf.]

In the muscles of the left buttock a burning point, as if a pustule would come on there, chiefly when sitting (aft. 4 h.). [Hbg.]

On the left buttock, towards the anus, a cramp-like drawing, which on extending the left thigh, on standing alone on that leg, and in the act of sitting down, is increased, but which goes off almost completely when flexing the leg and sitting; it is most troublesome when rising from his seat, so that he cannot walk unless he presses his hand upon it. [Fz.]

In the ischium pain when sitting, a persistent stitch.

Weakness in both thighs and legs, with drowsiness. [Ar.]

255. In the lower extremities twitching of all the muscles on the slightest movement. [Fz.]

In the morning paralytic weakness in the right hip-joint and stitches therein when treading; he must limp. [Hnl.]

Bruised pain transversely across the thighs.

Shooting pinching pains in a small spot of the outer side of the thigh, which went off on sitting, but increased so much on walking that he must stand still. [Trn.]

After walking a twitching internally of the muscles in the thighs, which causes anxiety and a faint feeling as if he would sink together. [Fz.]

260. The border of the glutei muscles at the head of the thigh is painful, as if bruised, especially when sitting. [Fz.]

Eruption on the thighs, pimples, on the tops of which a scab forms, with burning itching, in the morning and evening; after rubbing it pains as if excoriated and ulcerated.

In the evening, twitching shooting pain from above the knee to the upper part of the thigh (aft. 12, 36 h.).

On the inner side of the left leg, from the knee to the ankle-joint, a curious tepid sensation (aft. 7 h.). [Hbg.]

Itching in the hough, which deprived him of his night's rest.

265. Shooting in the bend of the knee, when walking and sitting (aft. 17 d.).

When walking in the open air, a peculiar tensive feeling of the left lower extremity as if it were stiff (aft. 13 h.). [*Lr.*]

Drawing and sore pain in the left tibia, when standing, as if it were broken; this pain goes off when sitting. [*Fz.*]

Drawing tearing pain on the right tibia, when sitting, which went off on rising up, but returned when at rest. [*Ar.*]

(Sore) sensation on the right tibia, as if it were bruised. [*Fz.*]

270. In the evening, when walking, trembling and unsteadiness of the knees. [*Fz.*]

Rigidity as from coldness and actual coldness of the right leg, especially of the calf, and sensation in it, when sitting, as of soreness, which goes off on rising from his seat, in the evening. [*Fz.*]

Tearing stitch in the left calf, when sitting. [*Hnl.*]

Hard pressure in the muscles of the left leg near the ankle-joint (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Swelling and inflammation of the left outer and inner ankle; shooting from the outer ankle up into the leg, when walking; *per se* there was only occasional shooting in it.

275. Drawing on the dorsum of the left foot, at the joint; it goes off on moving. [*Fz.*]

Long-continued tickling in the hollow of the right sole. [*Hnl.*]

A shooting resembling nipping on several parts of the body, especially in the interior of the thighs. [*Hnl.*]

(Smarting itching on the body, only after getting heated and perspiring.*)

On rising up from bed, in the evening, a severe burning over the skin of the whole body, which went off on lying down again in bed (aft. 8 h.).

280. Weakness in all the joints—they seemed to him as if expanded; at the same time trembling in the limbs, and trembling feeling in the knee- and arm-joints, with anxiety, as if it was all over with him. [*Fz.*]

All parts of the body are painful on the slightest touch, as if festering, but only during a febrile warmth in the chest and on the cheeks. [*Fz.*]

In the morning a sudden shock through the whole body, like a start in the limbs (aft. 14 h.).

Discomfort in the whole body, especially in the stomach, with crossness. [*Ar.*]

A clucking and welling in various muscular parts of the body. [*Hnl.*]

285. Most of the sufferings occur at night. [*Gss.*]

Most of the sufferings are aggravated by stooping. [*Fz.*]

Nocturnal digging pains in several bones. [*Gss.*]

Drawing tensive pains, as from a tightly tied band in several parts of the body. [*Stf.*]

Most of the stitches from manganese are obtuse. [*We.*]

290. In the evening, after 8 o'clock, he is overcome by such great

* From chloride of manganese.

weariness that it is with difficulty he can keep awake, for two successive evenings. [*Hnl.*]

After midnight (about 3 a.m.), in bed, he dreamt that he was awake and with his doctor, as in perfect consciousness, and he could afterwards recall every word of the conversation, just as though all had occurred to him when awake* (aft. a few h.).

Very vivid, anxious dreams, as if everything occurred when he was awake, remembered in every detail; on waking he felt strong.

He dreams immediately on going to sleep. [*Trn.*]

Vivid dreams with rapid changes of the subjects, with frequent waking in full consciousness of what he had dreamt, but in the morning he has but a dim recollection of his dreams. [*Fz.*]

295. About midnight he was half awake and (without being troubled with any particular thoughts) could only get to sleep soundly towards morning on account of anxious distressing restlessness; at the same time tossing about in bed. [*Hnl.*]

All night confused and sometimes even anxious, very vivid dreams. [*Fz.*]

He sleeps soundly, but with anxious dreams about soldiers, who are shooting him through and through, whereby he imagines his life is in danger. [*Trn.*]

Vivid, anxious, frightful dream. [*Lr.*]

All night, without cessation, very vivid but confused dreams, jumping from one place and from one subject to another. [*L. Rkt.*]

300. Dream of alternately anxious and agreeable character. [*Lr.*]

He dreamt very vividly of two persons who were to come the next day, and who did actually come. [*Hbg.*]

Vivid dream of a reconciliation. [*Lr.*]

Irregular and scarcely perceptible pulse, sometimes 50, sometimes 42, sometimes 62 in the minute. [*Ar.*]

Irregular pulse, sometimes 70, sometimes 60, sometimes 55, sometimes 49 in the minute. [*Ar.*]

305. Rigor and coldness when walking in the open air—in moderately warm air; when walking quickly the chilliness was allayed, but the coldness of hands and feet remained until he came into the room where they became warm.

Late in the evening, rigor and coldness of feet—the right leg was cold up to the knee—without thirst or subsequent heat.

In the evening a rigor† in the open air and in the room; he could not get the feet warm (but the hands were not so cold), with aching shooting pain in the sinciput; in the room the chilliness went off but not the headache (aft. 60 h.).

In the morning rigor, with cold hands and feet. [*Fz.*]

Cold hands and feet continuing even in the room, but without chilliness (aft. 36 h.).

310. Shivering all over the body. [*Wc.*]

* 291, 292, comp. with 293 to 302.

† Comp. with 311.

Shivering over the back, and at the same time stitches in the head. [*Fz.*]

Anxiety with short breath, and profuse sweat all over. [*Ar.*]

(When sitting) he became all at once very hot all over the back, followed soon by perspiration, with very contracted pupils. [*Stf.*]

Agreeable warmth all through the body.* [*KAPP*, l. c.]

315. Great heat in the head, with some chilliness on the rest of the body.

Sudden flying heat and redness of the face, especially when standing, without thirst—soon passing off (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

On waking from sleep, sweat only on the neck. [*Lr.*]

On waking at night, sweat all over (aft. 66 h.). [*Lr.*]

At night on waking, sweat all over the body, which compelled him to scratch (aft. 24 h.). [*Lr.*]

320. On awaking from sleep, sweat on the legs, but especially on the feet. [*Lr.*]

Sadness (aft. 6 d.).

Sad and cross (aft. 36 h.).

Lachrymose humour. [*Fz.*]

Cross, reflective, silently reserved, wrapped up in himself, with discomfort in the whole body, for four successive afternoons from 1 to 6 o'clock. [*Ar.*]

325. Cross and discontented with himself, and concerned about the future; he does not speak much, considers himself very weak in mind, and makes mistakes whenever he speaks. [*Fz.*]

Persistent restlessness of disposition, just as if he were going to hear some sad news. [*Lr.*]

Ill-humoured, so that the most joyful music does not cheer him, but he feels as if refreshed by the most melancholy music. [*Ar.*]

In the morning wrinkled forehead, and surly and cross at every trifle; even the talking of others made him angry. [*Hnl.*]

Embittered humour: he could not forget injustice done to him; he fostered resentment for a long time. [*Lr.*]

330. Great restlessness of body and disposition, as if something bothered him.

Tranquillity of disposition; † he could easily get over everything of a disagreeable nature. [*Lr.*]

* From chloride of manganese.

† Curative action.

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA.¹

(*Buckbean.*)

(The freshly expressed juice of the whole plant just coming into flower, mixed with equal parts of alcohol.)

Ordinary medicine has hitherto known no single true way of investigating the peculiar powers of each individual medicinal substance, in order to discover what each is capable of curing. In her want of resources she knew of nothing to rely upon for this purpose, except external resemblance. She even imagined that the taste would reveal the inner medicinal power.

Accordingly all plants that had a *bitter* taste were considered as *identical in action*, and were mixed together in one mess. They were *all* held to possess one quality in common, which was this *sole one*: *they were mild tonics and strengthened the stomach* (in all the innumerable and heterogeneous morbid states). So for this purpose modern doctors (a more enlightened posterity will scarcely believe it) prescribed right away *extractum amarum*, without indicating any bitter plant in particular of which it should be made, so that it was left to the goodwill and pleasure of the apothecary to determine what plants (they might differ as much as they pleased in respect to medicinal powers, *provided only they had a bitter taste*) he chose to boil down, in order to make the decoction for such an extract, in order to fulfil the imaginary intention of the doctor to effect God knows what sort of strengthening with these unknown vegetable juices.

More thoughtlessly it would be impossible to act, more contemptuously it would be impossible to treat the noble human life. For as every plant differs so strikingly in its external characters from every other plant, that botanists think they cannot too carefully enumerate their visible differences, so must they differ in their inner nature and consequently in their medicinal properties. Hence it is impossible that such an obscure expression of their internal character as a (bitter) taste can be intended to indicate the remarkable differences of the inner medicinal spirit of each of them. Consequently, we must not from the mere bitter taste determine anything either in respect to their general or their special medicinal actions, or their identity; nor must we assume the unconditional tonic action of all bitter plants without distinction as their sole medicinal power—not to mention that each of these plants always has its own peculiar bitterness, besides some other collateral taste, which cannot fail to indicate an inner difference of medicinal action, that no human reason can discern from the mere taste.

¹ From vol. v, 2nd edit., 1826.

Such being the case, it follows that it would be absurd and nonsensical if we should be so foolish as to infer a stomach-strengthening action from the quality of bitterness. If not, then why should not ear-wax, the bile of animals, squills, agaric, staphisagria, nux vomica, ignatia, colocynth, elaterium, &c., be tonic, stomach-strengthening remedies?—they are surely all bitter enough!—and yet several of them in moderate doses are capable of destroying human life.

So utterly has ordinary medicine misunderstood, so completely identical with other bitter plants has she regarded the buckbean, a plant that differs from all other bitter plants in nature, in respect to its singular appearance, its habitat, and its peculiar bitter taste. Hence it is a fact that its true, pure, peculiar medicinal effects and the morbid symptoms it produces in the healthy human body, owing to which it can cure (homœopathically) similar natural morbid states, is so remarkably and so decidedly different from those of every other bitter plant, that it would be absurd to consider this plant as identical with other bitter plants.

Physicians of the ordinary school maunder about the gout-curing power of buckbean, just as they have done about that of other bitter plants, without concerning themselves with the injuries and the fatal effects* that have ensued from the persistent employment of such unsuitable medicines in cases of this sort. We do not even know precisely what they mean by that word of many meanings, "gout," for a number of very different painful diseases of the limbs and joints, attended by many accessory symptoms, are called by one and the same name.

And so indiscriminating ordinary medicine idly asserts buckbean has cured a number of other pathological affections (which in nature never occur in the same manner), yet when we examine for ourselves the so-called observations, some twenty, thirty or fifty other powerful remedies were employed at the same time, or mixed up together, showing in the most palpable manner the incorrectness of the assertion that buckbean did good. Even when, as very rarely happened, it was used by itself in some cases of disease, and seemed to be of use all by itself, there is seldom anything worthy of imitation to be learned from these instances, because it was not administered on intelligible grounds but in a sort of random way, and the case of disease said to have been cured stands, like every other case, all alone by itself in nature, and an exactly identical case never occurs, consequently it never comes under our treatment.

The accurate knowledge of the pure, peculiar, morbid effects of individual drugs on the healthy human subject can alone teach us *in an infallible manner* in what morbid states, even if they have never previously been seen, a medicine, accurately selected according to similarity of symptoms, can be employed as an unfailing remedy that shall overpower and permanently extinguish them.

The smallest portion of a drop of the undiluted juice I have found to be an adequate dose for homœopathic employment in every case; further experience will perhaps show that a further dilution will suffice for sensitive persons or children.

* See W. CULLEN's *Materia Medica*, ii, p. 79 (Leipzig: Schwickert, 1790).

[HAHNEMANN was aided in this proving by FRANZ, GUTMANN, HARTMANN, HAYNEL, HORNBERG, LANGHAMMER, MÖCKEL, TEUTHORN, WISLICENUS. Symptoms are taken from the following old-school authorities: FRANCUS, JOH., *Trifolii fibrini historia*. Francofurti, 1701. SCHLEGEL, in *Hufel. Journal*, VII, iv. In the 1st edit, there are 297 symptoms, this 2nd edit. has two less.]

MENYANTHES.

(Vertigo on stooping and rising up again.)

Confusion of the head, in the room, like dazedness; the thoughts come with difficulty, though he immediately remembers everything; in the open air he feels much lighter and freer (aft. 2 h.). [*Fz.*]

Stupid in the head (aft. 17 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Pressure from within outwards in the front part of the forehead (aft. 2½ h.). [*Htn.*]

5. On the left temple a persistent pressure, mingled with sharp stitches. [*Htn.*]

When leaning the head on one side dull headache.

Aching pain in the head, more violent in the open air (aft. 12 h.). [*Gn.*]

Aching pain in the right side of the head (aft. ¼ h.). [*Gn.*]

A pressing from above downwards in the head, which goes off when the hand is strongly pressed on it, but returns again, for many hours (aft. 5½ h.). [*Htn.*]

10. Pressive headache, that is aggravated by going up and downstairs, when it seems to him as if a heavy weight lay on the brain, which pressed out at the forehead (aft. 3½ h.). [*Htn.*]

Aching pain on the right side of the forehead, going off immediately by laying on the expanded hand (aft. 2½ h.). [*Gn.*]

Headache in the temples, as if they were compressed from both sides, which went off by compressing with the hand, but then returned. [*Trn.*]

Headache, like compression on both sides, and at the same time some stitches in the occiput. [*Trn.*]

Persistent heaviness of the head (immediately). [*Gn.*]

15. Heaviness with aching in the whole head, sometimes also violent stitches in the left frontal protuberance—a headache which goes off completely on laying the head on one side. [*Htn.*]

Obtuse pressive pain in the forehead from within outwards, for several hours (aft. 27 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Compressive pains from both sides in the crown, together with a sensation on going upstairs as if a weight pressed upon the brain at each step (aft. 2 h.). [*Ws.*]

Aching stupefying pain in the head, which involved the forehead especially, when at rest and when moving (aft. ½ h.). [*Lr.*]

- Aching drawing pain in the forehead, just above the root of the nose (aft. 2 h.). [*Fz.*]
20. Drawing pain in the right lobe of the cerebrum, from below upwards, which ends in the occiput (aft. 4 h.). [*Hnl.*]
- Drawing pain in the right side of the forehead (aft. 3½ h.). [*Hnl.*]
- Drawing pain in the forehead. [*Fz.*]
- Drawing internal pain along the left frontal bone. [*Fz.*]
- Squeezing drawing on the side of the occiput. [*Fz.*]
25. When sitting drawing in the occiput (aft. 2 h.). [*Fz.*]
- Tensive headache about the whole crown.
- Twitching headache in the crown, especially after stooping (aft. 5 h.). [*Ws.*]
- Single stitches in the left side of the brain up towards the crown** (aft. 2 h.). [*Mkl.*]
- Single stitches in the forehead towards the crown (aft. 6 h.). [*Mkl.*]
30. Feeling of sore pain in the skin of the left temple, on touching it (aft. 26 h.). [*Gn.*]
- Gnawing pain externally on the crown (aft. 16 h.). [*Ws.*]
- Burning in the scalp above the right side of the forehead (aft. 7 h.). [*Gn.*]
- Burning above the left superciliary arch. [*Gn.*]
- Burning pricks in the forehead, less on the hairy scalp, with heat of the face without increased warmth of the rest of the body (aft. 12 h.). [*Ws.*]
35. **Stitch-like tearing on the right side of the forehead, near the temporal region** (aft. 1½ h.). [*Lr.*]
- Visible, but not painful twitching in the facial muscles, especially of the right side, more severe when at rest than when walking (aft. 6½ h.). [*Mkl.*]
- Dimness of the eyes, only in the open air (aft. 6 h.). [*Mkl.*]
- On reflecting when reading frequent occurrence of blackness before the eyes (aft. 8 h.). [*Mkl.*]
- Flickering before the eyes, so that all objects appear to be in a hopping movement, for four minutes (aft. 4 h.). [*Mkl.*]
40. Contracted pupils (aft. ¾, 1 h.). [*Lr.*]
- Dilated pupils (aft. 4½ h.). [*Lr.*]
- Burning tension above the left upper eyelid, which went off by touching. [*Gn.*]
- Aching on a small point in the eye, as if in the crystalline lens, with a sensation like vertigo, or as if the eyes became filled with tears, or of distortion of them (squinting), but without dimness of vision (when sitting). [*Fz.*]
- Sensation inside the left lower eyelid, as if a not very hard body lay beneath it (aft. 4½ h.). [*Gn.*]
45. Obtuse stitches in the eyeballs. [*Fz.*]
- In the eyes a sensation as from swelling of the eyelids, or a stye on them, when keeping the eyelids still. [*Fz.*]

Tearing stitches in the inner canthi, during which the eyes fill with water (aft. 12 h.). [*Ws.*]

From time to time weeping of the eyes. [*Gn.*]

In both eyelids a quivering and a pressure on both eyeballs, which, however, is soon allayed after eating.

50. Sometimes rigidity of one or other eyelid, like tonic spasm, so that he cannot move it. [*Fz.*]

Nasty smell that excites loathing, as from rotten eggs, before the nose, both in the room and in the open air, for a quarter of an hour (aft. 9 h.). [*Mkl.*]

Persistent ringing in the right ear, which ceases when the ear is rubbed inside, but returns immediately (aft. 4 h.). [*Mkl.*]

In the right ear as if he heard bells ringing (immediately). [*Hnl.*]

First in the right then in the left ear, some fine stitches. [*Hnl.*]

55. Obtuse stitches though the ear into the head, and in the facial muscles of the same side, below the eye (aft. 1 h.). [*Ws.*]

Small stitches in rapid succession in the left ear internally (aft. 7½ h.). [*Mkl.*]

Pinching in the right and left ear. [*Hbg.*]

Itching in the interior of the right ear for three days. [*Gn.*]

Cold feeling in the internal ear, just as though water had got into it (aft. 1 h.). [*Ws.*]

60. On blowing the nose roaring in the left ear, just as if air were rushing out of it (aft. 26 h.). [*Ws.*]

Slight chirping before the ears, as from crickets (aft. 48 h.). [*Ws.*]

Shooting tearing in the posterior aspect of the cartilage of the ears and on the mastoid processes (aft. 14 h.). [*Ws.*]

Tension in the root of the nose.

In the morning he blows blood from the nose.

65. Painful cramp in the muscles of the right cheek, when at rest. [*Htn.*]

Dry, chapped lips, without thirst and without perceptible heat (aft. 3 h.). [*Mkl.*]

Tension in the jaws.

Stitch-like tearing in the left upper jaw, when at rest and when moving (aft. 2 h.). [*Lr.*]

A grumbling in the upper teeth, not increased by biting.

70. Transient very fine stitch in the right side of the neck (aft. 1 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Heavy feeling in the cervical muscles; he must bend the neck backwards. [*Hbg.*]

Cramp-like pain ending in a stitch in the right cervical muscles, which went off after touching them, but returned again (aft. 2¾ h.). [*Lr.*]

In the evening stiffness in the nape.

On moving the neck stiff feeling in the muscles of the nape (aft. 9 h.). [*Ws.*]

75. Tearing pressure in the nape (aft. 8 h.). [*Ws.*]

On walking in the open air pain in the muscles of the nape as if

contused, paralysed, and tense, as after bending back for a long time (aft. 6 h.). [*Lr.*]

Drawing stiff sensation in the nape, with confusion of the occiput. [*Fz.*]

Fine stitches on the under surface of the tongue, which went off on moving it (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

Aching on the top of the palate.

80. When yawning and coughing, sensation as if the left side of the palate were paralysed.

Dryness of the palate, which causes a shooting when swallowing, without thirst and with a sufficient quantity of saliva in the mouth (aft. 1 h.). [*Fz.*]

Dry and at the same time so rough in the œsophagus that it is difficult for him to swallow his saliva, increasing for several days. [*Gn.*]

Feeling of dryness in the throat (aft. 20 m.). [*Hnl.*]

From the morning onwards dryness in the œsophagus, for two days. [*Gn.*]

85. Increased secretion of saliva (immediately). [*Hnl.*]

Saliva collects in his mouth, without nausea (aft. 8 m.). [*Hnl.*]

Water collects in his mouth, with nausea (aft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Hnl.*]

Persistent stitch in the throat, in the anterior part of the larynx, only when swallowing, which is hindered by it (aft. 8 h.). [*Lr.*]

Bitter sweetish taste in the mouth (aft. 2 h.). [*Fz.*]

90. Bread and butter have no taste; he has only appetite for meat, which is relished. [*Hbg.*]

Though he has no hunger, food tastes to him as usual and he eats almost more than usual. [*Fz.*]

After eating emptiness of the head.

After eating, increase of the headache like painful confusion of it. [*Fz.*]

After eating, drawing pain in the precordial region of the heart.

[*Hnl.*]

95. After dinner, aching in the chest. [*Fz.*]

Empty eructation.

Empty eructation (immediately). [*Htn.*]

Frequent empty eructation (immediately, aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Frequent hiccup (aft. $4\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

100. Nausea, rapidly passing off, without eructation (aft. 10 h.). [*Mkl.*]

Heat in the stomach suddenly occurring and lasting twenty minutes; thereafter violent hunger (aft. 3 h.). [*Mkl.*]

After aching in the stomach a cold sensation up the œsophagus, with great nausea, for twenty minutes (aft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Mkl.*]

Voracious hunger rapidly occurring and lasting half an hour, which goes off after eating a little (aft. 5 h.). [*Mkl.*]

Great inclination to vomit combined with painful retching and contraction in the stomach, but without eructation (aft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Mkl.*]

105. Contractive sensation in the stomach (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Hbg.*]

An aching pinching in the region of the stomach, which extends

slowly down towards the rectum and goes off after the discharge of some flatus, but recurs shortly afterwards, urges to stool, and then ceases (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

A constant rumbling in the region of the stomach, such as often occurs when the stomach is empty, though the stomach is not empty (aft. 2 h.). [*Htn.*]

Shooting pain beneath the short ribs, when sitting, unaltered by inspiration or expiration, removed for an instant by external pressure with the hand (aft. 3 h.). [*Trn.*]

Aching cutting in the subcostal region (aft. 8 h.). [*Ws.*]

110. Sore pain of the external abdominal integuments, when touched and rubbed by the clothing, just as if they were covered with pimples (aft. 72 h.). [*Ws.*]

Sore pain in the skin of the upper part of the abdomen, when lying, and also when moving, but worst when stooping (aft. 2 h.). [*Gn.*]

Cold feeling in the abdomen, especially when pressed on by the hand.

On rising from bed in the morning, cold feeling in the abdomen; coldness runs over the back and side, like a shudder when one hears a horrible story.

Tension and aching in a part of the abdomen.

115. Long-continued pinching in the umbilical region, which sinks down towards the hypogastrium like a weight, and goes off after a discharge of flatus (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Pinching in the hypogastrium (aft. $\frac{1}{3}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

Flatulence moves about in the abdomen, during which he feels quite qualmish. [*Hbg.*]

Audible rumbling in the bowels (after eating). [*Hbg.*]

All day long distension and fulness of the abdomen, as if overloaded by food, with undiminished appetite; at the same time sensation as from incarcerated flatulence and frequent ineffectual urging to discharge flatus; in the evening the fulness of the abdomen was much increased by smoking tobacco. [*Trn.*]

120. Distension of the abdomen (aft. 14 h.); two hours afterwards frequent discharge of flatus. [*Mkl.*]

A cutting pain darts suddenly from the spine through the abdomen (aft. 12 h.). [*Ws.*]

When walking, a persistent sharp stitch in the left side of the hypogastrium, followed by small, quick jerks, when standing still (aft. 12 h.). [*Fz.*]

Quick shooting in the side of the hypogastrium when sitting; it goes off when touched, but returns immediately. [*Fz.*]

(In the mons veneris a tensive aching pain, when walking and sitting.)

125. Severe pressure in the groin, as if in the spermatic cord, which is also painful to the touch.

Muscular twitching in the right loin (when sitting) (aft. 3 h.). [*Gn.*]

Bruised pain of the left loin in the renal region, in the evening, when sitting still. [*Fz.*]

In the left side of the hypogastrium, shaking, twitching, quick stitches when sitting. [*Fz.*]

Bubbling movements on the right side of the abdomen, with feeling of heat all over the abdomen, and internal feeling as if diarrhoea were coming on, when at rest and when moving (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

130. On bending the body forwards, aching in the glands round about the inguinal ring. [*Fz.*]

Along with urging to stool in the rectum, a pinching in the hypogastrium. [*Fz.*]

Painful itching in the interior of the rectum (aft. 13 h.). [*Mkl.*]

Twitching in the anus. [*Gn.*]

Retained stool.

135. Constipation for two days.

Constipation for thirty-two hours; then evacuation of hard faeces. [*Ws.*]

Constipation the first day, but the second day difficult evacuation of a hard stool with drawing, pinching pains in the hypogastrium. [*Fz.*]

Constipation the first day, and only on the third day two easy evacuations. [*Fz.*]

Pinching in the abdomen, followed by a not very hard stool, which occurred several hours earlier than usual* (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

140. Pinching in the abdomen, followed immediately by hard stool. [*Gn.*]

Frequent urging to urinate, with scanty discharge of urine (aft. 4, $9\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Great sexual desire, without excitement of the imagination and without erection of the penis (aft. 5 h.). [*Lr.*]

Painful twitching in the right testicle, more severe when at rest (aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Mkl.*]

Both testicles are drawn up, the right most (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Mkl.*]

145. On the right side of the scrotum, aching, drawing, cutting pain, or as if it were squeezed in on one side (aft. 14 h.). [*Hbg.*]

Persistent burning stitches in the scrotum and in the symphysis pubis (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Hnl.*]

In the left side of the scrotum, fine stitches (aft. 3 h.). [*Ws.*]

Sneezing without coryza (aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Severe fluent coryza all day; an involuntary discharge from the nose. [*Gn.*]

150. During the fluent coryza the nose appeared to be stopped up, although he could draw air through it well enough (aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Crawling tickling in the larynx, frequently recurring (aft. 15 h.). [*Gn.*]

* Curative secondary action of the organism in a person subject to constipation, who usually had a motion of the bowels not oftener than once in 32, 36 hours.

Hoarseness. [JOH. FRANCUS,¹ *Trifolii fibrini historia*, Francofurti, 1701.]

Rough voice. [*Gn.*]

When speaking his voice is rough, almost hoarse, and at the same time the ears feel stopped up, as if something were pushed before them (aft. 3 h.). [*Lr.*]

155. Quickened respiration, even when standing, with quick pulse and redness and heat in the face (aft. 2 h.). [*Trn.*]

Spasmodic contraction of the larynx; the effort to draw a breath excited coughing for seven minutes (aft. 9 h.). [*Mkl.*]

Flying stitch in the right side of the chest (aft. 1½ h.). [*Hnl.*]

Frequent pressure on the left side of the chest as from flatulence.

Violent stitches in the chest, only when moving (aft. 3½ h.).

[*Hnl.*]

160. Obtuse shooting pain in the chest, in the region of the heart and on the corresponding spot on the right side, which is aggravated by pressing on and expanding the parts (aft. 21½ h.); it was only after the lapse of twenty-six hours that it recurred, and then it lasted for several hours. [*Hnl.*]

Violent, persistent stitch in the region of the heart; on holding in the breath the stitches became numerous (aft. 15 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Boring shooting in the left side of the chest, when sitting and when moving, but aggravated by inspiring and expiring (aft. 3½ h.). [*Gn.*]

On the left side of the chest, close to the clavicle, long, fine stitches, on inspiration (aft. 1½ h.). [*Htn.*]

Constant pressure mingled with stitches on the left side of the chest, remaining the same during inspiration and expiration (aft. 1½ h.). [*Htn.*]

165. Pressure, together with single sharp stitches on the sternum (aft. 12 h.). [*Ws.*]

On both sides of the chest a compression, with sharp stitches, very much increased by inspiration (aft. 9 h.). [*Ws.*]

Grasping pain from both sides of the chest, with sharp stitches (aft. 12 h.). [*Ws.*]

The chest is compressed round about, when sitting, walking and standing; a very disagreeable anxious sensation (aft. 6½ h.). [*Hnl.*]

Tightness of the chest. [FRANCUS, l. c.]

170. Throbbing in the left side of the chest continuing during inspiration and expiration, but only when lying (aft. 14 h.). [*Gn.*]

Drawing pain in the right side of the chest, towards the axilla (aft. 1½ h.). [*Hnl.*]

When sitting in a stooping position pain of the chest, as if bruised. [*Fz.*]

Itching prick in the left false ribs, persisting during inspiration and expiration (aft. 2½ h.). [*Gn.*]

In the sacrum a contractive pain, late in the evening, like a

¹ Not accessible.

pressure with the thumb on it; when it becomes worse there is creeping in it.

175. Bruised pain in the sacrum, chiefly when sitting still, which goes off when touched. [*Fz.*]

Bruised pain in the sacrum when sitting still, in the evening. [*Fz.*]

Aching pain in the sacrum, when stooping. [*Gn.*]

When stooping drawing aching pain in the sacrum. [*Fz.*]

Each time he stoops aching pain above the os sacrum (aft. 8 h.).

[*Hnl.*]

180. Upward-drawing aching sacral pain, when sitting. [*Fz.*]

Twitching in the right dorsal muscles (aft. 11 h.). [*Gn.*]

When sitting pain near the lower dorsal vertebræ, like dull drawing, when stooping the body forwards. [*Fz.*]

Sharp pinching near the spine, in the region of the scapulæ (aft. 24 h.). [*Ws.*]

Obtuse boring shooting on the left scapula, over towards the spine. [*Hbg.*]

185. Feeling of weight betwixt the scapulæ when walking, he must always bend forwards and backwards in order to relieve it. [*Hbg.*]

Excessively painful tearing downwards betwixt the scapulæ, especially on breathing deep, going off when sitting, immediately returning when walking; when at rest a sore pain remained. [*Hbg.*]

On the top of the shoulder a burning scraping sensation. [*Fz.*]

Many fine stitches in the right axilla towards the chest (aft.

7½ h.). [*Mkl.*]

Fine stitches dart into the axilla on moving the arm (aft. 4 h.).

[*Ws.*]

190. Painful, visible twitching in the left arm, worse when at rest (aft. 6½ h.). [*Mkl.*]

Stitches in the deltoid muscle at the shoulder-joint. [*Fz.*]

In the upper arm quick, cramp-like tearing, when sitting. [*Fz.*]

Muscular twitching in the right upper arm (aft. 24 h.).

[*Gn.*]

Twitching of the muscles on the right upper arm (aft. 16½ h.).

[*Hnl.*]

195. Repeated spasmodic drawing in the inside of the left forearm; at last the four fingers are involuntarily bent in, but the arm itself is spasmodically stiff, and cannot be moved in spite of all efforts (aft. 8½ h.). [*Mkl.*]

Cramp-like pain in the muscles of the left forearm, which extended to the left palm, almost like paralysis (aft. 2 h.). [*Lr.*]

Cramp-like aching in the forearm, just beside the bend of the elbow, which goes off on touching, but immediately returns. [*Fz.*]

Sharp stitches under the elbow and on the wrist-joint (aft. 12 h.). [*Ws.*]

Cramp-like pressure on the right wrist-joint and metacarpus, when at rest and when moving (aft. 1¾ h.). [*Lr.*]

200. Shooting pain in the left wrist (aft. ½ h.). [*Hnl.*]

Paralytic tearing in the wrist-joints, especially on moving them (aft. 2 h.). [*Hnl.*]

When writing and moving the hand a drawing pain, which goes off when the hand is kept at rest (aft. 2 h.). [*Fz.*]

Cramp-like drawing on the dorsal muscles of the thumb. [*Fz.*]

Shooting pinching on the outer side of the proximal phalanx of the thumb (aft. 3 h.). [*Ws.*]

205. Cramp-like pressure on the ball of the right thumb (aft. 5 h.). [*Lr.*]

A stitch outwards in the right thumb and index (aft. 1½ h.). [*Hnl.*]

Painful twitching in the left little finger (aft 9 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Cramp-like pain on the left index more outwards, which went off by movement (aft. 2¾ h.). [*Lr.*]

On the proximal finger-joints fine stitches, somewhat relieved by movement (aft. 3 h.). [*Ws.*]

210. Quick darting stitches in the glutei muscles of the right side (aft. 7 h.). [*Ws.*]

Twitching stitches on the upper border of the left gluteus magnus. [*Fz.*]

Shooting contractive pain on the hip-joint, about the cotyloid cavity, only when walking (aft. 3 h.). [*Trn.*]

When walking and standing very acute fine stitches in the right hip-joint (aft. 13 h.). [*Mkl.*]

When sitting the outstretched right thigh and leg are four times spasmodically jerked up, but when standing or on drawing up the knees towards him when sitting, this is not perceptible (aft. 8 h.). [*Mkl.*]

215. When sitting still in the evening, a drawing bruised pain on the outer side of the thigh, sacrum, and left loin, in the renal region. [*Fz.*]

Anteriorly on the thigh a cramp-like drawing, when sitting (aft. 2 h.). [*Fz.*]

Cramp-like drawing bruised pains on the shafts of the bones of the thighs, with hot feeling in the back and all the upper part of the body, mostly when sitting. [*Fz.*]

On both thighs a numb, tensive, aching bruised pain, when walking and sitting. [*Fz.*]

A quivering of the muscles of the left thigh. [*Hnl.*]

220. Violent burning stitch on the anterior aspect of the left thigh, somewhat above the knee, when sitting (aft. 15 h.). [*Hnl.*]

On the inside of the top of the thigh an intermitting pinching, with gurgling as from something alive, most severe when sitting (aft. 5 h.). [*Ws.*]

Tension with stitches on the posterior aspect of the thigh and leg, near the knee (aft. 10 h.). [*Ws.*]

Obtuse outward stitches on the patellæ, with hot feeling in the knees (aft. 12 h.). [*Ws.*]

Dislocation pain on the knee-joint, towards its interior, when at rest and when moving (aft. ¾ h.). [*Lr.*]

225. Drawing in the right hough through the calf, when standing and sitting. [*Fz.*].

Sharp stitches under the knees (aft. 12 h.). [*Ws.*]

Itching boring prick in the inner side of the right knee, when moving and when at rest (aft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

A not exactly painful twitching in the left leg, worse when at rest than when walking (aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Mkl.*]

Trembling sensation in both calves for a quarter of an hour, more violent when sitting than when standing (aft. 2 h.). [*Mkl.*]

230. When sitting still a cramp-like drawing upwards on the outer side of the left leg. [*Fz.*]

A sharp pressure on the tibia. [*Fz.*]

When at rest obtuse pulsating stitches under the middle of the tibia, which go off on moving, but return when at rest (aft. 2 h.). [*Fz.*]

Cramp-like pain in the muscles of the right leg which went from below upwards, like paralytic pain (aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Sharp stitches in the middle of the tibia, with twitching grasping, just as though the leg had been long held in an uncomfortable position (when at rest) (aft. 2 h.). [*Ws.*]

235. When walking a dislocation pain, at one time on the left, at another on the right leg, near the inner ankle (aft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

When walking in the open air a dislocation pain on the left leg from one ankle to the other (aft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Cutting on both outer ankles when at rest, it went off on moving (aft. 12 h.). [*Ws.*]

Burning shooting above both ankle-joints when walking (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Hnl.*]

Persistent corrosive gnawing pain on a very small spot, between the outer ankle and the tendo Achillis of the right foot, recurring several times, when sitting; it is renewed on moving (aft. 14 h.). [*Hnl.*]

240. Shooting pain in the right heel (aft. $2\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Hnl.*]

Coarse stitches in the soles of the feet when walking (aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Mkl.*]

Visible twitching, not exactly painful, in various parts at once, more severe when at rest than when walking (aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Mkl.*]

Twitching of small portions of the muscles in several parts of the body at various times. [*Hnl.*]

Shooting pinching now here now there on the body (aft. 8 h.). [*Ws.*]

245. Weakness in all the limbs, when at rest and when moving, for an hour (aft. 28 h.). [*Mkl.*]

Weariness and prostration (immediately).

Great weakness of all the body; at the same time aching pain over the os sacrum, when standing, diminished by sitting (aft. 17 h.). [*Hnl.*]

When walking weakness of the body, together with chilliness all over (aft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Hnl.*]

- (Extreme weakness with heat and severe headache.*) [SCHLEGEL, in *Huf. Jour.* VII, iv, p. 163.]
250. Vital activity immensely increased, hurried character of all movements† (aft. 32 h.). [*Mkl.*]
 Frequent yawning, as if he had not slept enough (aft. 2 h.). [*Lr.*]
 Lascivious, vivid, unremembered dreams, without emission of semen. [*Gn.*]
 Restless sleep; he threw himself from one side to the other. [*Gn.*]
Vivid unremembered dreams. [*Lr.*]
255. During sleep redness and heat in the face; he wakes up and cries out "There! there!" and points with the finger, then falls asleep again.
 Shuddering in the morning, in the back, as from hearing horrible tales, not like chilliness.
 Chilly feeling, especially in the fingers.
 Chilly feeling all over the trunk with otherwise moderate temperature (aft. 8¼ h.). [*Hnl.*]
Shivering over the upper part of the body, with yawning (immediately). [*Htn.*]
260. Shivering as after a long journey on foot. [*Hbg.*]
 An outward shivering runs over him, without internal chilliness, especially on the legs, in the warm room (aft. 3 h.). [*Ws.*]
 In the warm room the hair stands on end, without chilliness, for ten minutes (aft. 7 h.). [*Mkl.*]
 (When sitting) shuddering without chilliness over the back as if he were afraid of something, or terrified by something—without subsequent heat (aft. 1½ h.). [*Lr.*]
 Coldness in the spine with shivering (aft. 4 h.). [*Mkl.*]
265. Icy cold hands and feet, while the rest of the body is warm (aft. ½ h.). [*Htn.*]
 Cold feet for forty-eight hours. [*Htn.*]
 Swollen blood-vessels on the hands and somewhat beyond them on the forearms, with ordinary heat of the body and icy cold feet (aft. 5 h.). [*Htn.*]
 Coldness of the feet lasting into the night; they could not get warm even in bed (aft. 3 h.). [*Trn.*]
 Cold feet up to the knees, as if they stood in cold water. [*Hbg.*]
270. Chilliness all over the body, which went off by the heat of the stove, but returned when he went away from the stove, lasting half an hour (aft. ¼ h.). [*Hnl.*]
 Chilliness all over the body, especially on the back, which was not removed by the heat of the stove (aft. ¾ h.). [*Hnl.*]
 Febrile rigor all over the back, as if he had been walking for a long time naked in cool air (aft. ¼ h.). [*Lr.*]
 Slow pulse, fifty-two beats in a minute (aft. 1¼ h.). [*Lr.*]
 Heat of the ears (aft. ¾ h.). [*Hnl.*]
275. Hot feeling on the trunk, especially in the back, sometimes

* In a case of intermittent fever.

† Alternating action.

mingled with cold feeling, without thirst and without heat or redness of the face (aft. 8 h.)—several hours thereafter (aft. 16½ h.) redness of the cheeks. [*Hnl.*]

Heat, especially in the face; soon afterwards a general chilliness, both without thirst (aft. 3 h.). [*Mkl.*]

Towards evening flush of heat over the cheeks. [*Fz.*]

In the evening elevated temperature of the body, without thirst, with freedom and lightness of the mind. [*Fz.*]

After walking in the open air, in the evening, heat without thirst and slight sweat all over the body.

280. Sweat from evening till morning.

Sweat in the evening, immediately after lying down.

Disagreeable hot feeling on the trunk, especially on the back, six hours after the chilliness (aft. 7 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Very great heat all over the body without perspiration and without thirst, with cold feet (aft. 2¾ h.). [*Htn.*]

(Along with increase of the heat¹ delirious talking, with small, quick irritated pulse*). [*SCHLEGEL*, l. c.]

285. Anxious feeling about the heart, as if something bad were about to happen, and he had to undergo a calamity (aft. 1 h.).² [*SCHLEGEL*, l. c.]

Cross, ill-humoured and discontented with himself and his position; anxiety drives him from one place to another (aft. 16 h.).² [*SCHLEGEL*, l. c.]

Gloomy, out of humour, and cross (aft. 1 h.). [*Mkl.*]

Indifferent to amusements (aft. 12 h.)—half an hour afterwards disposed to be jocular. [*Gn.*]

Lachrymose disposition. [*Trn.*]

290. Melancholy humour; his thoughts are disposed to dwell on past sad disagreeable things (aft. 80 h.). [*Ws.*]

He prefers to be alone—though not ill-humoured—because he would rather be silent than talk (aft. 7 h.). [*Htn.*]

Dislike to work. [*Htn.*]

Excessive joyousness † (aft. 11 h.). [*Htn.*]

All day silent reserved humour, with self-satisfaction. ‡ [*Lr.*]

295. Tranquil disposition; he was contented with his position. § [*Lr.*]

* In a case of intermittent fever.

† Alternating action.

‡ Rather curative action.

§ Curative reaction of the organism.

¹ It should be, "of the *chill*."

² Not found, probably symptoms of Hartmann erroneously ascribed to Schlegel.

MERCURIUS.¹

(*Quicksilver, Argentum vivum.*)

In commerce this metal is often adulterated with an admixture of lead, sometimes also of bismuth. The best way to purify it is to put it in a porcelain saucer, pour over it a watery solution of nitrate of mercury, and let it boil for about an hour over a charcoal fire, always adding water to replace that lost by evaporation. The acid in this solution takes up the lead and bismuth and disengages its mercury which becomes added to the mercury to be purified.

Mercury in its fluid metallic state has but little dynamic action on man's health, it is only its chemical compounds that cause great effects.

Among the salts of mercury those which for several centuries have been chiefly used in the treatment of diseases are those formed with a small proportion of muriatic acid (*sweet mercury, mercurius dulcis, calomel, hydrargyrum muriaticum mite*) and the complete muriatic mercurial salt (*corrosive sublimate, mercurius sublimatus corrosivus, hydrargyrum muriaticum corrosivus*) for internal use, and its combination with fatty substances (*unguentum mercuriale s. neapolitanum, unguentum hydrargyri cinereum*) for external inunction. I will pass over the innumerable other preparations of mercury, chiefly combinations with other acids or prepared with other substances, which have been used less frequently and have attained no lasting repute.

This is not the place to estimate the medicinal value of all these preparations. It would, indeed, be impossible to do this, because even those of them in commonest use have been but little, and those more rarely employed not at all, tested as to their true peculiar action on the healthy human body. Consequently they cannot be homœopathically selected for particular morbid states with any certainty of a curative effect. Thus much only does careful proving enable me to express from experience, that they all display in their action a certain general similarity as mercurials; whilst, on the other hand, they differ greatly from one another in their peculiarities, and very much in the intensity of their action on the human health. Especially should it be observed, that all the saline preparations of mercury display a number of little known but generally very active accessory effects, according to the nature of their basic acid, which differ very much from the mild absolute effects of perfectly pure mercury, unaltered by any acid.

Even mercury merely united with fatty substances in the form of ointment excites peculiar effects on the human body,* different from

* John Bell complains that he has never succeeded in curing the venereal chancre disease by merely rubbing in mercurial ointment, without being compelled to destroy

¹ From vol. i, 3rd edit., 1830.

those produced by the internal administration of the mild, pure, semi-oxidized mercury (*æthiops per se*), probably because in the ointment it is chemically combined with fatty acids.

Now, as the homœopathic method rejects all medicinal substances that produce heterogeneous accessory effects in consequence of being combined with something else, I have long endeavoured to obtain pure mercury in such a condition that it should be able to display its true, pure, peculiar effects on the human organism in a more powerfully curative manner than all other known preparations and saline combinations.

What a long-continued, mechanical succussion of fluid mercury, or as was practised in ancient times, its trituration with crab's eyes or solution of gum effected very imperfectly, viz. its change into semi-oxyde free from acids, this I sought to do in 1787 and 1788, by precipitating it from its solution in nitric acid made in cold, by means of caustic ammonia. This preparation of mercury, distinguished by its black colour, was, under the name of *mercurius solubilis Hahn.* (*mercurius oxydulatus niger*), preferred in almost all countries to all other mercurials hitherto in use, on account of its much milder, more efficacious antisyphilitic virtues. But a more careful investigation showed me that even this did not possess the highest degree of purity. In fact, its dark black colour was rather owing to an excess of the caustic ammonia required for the precipitation of the somewhat over-acid nitrate of mercury. But nitrate of mercury with excess of acid generally contains some muriate and sulphate of mercury (which even in very small quantities possess a deleterious acridity). These are concealed by the dark colour of the black oxyde, are precipitated along with it, and thus render it somewhat impure.

In order to avoid this, in the preface to mercury in the second edition of this first part of the *Materia Medica Pura*, published in 1822, I directed the mode of preparing a *perfectly pure* precipitate of mercury, obtained by caustic ammonia acting on nitrate of mercury quite free from superfluous acid. This is of a dark grey colour; it is a perfectly pure oxyde of mercury, like the powder obtained by prolonged succussion of the metallic mercury, and called *æthiops per se*.

This preparation, being a perfectly pure mercurial medicine, was quite unobjectionable, except that the process for making it required much care and labour.

But as one of the rules of homœopathy, as also of common sense, enjoins that we should attain our aim in the simplest and shortest way (*quod fieri potest per pauca, non debet fieri per plura*), so in this case the aim is attained in the speediest, easiest, and most perfect manner by acting according to the directions laid down in the second part of the *Chronic Diseases*, p. 5. One grain of perfectly pure mercury (such as is employed for making thermometers) is triturated, as is done with other dry medicinal substances, with three times 100 grains of milk-

the chancre by the aid of external remedies. But by the internal use of a mercurial preparation uncombined with any acid, such as the *mercurius solubilis* (*hydrargyrum oxydulatum nigrum*), the whole disease, including the chancre, is cured, without any external remedy for the latter being required.

sugar for three hours, up to the million-fold powder-attenuation (as is described in detail in the place referred to),* and one grain of the last is dissolved in diluted alcohol; this solution is twice succussed, and a drop of this solution is raised through 26 dilution phials to the decillion-fold potency (*hydrargyrum purum potentiatum X*).

One small globule (300 of which weigh one grain), moistened with the last dilution, is the appropriate dose of this very medicinal metal for all suitable cases.

The following symptoms were produced by the administration of the black oxyde of mercury (*mercurius solubilis*), which was generally pure enough to develop mostly pure mercurial symptoms, whereby, as I hope, the knowledge of the peculiar powers of this metal has been increased in no small degree.

They show that if we select mercury only for such morbid states, the totality of whose symptoms is met with among those of the drug in striking similarity;—when, moreover, we only employ it in the most perfect, pure and highly potentized preparation and in the above-named dilution, we shall find in it an indispensable, highly serviceable remedy for very many cases.

But mercury has been only too often improperly employed in all sorts of diseases in allopathic practice, in which either it was believed that benefit could not be obtained by milder remedies, or where it was taken for granted that induration and obstruction existed which had to be resolved by this metal which was held to be a universal solvent, or where in obstinate ailments, as so many are, a concealed venereal infection was groundlessly imagined to lurk. When aggravation of the symptoms ensued from the daily repeated doses, the allopath did not ascribe this to the unsuitability of the medicine for the disease, but he usually attributed it to the dose being too small for such a great disease, and he then attacked the patient with larger and more frequently repeated doses of more energetic mercurial preparations (if he wished to produce a very powerful effect he gave corrosive sublimate), he rubbed a quantity of mercurial ointment into the skin, and in this way destroyed life, or at least ruined the health beyond possibility of recovery, in innumerable cases.

But, as we now know, all chronic diseases, with but few exceptions (pure syphilis and sycosis being among these), arise from more or less developed psora; and even where uneradicated syphilis or sycosis is complicated with developed psora, the latter is more and first to be attended to in the treatment. But mercury (and especially its impure, acrid preparations) can never serve for the radical cure of psora, but must always make it more incurable. This will easily explain the disastrous results of the mercurial treatment of chronic diseases of all sorts.

I leave out of consideration the injudicious treatment by blood-letting, by repeated purgatives, by the frequent abuse of opium in order

* After the trituration of the grain of mercury with the first 100 grains of milk-sugar, there still remains on the smooth surface of the porcelain mortar, in spite of the most diligent scraping, a considerable black discoloration, which is almost entirely taken up by the trituration of one grain of the first trituration with a second 100 grains of milk-sugar, and is completely effaced by the third trituration.

to allay all sorts of pains, to procure sleep and check diarrhœa and spasms, by cinchona bark in order to cut short intermittent fevers and strengthen the patient, in cases where the uncured disease and the squandering of the juices and strength by the doctor were the only causes of the weakness. Apart from these injudicious operations, there is no remedy employed by the allopaths, who plume themselves on being healers of diseases, whereby the life of patients afflicted with chronic diseases is oftener destroyed than their favourite calomel and corrosive sublimate. How different are the results obtained by homœopathy in its treatment of the sick !

In it, the smallest dose of the purest mercury in the above-mentioned highest development of potency, demands, on the part of the true disciples of this method of treatment, the most careful selection of the case of chronic disease in which this remedy may be unhesitatingly given, and in which it is indispensable to the cure. I refer to other cases than to the pure venereal chancre disease (syphilis), uncomplicated with psora, where its employment is positively indicated. In this case, too, one single smallest dose always suffices for the cure of this chronic miasm.

This, the only rational employment of this noble metal, has nothing in common with the abuse of the drug which has for several years past been prevalent in the ordinary method of treatment, where calomel (*mercurius dulcis*, in which the mercury, owing to its combination with muriatic acid, has other properties very different from its original, specific ones) is blindly employed in almost all diseases, without distinction, in large doses, generally combined with opium, without any knowledge on the part of the practitioner of the real effects of either the calomel or the opium, and without any attempt to distinguish the cases in which the former or the latter, or both together, are suited. We may well say that here the irrational practice, allopathy, has reached its climax. This homicidal practice deserves only condemnation, and is not worth further notice.

The perfect saline combination of mercury with muriatic acid, the *mercurial sublimate* (*corrosive sublimate, mercurius corrosivus sublimatus*) is somewhat better known by reason of its frequent abuse. On account of its solubility in water and alcohol, and hence its capability of being diluted to every degree, it is more adapted for homœopathic use. I have given some of its symptoms further on, which are well worth being added to, that will serve to give some idea of its peculiar action, which is very different from that of pure mercury. I have found a single dose of a small portion of a drop of the quintillion-fold, or better still, of the decillion-fold dilution, given *alone*, to be almost specific in the common autumnal dysentery. In this case the truth of the homœopathic law of cure is distinctly corroborated.

So also the sulphurous combination of mercury, *cinnabar*, possesses its own peculiar properties, which differ from those of pure mercury, though they are not yet well enough ascertained. In the symptoms I have given below I have made a small commencement to the knowledge of its medicinal worth.

When even the purest mercurial preparation causes injurious effects,

if administered in unsuitable cases of disease, therefore unhomœopathically, then, according to the character of the untoward symptoms that arise, the antidote will be found either in hepar sulphuris, sulphur, camphor, opium, china, or nitric acid. All these remedies must, however, be given in very small doses, selected in accordance with the symptoms present.

Cases of slow poisoning by mercury, especially the trembling of gilders, are said to be relieved by electricity.

The symptoms here recorded that have been observed from the administration of the black oxyde of mercury are mostly primary effects. Very few of them can with certainty be said to be secondary effects. These are distinguished by painlessness and non-inflammatory character. Among them I reckon *e. g.* a kind of hard, cold, painless swelling of the glands and a certain cataleptic paralytic weakness of the muscles.

[HAHNEMANN was aided in his proving of the *black oxyde of mercury* (often called *mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni*) by GROSS, GUTMANN, FR. HAHNEMANN, HARTMANN, HORNBERG, LANGHAMMER, RUMMEL, STAFF.

No old-school authorities are cited for the symptoms recorded under *mercurius solubilis*, *calomel*, *mercurii acetat*, *mercurius præcipitatus ruber*, and *cinnabar*.

One old-school author furnishes some symptoms of *mercurius corrosivus*, viz. :

SCHWARZE, C. FR., *Beob. und Erfahr. i. d. Med.*, Dresden, 1827.

For other mercurial preparations the following authorities are quoted :

ACREY, THOM., in *Lond. Med. Journ.*, 1788.

BELL, *Ueber bössart. Tripper und vener. Krankh.*, Leipzig, 1794, ii.

BETHKE, *Schlagfluss*.

CHEYNE, J., in *Dublin Hospital Reports and Commentaries on Med. and Surgery*, Dublin, 1816, vol. i.

CLARE (?).

CULLEN's *First Lines*, note by French translator of.

DEGNER, in *Acta Nat. Cur.*, vi.

ENGEL, *Specimina Med.*, Berol., 1781.

FOURCROY, in the translation of *Ramazzini's Maladies des Artisans*.

FRIESE, in *Geschichte und Versuche einer chirurg. Gesellschaft*, Kopenh., 1774.

HEUERMANN, *Bemerk. und Untersuch.*, ii.

HILL, JAC., in *Edinb. Essays*, iv.

HOFFMANN, in *Baldinger's Magaz.*

HUBER, in *Nova Act. Nat. Cur.*, iii.

HUFELAND, *Journal d. pr. A.*, x, xxvi, 4.

HUNTER, J., *On the Venereal Disease*.

LARREY, in *Description de l'Égypte*, t. 1. *Memoires et Obs.*

LOUIS, in *Pibrac, Memoires de l'Acad. Royale de Chirurgie*, t. iv.

LOUVRIER, in *Annalen der Heilkunde*, 1810, Dec.

MICHAELIS, in *Hufel. Journal*, vi and xxviii.

Misc. Nat. Cur., Dec. iii, Ann. 5, 6.

OETTINGER, *Diss. Cinnabris exul. redux*, Tübing., 1760.

PLATER, FELIX, *Obs.*, i, Basil, 1614.

RICHTER, A. GOTTL., *Chirurg., Bibl.*, vi.

RIVERIUS, *Obs. Med.*

SCHENK, PET., vii.

SCHLEGEL, in *Hufel. Journ.*, vii, 4.

SCHLICHTING, in *Act. Nat. Cur.*, viii.

SWEDJAUR, *Traité des malad. vener.*, tom., ii.

WEDEL, *Amænit. Mat. Med.*

The 1st edit. contains 342 symptoms of the different mercurial preparations, the 2nd 1424, and this, the 3rd, 1450.]

MERCURIUS OXYDULATUS NIGER.

(Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni.)

In the head a vertigo, during the day.

Vertigo in the room, so that when walking she must take hold of something in order not to fall.

She is giddy even when sitting.

Vertigo more when sitting than when standing, dimness and blackness before the eyes, especially towards evening.

5. Vertigo; when sitting at his desk there was whirling in the head, as if he were drunk, he rises up and walks about the room staggering, then anxious heat breaks out over him, with nausea, but not to the length of vomiting; at the same time some headache (for 3 successive days, noon and afternoon).

When he has sat in a stooping position and rises up, he feels a vertigo at the first instant.

When she lies on the back she has a whirling and qualmish feeling; this goes off when she lies on the side.

Vertigo, cold hands with febrile rigor, then confusion of the head.

(When standing) violent vertigo, during which he bent the head forwards. [*Lr.*]

10. Vertigo, compelling him to lie down. [*Fr. H—n.*]

On turning round quickly, vertigo; all goes round with him. [*Stf.*]

Vertigo, when walking in the open air, at the same time nausea and a sensation as if a worm in the chest crawled up into the throat.

[*Fr. H—n.*]

Vertigo and staggering when she comes out of the open air into the room. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Giddy and staggering when walking in the open air, but in the room only heaviness of the head (aft. 48 h.). [*Gn.*]

15. A kind of vertigo; when lying he feels as if swung long-ways. [*Fr. H—n.*]

In the forehead like whirling. [*Stf.*]

Dull and stupid in the head. [*Fr. H—n.*]

After eating she is as if drunk; heat and redness mount up into her face, which swells.

By day drowsy and sleepy.

20. Weakness in the head like dazedness, and as if it whisped round in the forehead and went round in a ring.

When she has eaten and stands up, stupid, whirling and black before the eyes, above the nose, worst in the warm room, better in the open air.

Headache, like dizziness and fulness in the brain.

Somewhat dull in the head, in the morning on rising, a dull headache.

Dullness in the head, in the morning on waking.

25. In the room, heaviness and confusion of the head, also when sitting and lying.

The head is heavy and as if involved in a dull pain and confused.

In the morning after rising, vacant in the head and as if he had been up all night ; this goes off in the open air.

It takes away the acuteness of his intellect, makes him dizzy ; he does not hear what is said to him, cannot retain well what he reads, and is apt to make mistakes in speaking.

Speaking is disagreeable to him, he cannot read, his head is vacant, he cannot work, and falls asleep when sitting.

30. Thinking power very weak ; it is with difficulty that he can recollect himself, and answers questions wrongly (this he is conscious of himself).

His thoughts completely forsake him. [*Fr. H—n.*]

His thoughts sometimes go away entirely for some minutes. [*Fr. H—n.*]

He knows not where he is. [*Fr. H—n.*]

He cannot calculate, cannot reflect. [*Fr. H—n.*]

35. Unconsciousness and speechlessness ; she appeared to sleep, but was pulseless ; the body was warm enough, but she looked just like a corpse ; after an hour her consciousness returned and some sound in her voice ; she wished to speak but could not, not till after 12 hours did her speech return. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Distraction ; when he wishes to do some work, something else always comes into his mind ; one thought always drove out another, from time to time (for a couple of days). [*Gn.*]

Heat and pain throughout the head. [*Fr. H—n.*]

In the evening an uneasy painful feeling in the head till he goes to sleep ; loud talking distressed him, one must talk in a low voice ; diminished by sitting and leaning the head against something.

Burning in the head.

40. Pain in the head like an annular violent out-stretching in a stripe not above three fingers broad, which appears to go round just above the eyes and ears.

Pressive headache as if the head were tightly bound.

In the evening, headache, as if the brain were tied round with a ligature.

Headache as if close under the skull, as if it were too heavy and too tight there.

Headache, a forcing outwards.

45. Headache, like a pressing outwards in the parietal bones.

Head is painful, as if it were pressed asunder.

Headache, as if the brain were forced asunder.

Fulness in the brain as if the head would burst.

Aching pain in the occiput.

50. Headache ; outpressing in the forehead and pain in the bone below the eyebrows, even when touched.

Violent headache, as if the head in its upper part would fall asunder, and as if all were pressed down to the nose.

- In the evening headache; in the front and upper part of the head a painful dull feeling, with crossness. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Pressing pain out at the forehead. [*Gn.*]
 Pressing pain out at the forehead, worst when lying; he got relief by pressing on it with the open hand (aft. 41 h.). [*Gn.*]
55. Tensive aching pain in the sinciput; he felt relief by holding his open hand there. [*Gn.*]
 Undulation and beating in the whole sinciput. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 From the occiput a strong, tearing, continued pain, which went into the forehead and there pressed. [*Hbg.*]
 Shooting in the forehead whilst walking in the open air. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Tearing in the skull, especially in the frontal bone.
60. Tearing headache in the sinciput extending to the crown.
 Tearing headache in the lower part of the occiput.
 Headache like a slow tearing stitch, and as if bruised.
 Stitches all through the head.
 Shooting headache in the forehead (immediately).
65. (When sitting) intermitting boring stitches in the left side of the forehead, very painful. [*Lr.*]
 (When standing) painful tearing stitches in the left side of the forehead. [*Lr.*]
 (When sitting) tearing stitches in the left side of the forehead, with rigor over the whole body, cold hands, hot cheeks, and warm forehead, without thirst. [*Lr.*]
 Drawing digging in the front part of the head. [*Gn.*]
 On stooping headache, like digging in the forehead and a weight there.
70. Pain in the upper part of the occipital bone.
 A boring pain in the occiput.
 Contractive headache; the head is as if screwed in, sometimes in the sinciput, sometimes in the occiput, sometimes on the left side, at the same time watering of the eyes. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 In the morning when he has lain in a wrong position in bed, a drawing from the palate into the brain, where it is very painful, as if all were bruised there. [*Stf.*]
 Jerking blows in the brain, especially when moving and stooping forwards.
75. Aching pain in the left temple. [*Gn.*]
 Aching pain in the right side of the forehead. [*Gn.*]
 Violent drawing in the right temple (5th d.). [*RL.*]
 Twitching drawing and pinching in the right temple, on the occiput down the nape. [*RL.*]
 Tearing headache externally.
80. The whole external head is painful to the touch.
 Tearing pain externally on the forehead, in all positions. [*Lr.*]
 Burning on the left temple. [*Gn.*]
 Burning in the skin of the left side of the forehead. [*Gn.*]
 Itching on the forehead. [*Fr. H—n.*]
85. Burning itching on the forehead and head. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Over the left side of the forehead, in the scalp, burning pain, that went off after touching. [*Gn.*]

Itching smarting in the nape and on the hairy scalp. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Burning and itching on the hairy scalp. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Itching on the hairy scalp, day and night. [*Fr. H—n.*]

90. Itching eruption on the head, compelling scratching. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Dry eruption on the whole head, that causes pain when grasped all over. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Small elevated, firmly adherent scabs, among the hairs of the head. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Much scurf on the hairy scalp, which itched and after scratching burned. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Moist eruption on the hairy scalp, which eats away the hair as it were, with painful aching, especially on the sore places. [*Fr. H—n.*]

95. Without headache the hair falls off. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Sensation under the scalp, when the open hand is laid on it, as if it were ulcerated. [*Gn.*]

Horripilation over the hairy scalp, whereby the hairs seemed to stand on end, or the integuments of the head to contract and remble. [*Gss.*]

Burning feeling in the right superciliary arch. [*Gn.*]

Dilated pupils (aft. 1 h.). [*Lr.*]

100. A black spot before the eyes, which always seems to go down in front of him. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Black spots before the eyes. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Black insects or flies seem always to be flying before the sight. [*Fr. H—n.*]

All appears green and black before the eyes, the room seems to go round with her in a ring; she must lie down (during a meal). [*Fr. H—n.*]

The sight leaves him entirely for five minutes, and every half hour a similar attack occurs, when he is completely deprived of sight for five minutes. [*Fr. H—n.*]

105. Fiery points before the sight upwards towards the clouds, especially in the afternoon. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Fiery sparks before the eyes. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Mist before one or both eyes. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Amaurotic dimness before the left eye, which gradually increased, lasting ten minutes.

(In the evening when reading the letters appear in motion.)

110. Amaurotic blindness of the left eye, without pain, for some minutes, when walking in the open air.

Weakness of the eyes. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Dimness of sight in both eyes. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Deception of the vision; it seems to him that a straw hangs down before both eyes. [*Fr. H—n.*]

He sees pointed things (*e.g.* an awl) as if with a double point. [*Fr. H—n.*]

115. If she wishes to see something she cannot rightly distinguish it, the eyes are almost always involuntarily closed, and the more she

tries to prevent this closing, the less able is she to prevent it; she must lie down and shut the eyes. [*Fr. H—n.*]

He cannot open the eyes well, just as if the eyeballs were adherent. [*Fr. H—n.*]

When sitting, standing and walking, the eyes are as if forcibly closed, as if from prolonged want of sleep. [*Fr. H—n.*]

The light of the fire dazzles the eyes greatly. [*Fr. H—n.*]

A burning in the eyes, as if he had read much at night; one eye is red.

120. **The eyes cannot bear the light of the fire and daylight.** [*Fr. H—n.*]

Burning in the eyes. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Burning and smarting in the eyes, as from horse-radish. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Many red vessels are visible in the white of the eye. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Inflammation of both eyes, with burning smarting pain; worse in the open air. [*Fr. H—n.*]

125. Heat in the eyes and lachrymation. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Watering of both eyes, in the morning. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Watering and lachrymation of the eyes. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Great lachrymation of the right eye. [*Fr. H—n.*]

The eyes weep in the open air.

130. The eye is full of tears.

Burning pains in the right upper and lower lids. [*Gn.*]

The left lower eyelid is very much swelled, especially towards the outer canthus, with burning pains, for five days, with much watering of the eye, which was preceded by much sneezing for three days. [*Fr. H—n.*]

The eyelids are stuck together in the morning.

The upper eyelid is swelled and red like a sty.

135. Constant twitching in the lower eyelid.

Great swelling, redness and constriction of the eyelids, which were very sensitive when touched. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Aching in the eyes. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Aching in both eyes, as from sand. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Aching in the eye, when it is moved; it also aches when touched.

140. **Itching in the eyeballs.** [*Fr. H—n.*]

In the left eye pricking pain, for some minutes (7th d.). [*RL*]

Shooting in the eyes. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Sensation, under the left upper eyelid, as if a cutting body were behind it. [*Gn.*]

Quivering and twitching in the eyelids. [*Fr. H—n.*]

145. Bluish-red rings round the eyes, especially below them. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Inflammatory swelling in the region of the lachrymal bone.

Features sunken, eyes dim and dull, complexion white and earthy; lengthened features. [*Hbg.*]

The right side of the face is swollen and hot, especially underneath the eyes. [*Fr. H—n.*]

- Dull stitch in the left superior maxillary bone, near the eye.
[*Fr. H—n.*]
150. Red spots on the face. [*Fr. H—n.*]
A rough-skinned, partly red, partly whitish tettery spot on the skin of the left zygoma. [*Lr.*]
Outward pressive pain in the zygomatic arches. [*Gn.*]
Tearing in the right masseter muscle. [*Gss.*]
Great swelling of the left cheek. [*Fr. H—n.*]
155. On the left cheek a large node under the skin (10th d.). [*Rl.*]
Single pointed stitches, each lasting five minutes, in the zygomatic process (also in the chest, knee, and external elbow process), more in the forenoon and when walking.
Tearing on the left side of the cheek, it involves the whole ear.
He can hardly hear anything, and yet everything resounds loudly in the ear. [*Rl.*]
Ears as if stopped up, and a roaring in them.
160. In the morning, rushing in the ears.
Roaring and rushing in the ear, as if something were sticking in it.
Roaring in the ear, as if something were stuffed into it.
Buzzing before the ears, as if he were about to faint.
Roaring before the ears, in pulsations.
165. Hardness of hearing in both ears. [*Fr. H—n.*]
Roaring in the ears. [*Fr. H—n.*]
Roaring before both ears, when lying in bed. [*Fr. H—n.*]
Roaring with hardness of hearing in both ears. [*Fr. H—n.*]
Rushing before the left ear. [*Fr. H—n.*]
170. Buzzing as from wasps in the left ear (aft. 5 m.). [*Fr. H—n.*]
Fluttering before the left ear. [*Fr. H—n.*]
Fluttering and crawling in the left ear. [*Fr. H—n.*]
Ringing in the ears, as from several loud ringing glasses, especially in the evening. [*Fr. H—n.*]
Various ringing sounds before both ears, worst in the evening, for many days. [*Fr. H—n.*]
175. Deep in the left ear tearing, at the commencement of the menses. [*Fr. H—n.*]
Aching shooting pain in the ear; the warmer she got in bed the colder and wetter it became in her ear, at last as if she had ice in the ear.
Stitches in the internal ear on stooping.
The left ear is painful as if inflamed; the meatus auditorius also pains as if inflamed. [*Rl.*]
Violent pain in the ear as if something was forcing itself out. [*Rl.*]
180. The ear is as if inflamed externally and internally, with partly cramp-like, partly shooting pains and as if stopped up by swelling. [*Rl.*]
Earache.
Pinching and tugging in the ears.
Shooting and burning deep in both ears, worse in the left. [*Fr. H—n.*]

- Both ears are sore and excoriated internally, the right worst.
 [*Fr. H—n.*]
185. Several times daily in the internal right and left ears a sensation as if cold water ran out of them, which suddenly comes, and goes away after a few minutes; in the intervals great itching in both ears. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 A moisture runs out of both ears. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 In the morning blood comes out of the left ear. [*Fr. Hn.*]
 Blood and ill-smelling pus flow out of the right ear, with tearing pain in it. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Pus flows out of both ears; anteriorly in the right ear is a small abscess, which when touched discharges pus out of the ear; at the same time pains in the whole right half of the head and face, on account of which she cannot lie on that side. [*Fr. H—n.*]
190. Yellow pus comes out of the left ear. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Fluid wax runs out of both ears. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Burning pain in the cartilage of the left ear. [*Gn.*]
 The lobe of the ear is very painful for eight days, and is red and hot; two days afterwards a pimple appears in the lobe, that continues for twelve weeks. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 A lump in the ear lobe, that is not moveable, it is only painful at the commencement, it lasts four weeks (aft 34 d.). [*Fr. H—n.*]
195. Burning eroding itching and exuding pimple of a scurfy appearance, like a small tetter, on the right ear lobe; he is forced to scratch it. [*Lr.*]
 Tugging and twitching behind the left ear, that prevents sleep; the part is painful when touched. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Swelling of the root of the nose. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Crawling and gnawing sensation in the skin of the root of the nose. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Tension transversely across the nose. [*Fr. H—n.*]
200. The nasal bone is painful when laid hold of. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 The whole nose, especially on the left side, is swollen, very red, and shining, with itching, especially in the inside of the ala nasi. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 A very painful pustule on the nose.
 Inflammatory swelling on the nose.
 The tip of the nose swollen, red, inflamed, itching.
205. Great itching on the right side of the nose; he must rub it.
 A pressure down from the nose, as if a weight were tied to it. [*Hbg.*]
 Swelling and cracking of the septum nasi. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Swelling on the left ala nasi, as in severe fluent coryza. [*Lr.*]
 Cannot get air through the nose. [*Fr. H—n.*]
210. **Epistaxis of various degrees of intensity.** [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Bleeding from the left nostril; the blood coagulated as it dropped out, so that it remained hanging in strings from the nose. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 The nose is scabby internally, and bleeds when blown. [*Rl.*]
 Epistaxis during sleep. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 When coughing severe epistaxis. [*Fr. H—n.*]

215. Pain on touching the lips with the fingers, as if they were hot and burning, as from nettles. [*Stf.*]
 Dryness of the lips. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Roughness and dryness of the lower lip, as from cold rough air (aft. 7 h.). [*Lr.*]
 Eruption on the upper lip, more on its border, covered with yellow scabs, with smarting burning pain. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Internal swelling of the upper lip.
220. On the inner surface of the lower lip, opposite the incisor teeth, painful ulcers.
 Under the red of the lower lip, and spreading towards the corner of the mouth, eruption of pimples, which when touched smart.
 Soft red swelling of the upper lip, which internally detaches itself from the gum, and there looks pulled away; on its inner and outer surface there occur deep ulcerated rhagades, with shooting pain, sometimes with itching. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Great swelling of the upper lip and of the lower part of the cheek, which is soft yet very red, wherein inch-deep holes (as if bored out) occur, as if painted over with greyish-yellow matter, from them is discharged only a watery yellow fluid; they had a somewhat putrid smell, and bled when touched, but only at their border. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Ulcerated angle of the mouth, that pains as if sore.
225. On the inside of the lips a whitish-blue spot. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 In the angles of the mouth pain, as if they had been incised. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Cracks in the corner of the mouth. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Cracks and chaps in the corner of the mouth. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 The muscles betwixt the lower lip and chin were visibly spasmodically drawn hither and thither.
230. In the morning, about 3 a.m., the mouth is drawn towards one side, with loss of breath. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Burning in the skin of the cheek, before the chin. [*Gn.*]
 Little red ulcers, the size of a millet seed, on the right side of the chin, painless when touched. [*Lr.*]
 On the chin a pustule, the size of a pea, full of pus.
 Suppurating little red ulcers on the left side of the chin, painless (3rd d.). [*Lr.*]
235. He cannot separate the jaws from one another. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 A tension in the maxillary joint on opening the mouth.
 Almost complete immobility of the jaw, so that he can hardly open the mouth a little way, with the most violent pains. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 She cannot separate the jaws from one another, at the same time a tensive pain on the right side of the hyoid bone, bitter taste of all food (except milk, which tastes well), tearing and hardness of hearing in the right ear, loud discharge of much very ill-smelling flatus, and moist eruption on the head. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Pain under the lower jaw.
240. Towards evening tearing in the lower jaw.
 Under the chin yellow scabby eruption, a quarter of an inch thick, almost painless. [*Fr. H—n.*]

The gums are painful when touched and when chewing, particularly hard food. [*Stf.*]

Itching on the gums. [*Fr. H—n.*]

The gums separate themselves from the teeth. [*Fr. H—n.*]

245. Tearing in different parts of the gums, they are sore and swollen.

[*Gss.*]

The gums are swollen and separated from the teeth.

The upper border of the gums stand up in jags, which are white and ulcerated.

Ulcerated gums.

Painful swollen gums.

250. Swelling of the gums at night, better by day.

Every night swelling of the gums.

Transient swelling of the gums, only in the morning.

At night, every time he wishes to go to sleep, burning pain in the gums, that wakes him up.

Burning throbbing pain of the gums, which increases after noon, is allayed by lying down, and goes off at night.

255. The greatly swollen and painful gums are retracted. [*Hbg.*]

In the spongy gums, which are detached from the teeth and bleeding, a fine tearing, as also in the roots of the exposed teeth, almost all day and in the morning on rising; in the evening the pain is somewhat allayed by smoking tobacco. [*Gss.*]

The gums that are detached from the teeth look discoloured and are white at their borders. [*Gss.*]

Painful swelling of the gums, for several days. [*Lr.*]

Bleeding of the gums at the slightest touch, for fifty-six days.

[*Fr. H—n.*]

260. Horrible tearing in the teeth, especially increased by eating; the teeth commence to be loose. [*Gss.*]

Pain in the teeth, especially after eating, as if they were eroded.

[*Gss.*]

The teeth become greyish black—black. [*Fr. H—n.*]

On moving the mouth sensation as if the teeth were loose, especially the lower front teeth. [*Lr.*]

Feeling as if all the teeth were loose. [*Stf.*]

265. Looseness of the teeth, which are painful when touched by the tongue. [*Hbg.*]

Weakness in the teeth.

The front teeth as if dislocated.

Pain of the incisors.

Pain of the front teeth; when he draws air into the mouth, pain shoots into the teeth.

270. Pain of the front incisors when he draws cold air into the mouth, or drinks cold or warm fluids, but only so long as this is done.

Toothache as from teeth on edge.

At night severe toothache, and when that went off great chilliness through the whole body.

Tearing in the roots of all the teeth, all day.

Tearing toothache after midnight and particularly in the morning.

275. Tearing toothache, that darts into the ears, especially at night, on account of it he cannot remain in bed ; he must sit up all night.
 Drawing toothache, even in the front teeth, in the morning.
 Jerking toothache, especially at night.
 Toothache, pulsating jerks from the teeth of the lower jaw into the ear and from the upper jaw into the head, with painfulness of the gums from 9 p.m., only ceasing on lying down and going to sleep.
 Toothache like strong stitches.
280. In the evening frightful stitches in a tooth.
 During sleep at night she grinds her teeth, and bites them so strongly together that it causes pain, which wakes her up.
 Loss of speech and consciousness for twelve hours. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Loss of speech and voice* ; she hears everything well, but can only reply by signs and grimaces, and though she endeavoured to bring the vocal organs into action, she was unable to speak a single word even in a low voice, or emit a sound, with sunken features and weeping about her condition ; she cannot sleep and feels very exhausted ; but she has appetite for all sorts of food, and thirst for beer ; fæces and urine are passed easily. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 The open air is painful and strange to the tongue. [*Fr. H—n.*]
285. Tongue white furred, with whitish swollen gums, that bleed when touched. [*Lr.*]
 Tongue thickly furred. [*Hbg.*]
Tongue white as if covered with fur, especially in the morning. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 The tongue is insensible and as if covered with fur. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Very rough tongue. [*Fr. Hn.*]
290. **Great swelling of the tongue.** [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Swelling of the tongue.
 Swelling of the white furred tongue.
 Tongue much swollen, white furred.
 A formication on the tongue.
295. Pain like needle-pricks, in the tip of the tongue.
 On the upper part of the tongue a longitudinal furrow, in which is pricking as from pins.
 The tongue pains as if cracked, with burning pain.
 Very painful, ulcerated border of the swollen tongue.
 Tongue swollen and ulcerated, hollow internally. [*Fr. H—n.*]
300. The tongue is swollen and so soft on the edges, that it is shaped in indentations corresponding to the intervals betwixt the teeth, and these indentations look ulcerated. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 The anterior half of the tongue is so hard that when struck with the finger-nails it causes a rattling noise, it is quite dry. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 The tongue on the right side of the hyoid bone feels sore and stiff (6th d.). [*Rl.*]
 The interior of the mouth, especially the inside of the cheeks, gets a bluish colour. [*Fr. H—n.*]

* This condition lasted three days, and was almost completely removed by hyoscyamus, so that on the fourth day she could say everything, and with her proper voice, only she had some difficulty in doing so.

Ulcers on the inside of the cheeks.

305. At night burning in the mouth.
 Vesicles in the mouth. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 The mouth was all sore in the inside. [*Stf.*]
 On the inside of the cheeks round, raised, white blisters; owing to which the skin became detached, with burning pain. [*Hbg.*]
 Ulcers and fissures in the mouth, which give pain of a violent burning, smarting character, particularly in the evening. [*Fr. H—n.*]
310. **A kind of aphthæ in the mouth.** [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Aphthæ in the mouth.
 Constant dryness in the mouth.
 He draws much mucus from the posterior nares into the throat; he must hawk it out.
 Sore throat; feeling as if something stuck in the throat.
315. Pain in the throat, as if an apple-core were sticking in it.
 Sensation as if he had something in the throat, which he must swallow down. [*Stf.*]
 Difficulty of swallowing; with great difficulty and with violent straining he got something down. [*Hbg.*]
 Pain in the throat on swallowing, and hoarseness. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Roughness on the palate, which gives smarting pain when touched by the tongue, as if the palate were sore. [*Lr.*]
320. Dryness in the palate as if caused by heat. [*Lr.*]
Something hot rises to her throat. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Pain in the throat like aching.
 Burning first down the œsophagus, then in the abdomen.
 Swallowing is difficult and painful, as if he had burnt the back of his throat, or had swallowed boiling oil.
325. After a moderate dinner, a glowing hot vapour rose up out of the abdomen into the throat, whereby the throat became always more painful and violent thirst ensued.
 Something hot rises up to her throat.
 Pain in the throat as from dryness.
 Anteriorly on the tongue very slimy, and posteriorly in the throat very dry.
 Pain at the back of the throat, as from excessive dryness.
330. So dry in the glottis that he must always swallow.
 Throat always dry, it is painful, as if it were narrowed posteriorly; there was aching in it when he swallowed, and yet he must always swallow, because his mouth was always full of water.
 Acute pricking pain in throat, as if a pin were hanging in the gullet.
 On swallowing stitches in the back of the throat, that penetrate even into the ears.
 Shooting at the back of the palate.
335. **When swallowing shooting pain in the tonsils.**
 Great elongation and swelling of the uvula. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 On blowing the nose pain on the side of the throat, also internally in the gullet, aching and as if swollen. [*Stf.*]

When the liquid reaches the level of the larynx, she cannot get it down lower, it flows out again through the nose. [*Hin.*]

Constant aching pain in the œsophagus, about the level of the larynx, which becomes more violent while eating, and causes a sensation as if she must swallow over a raw place, with burning pain there. [*Hin.*]

340. He feels as if a worm rose up so that he must always swallow, whereby it goes off somewhat, but he does not feel anything pass down. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Blood comes up into the throat and out of the mouth, without vomiting or coughing. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Ulceration of the tonsils, with sharp shooting pains in the pharynx when swallowing.

The orifice of the excretory duct of the salivary gland between the back teeth is swollen, white, ulcerated and very painful.

Discharge of viscid, foetid saliva, especially at certain hours of the night or of the evening.

345. Pain and swelling of the salivary glands.

Swelling of the glands of the neck and parotids, so that the jaws are closed, and cannot be moved on account of pain.

Swelling and burning aching pain in the parotid gland, which went off in the cold and returned in the warmth; if he touched it with woollen stuff, he always had inclination to cough.

Shooting pain in the cervical glands.

By fits, an aching pain in the œsophagus, as if an ulcer would come there.

350. Sensation in the gullet as if sore, on the right side of the throat, also when not swallowing.

He ejects much saliva. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Constant spitting. [*Stf.*]

Flow of very acid saliva. [*Gss.*]

Spitting of very slimy saliva. [*Stf.*]

355. Accumulation of soapy saliva, that is often rather slimy, and draws out into long threads. [*Hbg.*]

Very foetid smell from the mouth, more remarked by others than by the patient himself. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Taste of the food not exactly bad, but such as occurs in intermittent fever.

Butter has a disagreeable taste to him.

The tasteless mercurial oxyde commences to have a perceptible, then a very marked disagreeable taste (metallic, earthy, clayey, soapy, putrid, sourish)—at last this becomes intolerable.

360. In the morning, bitter taste in the mouth.

In the morning, great bitterness in the mouth.

Bitterness in the mouth, particularly after drinking coffee.

Ejection of viscid mucus, that tastes bitter.

Bitterness in the mouth, especially when not at a meal, and when not eating or drinking anything.

365. The food does not taste bitter, but before and after he has a bitter taste in the mouth.

Constant bitterness in the mouth, whilst bread is eructated of a sour taste.

Bitterness on the lips and tongue, whilst eating and at other times.

[*Fr. H—n.*]

Rye bread tastes bitter. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Putrid taste in the mouth, worst in the morning. [*Fr. H—n.*]

370. Metallic taste in the mouth that almost makes him vomit. [*Hbg.*]

Slimy and salt taste of all food and drink, even of water. [*Fr.*

H—n.]

Very salt on the lips. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Salt taste on the tongue for several days. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Salt expectoration. [*Fr. H—n.*]

375. He has a taste of matter in the throat.

Salt taste in the mouth.

Sweet taste in the mouth. [*Rl.*]

Sweet taste on the tip of the tongue. [*Rl.*]

Sweet taste in the mouth, and illusory sensation in the body, as if it were made of something sweet.

380. Putrid, very disagreeable taste in the throat.

Taste of rotten eggs in the mouth when he moves the tongue, and then involuntary swallowing.

Fæculent foul taste in the mouth, and the saliva tastes salt.

Beer made with hops tastes sour.

In the morning, when fasting, she has a sour taste in the mouth, which goes off after eating.

385. **Slimy taste in the mouth.**

Sourish taste in the mouth. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Sour taste in the mouth, when eating and at other times. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Bread tastes sweet. [*Fr. H—n.*]

He has inordinate appetite and hunger, during which he can hardly eat anything, because he has no relish for any food, it has no bad taste, but is tasteless. [*Fr. H—n.*]

390. Bulimy; she feels that it is not real hunger (aft. 1 h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]

Bulimy of short duration, soon after a sufficient meal (immediately). [*Fr. H—n.*]

Voracious hunger (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]

Continued ravenous hunger, during which he always becomes weaker and weaker. [*Fr. H—n.*]

He has no appetite for dry food, he takes fluids willingly. [*Stf.*]

395. Want of appetite, especially in the morning. [*Stf.*]

Little appetite but great hunger.

He loathes sweet things.

Beef was repugnant to him, and he did not relish it.

Extreme loathing of flesh meat.

400. Dislike to coffee.

Dislike to butter.

Lost taste for all food, and loss of appetite.

No appetite for any warm food, only for cold things, bread and butter, &c.

- No desire for food, but when it is put before him he relishes it.
405. Complete loss of appetite.
 More appetite for drinking than for eating.
 More thirst than hunger, and constant chilliness.
 He is immediately satiated after eating only a couple of mouthfuls.
 The smell of food is more agreeable to him than eating.
410. No relish for wine and brandy, to which he was formerly accustomed. [*Stf.*]
 Loathing of meat and vomiting after it. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Nausea. [*Gn.*]
 He feels very sick in the chest, where he feels cutting aching; he feels as if he must vomit, and he has no rest in any position or posture, because great anxiety drives him from place to place. [*Gss.*]
 While smoking as usual he feels sick in his chest, from the scrobiculus cordis almost up to the pit of the throat, with oppression and cutting there. [*Gss.*]
415. Continual sickness, with aching cutting in the chest, and here and there (towards the sides of the chest) obtuse stitches, cutting in the abdomen, and cutting pressure in the scrobiculus cordis. [*Gss.*]
 Sweet taste in the throat, and at the same time sickness.
 Sensation as if he had eaten something sweet, that excited loathing and hence nausea.
 Nausea, increased after eating.
 All day nausea and shivering.
420. Headache each time he has nausea.
 Nausea, up in the gullet and not in the stomach, so that he cannot vomit (especially after eating).
 He is so sick and inclined to vomit that he loses his hearing and sight.
 Inclination to vomit, accompanied by vertigo, that obscures his vision, and flying heat.
 Inclination to vomit, immediately after eating, with very good appetite and taste.
425. He feels nausea in the scrobiculus cordis, then he has eructation that sometimes stops his breath. [*Htn.*]
 Nausea in the gastric region (immediately), and then bruised pain in the right side, just above the hips, which becomes worse by movement and touch. [*Fr. H—n.*]
At night (1 a.m.) much water flows into the mouth, at the same time nausea, so that he wakes up from it and must vomit; something very bitter comes up. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 There sometimes rose up into her throat a fluid, acrid like brandy, not like acid.
 Violent vomiting of bitter mucus. [*Fr. H—n.*]
430. Not loud eructation. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Eructation soon after dinner, with putrid exhalation from the mouth. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Constant eructation of air.

Eructation, often without taste, sometimes with a sour taste.

Eructation of bitter water.

435. Eructation tastes bitter, and has a putrid smell.

Bilious eructation in the afternoon.

Eructation with the taste of newly-baked bread

After eating and drinking, belching.

Heartburn.

440. Rancid scraping heartburn after a simple supper (1st d.).

[*Rl.*]

When eating eructation, so that an acrid fluid comes into the mouth (9th d.). [*Rl.*]

During dinner hiccuping eructation (9th d.). [*Rl.*]

After eating violent hiccup.

Frequent hiccup, especially in the forenoon.

445. Hiccup. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Frequent hiccup. [*Lr.*]

When walking at a moderately rapid pace a pressure from the left side of the scrobiculus cordis up to the thyroid cartilage, where the pain is worst. [*Fr. H—n.*]

In the scrobiculus cordis a constrictive tearing; it then goes into the chest. [*Fr. H—n.*]

On a level with the scrobiculus cordis, on the right near the scrobiculus cordis, he feels an artery beating violently, and he felt and saw it through the clothes. [*Gss.*]

450. **Burning pain in the scrobiculus cordis** (immediately).

Ulcerative pain in the stomach and abdomen.

Violent pain in the stomach, as if he had been vomiting violently.

Great shooting in the hepatic region, on account of which he can neither inspire nor eructate.

An acute pain in the stomach, especially on breathing deeply and touching.

455. In the scrobiculus cordis a pain like a crucial incision.

When she sits on a low seat she feels hot in the scrobiculus cordis, and she has blackness before the eyes, which goes off on standing up.

When he sits his food lies in the scrobiculus cordis like a stone, as if it was gathered into a lump.

Fulness and tension in the scrobiculus cordis, which oppresses the breathing, with undiminished appetite.

After eating an aching in the scrobiculus cordis, accompanied by nausea.

460. Bread oppresses the stomach.

If he eats little he has for some hours a drawing down the stomach, and a kind of spasm in it.

He cannot bear even the most easily digested food; even a morsel of bread lies in his stomach and draws down the stomach, and yet he has great hunger; if he eats only a little more he becomes so ill-humoured that he can hardly bear it.

The stomach is full and constricted.

When he bends forwards digestion is immediately interrupted.

465. When he takes hold of something cold (*e. g.* a bit of cold wood) he gets pain in the abdomen. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Pain in the abdomen and much noisy flatulence. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Burning around the navel. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Burning in the abdomen. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Pinching in the abdomen woke him up at midnight, two successive nights for an hour. [*Fr. H—n.*]
470. Over the left renal region a cutting tearing. [*Gss.*]
 While urinating, cutting in the abdomen. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Aching tensive pain in the abdomen; it was aggravated by pressure, it went off during expiration; was aggravated by walking, especially going upstairs, when it became a kind of cutting pain. [*Gn.*]
 Sensation in the bowels as if they were too loose and relaxed; when walking the bowels shake as if they were destitute of firmness.
 When walking pain in the abdomen as if the bowels were relaxed.
475. Chilly in the abdomen.
 Above the navel a tensive pain, deeply seated, relieved by eating. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 A boring stitch perpendicularly from the middle of the hypogastrium down to the anus. [*Gn.*]
 Deep down in the hypogastrium cutting stabs, as with a knife, from the right to the left side, worse when walking than when standing and sitting; at the same time a painful urging to stool, without any evacuation, for four days. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 In the hypogastrium just above the genital organs, sensation as if something very heavy pulled down towards the pudendum, for forty-eight hours; at the same time pulling pain in both thighs, as if the muscles and sinews were too short. [*Fr. H—n.*]
480. Painful contraction in the hypogastrium. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 The evening air causes bellyache and diarrhoea.
 When walking in the open air he feels as if he had got a chill in the abdomen.
 Bellyache as if from a chill.
 First pinching in the scrobiculus cordis, then soft stool, and thereafter still pinching and rumbling in the abdomen, in the evening.
485. Pinching in the abdomen.
 First redness and heat in the cheeks, then burning pinching pain in the upper part of the abdomen.
 He feels chilly only during the pinching in the abdomen.
 During the pinching in the abdomen chilliness and rigor pass over him.
 Cutting pain in the upper part of the abdomen.
490. Twisting and cutting in the abdomen with qualmish sensation.
 In the evening, cutting in the abdomen, with aching pain in its upper part, which compels him to loosen his clothes in this region (aft. 2½ h.).
 At night cutting, or rather tearing in the abdomen, which felt cold externally.
 Indescribable abdominal pains, that only go off on lying down.

He cannot sleep on the right side, for the bowels are painful as if they were pressed.

495. Violent pressure in the right side of the abdomen, as if the bowels were twisted out.

Pressure in the abdomen (immediately).

Aching pain in the abdomen, which rises up to the larynx, as if a crust of bread were scraping in the œsophagus and as if heartburn or eructation were coming on.

Pressure in the abdomen as from a stone.

In the morning in bed a painful pressure in the right side of the abdomen.

500. A pushing out-pressing pain in the region of the liver.

Distension of the abdomen.

After a meal gurgling in the abdomen or abdominal muscles, synchronous with the pulse.

After drinking always rumbling in the abdomen.

Frequent discharge of flatus.

505. In the evening a shooting itching on the abdomen, after scratching it burns, but no eruption on the skin is perceptible.

Distended hard abdomen. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Rumbling and grumbling in the abdomen before every evacuation (aft. 2 d.). [*Hbg.*]

In the evening an hour before going to bed, and every time after passing water, he is troubled with flatus, which distends his abdomen much and is discharged without smell. [*Htn.*]

Frequent discharge of flatus. [*Lr.*]

510. Inguinal bubo. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Small boils in the left groin and burning on passing urine. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Aching boring pain in the right groin when lying and walking (aft. 12 h.). [*Gn.*]

Aching pain in the left groin (aft. 30 h.). [*Gn.*]

Tension in the left inguinal region. [*Htn.*]

515. Acute stitches in the left groin, aggravated by inspiration. [*Gss.*]

Pain as from swelling of the inguinal glands (1st d.). [*Rl.*]

Occasional aching pain in the inguinal gland.

Stitches in the groin (and heel) towards evening.

Formication in the inguinal gland.

520. Drawing pain in the groin and testicles.

Swelling of the inguinal gland (bubo), at first surrounded by redness, painful when walking and pressing on it, then red on its apex and inflamed; he can neither stand nor walk without great pains, he must lie down.

The inguinal gland swells and becomes red and inflamed, it is painful when touched and when walking quickly.

Swelling of the inguinal gland, the surrounding skin is red, without great pains *per se*, but painful when pressed and after prolonged walking.

Pains like needle-pricks in the right groin on the os ilij. [*Gn.*]

525. In the right inguinal region great violent knife-stabs, causing him to start each time. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Frequent urging to stool, after which a small quantity of hard large-sized fæces comes away with great straining at long intervals. [*Gss.*]

Evacuation after some cutting in the abdomen (2nd d.). [*Rl.*]

Evacuation after pinching and twisting in the abdomen (10th d.). [*Rl.*]

Every instant he has urging to stool, with tenesmus in the rectum, without being able to pass anything. [*Fr. H—n.*]

530. Constant urging to stool, but only a little came away, with pinching in the abdomen. [*Stf.*]

Evacuation only once every third day (aft. 14 d.). [*Hbg.*]

Constipation for several days with catarrhal fever, hypochondriacal dejection and loathing at all food except beer.

Fruitless urging to stool in the morning.

Ineffectual pressing to stool, and extrusion of piles, which pain as if sore.

535. Anxious urging to stool, every time with great nausea and pressing in the temples, during and previous to it.

Cold sweat of anxiety in the face with extreme discomfort for a quarter of an hour, then diarrhœic stool.

Before the diarrhœic stool much urging, anxiety and trembling all over the body, after the stool bitter scraping eructation and some heartburn.

Much urging during the stool with little evacuation (3rd d.). [*Rl.*]

Great desire to go to stool, which often suddenly forces him to go to the closet.

540. Motion passes in small pieces like sheep's dung.

Tenacious motion.

Motion smells sour.

Chilliness before every motion of the bowels.

Shivering before every motion of the bowels.

545. Before the diarrhœic motion, chilliness and urging, and during the chill, flush of heat.

Chilliness from one diarrhœic stool to another; but when actually evacuating flush of heat, especially in the face.

After a motion attended by much pinching he is much exhausted.

During the purging he becomes sick and has much eructation.

Small evacuations of bloody mucus accompanied by cutting in the abdomen and tenesmus.

550. Very costive motion which can only be passed with horrible pains in the anus and after a long time. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Evacuation of little hard fæces without pressing (24th d.). [*Lr.*]

Hard evacuation. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Several burning smarting evacuations during the day that cause great strain in the anus, but nothing very considerable is passed.

[*Hbg.*]

Mucus and blood on the fæces, which, however, were not hard. [*Fr. H—n.*]

555. Pappy stool with mucus. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Brimstone-coloured stool. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Yellowish, diarrhœic stool, twice a day, without sensation, for several days. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Greyish white stool. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Discharge of mucus by stool with very little fæces, four or five times. [*Fr. H—n.*]
560. The motion comes only at night. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 He often cannot get rid of the motion quick enough, when he neglects the call it passes involuntarily, although it is only pappy. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Diarrhœa. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Diarrhœa in the evening. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Diarrhœa at night. [*Fr. H—n.*]
565. Diarrhœic stool, streaked with blood. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Red slimy stool (aft. a few h.).
Bloody stools, with painful acrid sensation at the anus.
 After pressure in the abdomen, as from a ball, there occur stools of dark green mucus.
 Dark green, bilious, frothy stools.
570. **Green, slimy, acrid stools, that excoriate the anus.**
 Diarrhœa of green mucus, with burning at the anus and prolapsus of the anus.
 Soft, brownish, easy stool, which floated on the top of the water.
 Diarrhœa, with cutting and pressing in the rectum.
 Burning diarrhœa.
575. Burning in the anus.
 Diarrhœa, with much blood, for several days, then hard stool with blood. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Green diarrhœa with violent pinching and cutting. [*Stf.*]
Along with soft stools, burning pain in the anus.
 After every stool burning in the anus.
580. A hæmorrhoid comes out of the anus and has shooting pain during the stool and on being touched.
 While urinating flow of blood from the rectum. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Discharge of blood after a fæcal evacuation. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Pinching feeling in the anus, as in diarrhœa, with discharge of much flatus. [*Lr.*]
 Sharp stitches in the anus, causing him to start. [*Gss.*]
585. Itching in the anus as from ascarides.
 Soreness at the anus (10th d.). [*Rl.*]
 Ascarides crawl out of the rectum (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]
Discharge of several large lumbrici. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Frequent urging to urinate, with scanty discharge of urine (aft. 2 h.). [*Lr.*]
590. Constant urging to make water, but none comes. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Urging to urinate, so that he must pass urine at least once every hour, day and night, with severe burning in the urethra at the beginning of the urinary flow. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Uncommonly weak stream of urine. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Constant urging to urinate, about every ten minutes, but little passed.

Frequent pressing to urinate (after a nocturnal emission of semen).

595. Pressing after making water.

Whilst urinating a remote sick qualmish feeling.

Pressing in the genitals, whereupon she must make much water.

At 4 a.m., in bed, he must make water.

She must rise three times at night to make water, and much urine is passed each time.

600. Copious flow of water, also several times at night.

Darker urine. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Much red and brown urine. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Frequent and profuse urination (3rd d.). [*Rl.*]

Urine with flaky white clouds. -

605. **Urine immediately after being passed very turbid and depositing a sediment.**

Urine as if mixed with flour, with thick sediment.

Urine reddish, becomes thick on standing, and causes cutting pain when he is passing it.

Very dark urine for several weeks. [*Rl.*]

Urine passes at first clear, afterwards white, as if mixed with chalk, and shortly afterwards the urethra is the seat of burning pain, after merely touching the penis.

610. Brownish-red urine. [*Fr. H—n.*]

He passes much more urine than the liquid he has drunk. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Too frequent and too profuse urination. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Too frequent urination with burning smarting pain. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Small masses of hardened mucus, like pieces of flesh, pass along with the urine.

615. Considerable pieces of white threads and flakes pass out after the urine, without pain.

Urine smells sour.

Very little urine, as if mixed with blood, passes.

Rare discharge of fiery red urine.

Dark red urine, as if mixed with blood.

620. He cannot retain his urine when the desire comes. [*Fr. H—n.*]

When the desire to make water comes he must hasten to pass it, otherwise he cannot retain it.

Burning in the urethra at other times than when urinating. [*Rl.*]

Burning in the urethra at the commencement of urinating. [*Rl.*]

In the morning cutting when urinating (8th d.). [*Rl.*]

625. Cutting at the commencement of urinating (10th d.). [*Rl.*]

While urinating at first burning then smarting pain.

Burning while urinating.

Acrid urine. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Burning while passing water. [*Fr. H—n.*]

630. Hæmorrhage from the urethra. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Itching on the ossa pubis above the penis (aft. 2 h.). [*Gn.*]

A gurgling in the urethra, resembling shooting.

In the urethra, more a throbbing than a shooting.

Stitches anteriorly in the urethra, at other times than when urinating.

635. Stitches in the urethra towards the abdomen, in the evening.

An obtuse shooting (several times) in the urethra.

Gone to sleep feeling (dying away) of the penis, for a quarter of an hour. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Cutting smarting pain in the whole urethra whilst urinating, especially towards the end of the act to the very last drop, and at the same time he cannot pass his water quick enough, generally some passes involuntarily before he reaches the vessel. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Vesicles on the front and at one side of the glans penis, they ate in deeper and spread around; several small white vesicles, which also discharged, but soon disappeared. [*Hbg.*]

640. A drawing shooting in the urethra, at other times than when urinating.

In the evening burning about the glans, then vesicles on the inner surface of the prepuce, which break out into ulcers that soon heal of themselves.

Itching of the glans.

An itching shooting in the glans when it is pressed.

Itching shooting in the glans after urinating.

645. A formication on the frænum preputii and in the scrotum.

Glans very cold and shrivelled up (aft. 3 h.).

Formicating itching on the glans. [*Gn.*]

Swelling of the anterior part of the urethra, with suppuration betwixt the glans and prepuce; it is red and hot to the touch, and when touched, as also when walking, very painful; at the same time raging pain in the forehead, and rough, itch-like eruption on the hands, especially where the thumb is attached, most on the upper side, itching severely at night. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Tearing shooting pain in the glans anteriorly that spreads through the whole penis to the anus, sometimes also into the flanks. [*Htn.*]

650. Inflammation of the prepuce, with burning pain in it. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Great swelling of the prepuce, as if it were distended with air or water to a blister. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Swelling of the prepuce, and inflammatory redness and painful sensitiveness of its inner surface.

Gonorrhœa glandis.

Greenish, painless urethral blennorrhœa, especially at night.

655. Voluptuous itching on and in the prepuce of the male organ, that compels him to scratch. [*Lr.*]

Swelling of the prepuce, with burning, smarting and redness, and on its inner surface, chaps and rhagades, on the outside a red, fine eruption. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Several small red vesicles on the end of the glans under the prepuce, which after four days broke out into little ulcers, which excreted a yellowish-white matter that smelt strongly and stained the linen; afterwards the larger ulcers bled, and touching them caused a pain

that affected the whole body; they were round, their borders, like raw flesh, were everted, and their surface was covered with a cheesy deposit. [*Hbg.*]

Shooting itching on the frænum preputii. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Agreeable tickling itching on the front of the glans penis that compelled him to scratch (aft. 9 h.). [*Lr.*]

660. Cold feeling in the testicles, in the afternoon and evening, for fourteen days. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Before the flatus is expelled the swollen testicle is sensitive, but not painful. [*Htn.*]

Violent stitches in the scrotum.

An aching drawing in the testicles, but more drawing than aching.

Drawing pain in the testicles and groin.

665. A drawing in the spermatic cord, in jerks.

Itching in the right testicle. [*Gn.*]

Spasmodic tearing pain, that commences between the testicles, then penetrates into the penis, and causes considerable itching in the ulcers. [*Htn.*]

Seminal emission without voluptuous dreams. [*Lr.*]

Incomplete erections, with tension in the pudendum, caused, as it seemed to him, by much flatulence. [*Htn.*]

670. Boring stitch in the perineum when walking and sitting. [*Gn.*]

Emission of semen in the midday sleep, followed by burning pain in the orifice of the urethra when urinating.

Painful erections.

Nocturnal seminal emission.

Nocturnal seminal emission, mixed with blood.

675. In the morning after rising, after a nocturnal pollution, he is all over cold, but not exhausted.

Burning in the male urethra during coitus (7th d.). [*Rl.*]

When walking profuse sweat on the genitals and neighbouring parts.

Excoriation between the genital organs and thighs.

Smarting in the female urethra when urinating. [*Fr. H—n.*]

680. Bland leucorrhœa. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Leucorrhœa, especially in the evening from 8 till 9 o'clock, which does not drop, has a greenish appearance, and causes smarting anteriorly in the genitals, so that she must scratch much, especially in the evening and at night; after scratching it burns violently. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Discharge of flakes, mucus and pus, as large as hazel nuts from the vagina. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Itching in the labia pudendi.

Long-lasting itching on the labia pudendi shortly before the menses.

685. Pimples on the labia pudendi.

Internal inflammatory swelling of the vagina, as if it were raw and sore.

Leucorrhœa with smarting sensation.

Purulent leucorrhœa.

Eroding leucorrhœa.

690. During coitus, uncommonly quick and certain conception and occurrence of pregnancy. [*Fr. H—n.*]

During the menses, anxiety, so that she knows not what to do with herself.

Six days after the menses, recurrence of the flow of blood. [*Fr. H—n.*]

The catamenia come on too profusely and accompanied by pain in the abdomen. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Metrorrhagia in an old woman in whom the menses had ceased eleven years previously. [*Fr. H—n.*]

695. Metrorrhagia for three weeks. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Menses suppressed. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Great prolapse of the vagina. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Pimple on the labia pudendi. [*Fr. H—n.*]

* * *

Very frequent sneezing, especially in the morning.

700. Very violent sneezing (immediately).

Sneezing (aft. 5 m.). [*Fr. H—n.*]

Frequent sneezing. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Frequent sneezing without fluent coryza. [*Lr.*]

She must sneeze once a day, for twelve successive days. [*Fr. H—n.*]

705. For three days almost continual sneezing, then great swelling of the left lower eyelid, especially towards the outer canthus, with burning pain and lachrymation, for five days. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Fœtid smell from the nose as during severe coryza. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Coryza with much sneezing. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Coryza for two days. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Much fluid drops from the nose all day long, without his having coryza. [*Fr. H—n.*]

710. Acrid pus smelling like old cheese flows from the nose. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Dry cough. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Cough with expectoration. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Fatiguing, short, dry cough, the tickling irritation of which is felt under the upper part of the chest, and which is especially excited by talking, and hardly allows him to speak.

Many nights severe cough, and irritation thereto from below upwards, as from the stomach; it comes when he is awake and when he is asleep, and he needs not to raise himself up for it.

715. Cough which rings and appears to him as if all were dry in the chest, with pain in the chest and sacrum. [*Fr. H—n.*]

On alternate evenings, most violent, shaking fit of coughing, in the evening, when about to fall asleep, as if chest and head would burst, for half an hour; after the cough great stretching.

Rough cough.

When coughing he feels as if he should lose his breath.

(The cough wakes him up early, about 2 or 3 a.m.)

720. **During the cough, inclination to vomit.**

Coughing of blood. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Bloody expectoration when walking in the open air. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Bloody expectoration when working. [*Fr. H—n.*]

He coughed up, whilst lying, for three hours (in the forenoon) over a pound of blood. [*Fr. H—n.*]

725. Difficult breathing as from want of air, in the morning. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Shortness of breath, broken-winded.

When going up-stairs, shortness of breath.

Shortness of breath when walking, as if he could not draw in enough breath.

Anxiety under the sternum ; he must breathe deeply.

730. Tightness in the region of the sternum.

The chest pains as if oppressed. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Anxious about the chest, a kind of tightness of chest. [*Stf.*]

When he lies (in bed, in the evening) on the left side he has tightness of the chest, and must breathe very deeply, whereby he has an intolerable pain in the left inguinal region. [*Gss.*]

Tightness of the chest after a meal. [*Fr. H—n.*]

735. A pressive pain on the side of the sternum, which goes through the back, even when at rest, but worse when walking, in the evening ; afterwards the part was painful as if bruised.

Burning sensation in the chest up to the throat. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Burning in the left side, where the ribs terminate. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Aching in the left side of the chest, which prevents deep breathing. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Aching pain in the right thoracic cavity, when he holds his breath and again expires, going off on breathing in and out. [*Gn.*]

740. A squeezing and tension in the left side, immediately beneath the ribs, a sensation which, although little painful, yet threatens his life ; he is very deficient in breath and dare not move, for at the least movement, *e.g.* of the arm, or on speaking a single word, his life threatened to leave him (aft. 1 h). [*Fr. H—n.*]

On stooping, pain in the chest, single stitches.

At other times than when breathing, only when sneezing and coughing, a stitch anteriorly and superiorly in the chest through and through to the back ; there is shooting and squeezing together of the chest.

Single pointed stitches (each lasting five minutes) in the chest (knee, zygomatic process, and outer tuberosity of the elbow), worst in the forenoon and when walking.

When breathing, stitches in the anterior superior part of the chest and through to the back ; there is shooting and squeezing together of the chest.

745. On the left side of the chest when breathing and when not, five or six severe stitches.

Shooting in the left side. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Stitches in the right side of the chest when sneezing and coughing. [*Fr. H—n.*]

When inspiring, whilst walking in the open air, shooting in the last right rib and in the inguinal region, with tightness of breath.

- Obtuse stitches in the right thoracic cavity, for some minutes, only when expiring, while lying and stooping. [*Gn.*]
750. At every inspiration a stab as with a knife, under the left short ribs in the side. [*Gss.*]
 In the chest a sore pain.
 Bruised pain in the left side of the chest, on touching it. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Pain as from a blow in the upper part of the chest, in the evening [*Fr. H—n.*]
 In the left side, beneath the last ribs, painful feeling as if it were swollen there. [*Fr. H—n.*]
755. Quivering in the right pectoral muscles (aft. 24 h.). [*Gn.*]
 Pain in both breasts. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Unnatural swelling of the female mammæ, especially of the nipples, which were also harder than usual. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Periodical pain in the breasts, as if something in them were about to suppurate. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 After eating, under the breasts, a jerking griping. [*Fr. H—n.*]
760. Horrible tearing in the pectoral muscles, near the left shoulder. [*Gss.*]
 (When sitting) tense pain anteriorly about the breast, that impedes breathing (for several days). [*Lr.*]
 Violent bruised pain anteriorly over the breast; he knows not how to sit or move in order to get rid of it. [*Lr.*]
 Smallpox-like eruption immediately above the anus, with aching pain, worst when sitting. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 On the coccyx tearing pain, which is diminished by pressing on the abdomen. [*Fr. H—n.*]
765. Grasping pain in the sacrum, especially when standing, somewhat allayed by walking. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Pain in the sacrum as if bruised.
 In the os sacrum pain as from a hard uncomfortable couch.
 Sacral pain, which is diminished by sitting.
 Grasping pain in the sacrum, especially when standing; diminished by walking.
770. Bruised pain in the sacrum, especially bad when sitting (for several days). [*Lr.*]
 Itching in the os sacrum when walking. [*Gn.*]
 Shooting itching in the os sacrum when walking. [*Gn.*]
 Shooting in the sacrum during ordinary breathing (aft. 1 h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]
 In the sacrum and thighs shooting pain with unsteadiness in the sacrum, knees and feet. [*Fr. H—n.*]
775. Fine stitches on the right near the false spinous processes of the os sacrum. [*Gss.*]
 In the sacrum and lower limbs shooting pain on touching; it seemed to him that he had no steadfastness or power in the sacrum and legs from the knee to the sole of the foot. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Sharp needle-pricks in the spine, betwixt the scapulæ. [*Gss.*]

Fine and coarse stitches in the muscles of the back whilst walking. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Smarting pain in the back, especially while sitting. [*Fr. H—n.*]

780. Itching on the back, in the evening in bed. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Tickling itching on the left side of the back, that compelled scratching. [*Lr.*]

(A burning itching and heat of the whole back, most when walking in the open air.)

Pain in the back as if bruised.

Burning hot sensation on the whole back. [*Fr. H—n.*]

785. The back pains as if bruised. [*Fr. H—n.*]

On moving, especially in the open air, bruised pain on the left side of the back, as from prolonged stooping, for several days. [*Lr.*]

On the right shoulder up to the nape burning pain (while sitting). [*Fr. H—n.*]

Burning betwixt the shoulders down the back.

Betwixt the shoulders, where the neck begins, on turning the head and when he (when lying) turns the rest of the body, violent pain, which, when he raises himself a little, becomes so severe that he must bite his teeth together. [*Fr. H—n.*]

790. Quivering in the right scapula. [*Gn.*]

Tearing in the scapulæ.

In the scapula a painless throbbing, that ends in trembling.

Under the scapulæ a squeezing pain when moving, in bed after midnight.

In the left scapula bruised pain with shooting and tension in it, so severe when he turns his head, that he weeps and cries out (in the morning immediately after waking). [*Fr. H—n.*]

795. Pimples and boils on the scapulæ and abdomen. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Itching in the back, on the right scapula. [*Gn.*]

On the right shoulder up to the nape burning pain, when sitting. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Stiffness in the nape, and shooting in it when moving. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Rheumatism in the nape, like aching, even when at rest, worst when bending the head backwards.

800. Neck swollen and so stiff that he can only turn it with difficulty. [*Hbg.*]

Painful stiffness of the neck, so that she cannot turn her head round, with heavy feeling in it. [*Fr. H—n.*]

The left shoulder becomes perceptibly higher than the right, but without increasing its dimensions laterally, with pain in it, especially when moving, which even wakes him up out of sleep. [*Fr. H—n.*]

The shoulders together with the upper arm are as if asleep, in bed in the morning. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Frightful stitches on the shoulder-joint, in the evening.

805. Cracking in the shoulder and elbow-joints.

More twitching than throbbing in the shoulder-joint, once every quarter hour.

Tearing in the right shoulder-joint, the shaft of the humerus and the wrist-joint (in the knee and hip-joints and the shaft of the femur).

In the shoulders pain like a down-pressing sensation.

In the humeri a crushing pain.

810. A twitching tearing in both upper arms; then their flesh is painful when touched.

Burning on both arms, so that everything falls out of his hands, and he must let the arms sink down. [*Fr. H—n.*]

The right arm and hand were as if asleep, relieved by movement. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Tearing on the inner surface of the right arm. [*Gss.*]

He cannot let the arm lie long in one place, there occurs an intolerable tired feeling in it; he must at one time extend, at another flex it, but it is better when he extends it.

815. Twitching of whole muscles on the right arm. [*Rl.*]

The right arm is shaken and tossed about all night. [*Fr. H—n.*]

The left arm feels heavy on raising it up high and pains as if sprained. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Tearing in the elbow-joint.

Single sharp stitches, each lasting five minutes, in the external tuberosity of the elbow (also in the zygomatic process, chest, and external tuberosity of the knee), worse in the forenoon and when walking.

820. Slow, tearing stitch in the elbow-joint.

On the left arm, especially on the elbow, eruption of small, red, not inflamed elevations, whose apices became covered with white scurf and itched; after scratching they burned. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Large, red, hot swelling of the left elbow, which spreads to the hand with extremely burning and tearing pains and at the same time creeping as from ants (aft. 6 h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]

Burning in the elbow-joints. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Itching on the left elbow. [*Fr. H—n.*]

825. Shooting on the elbow. [*Fr. H—n.*]

In the bones of the forearm (and the shafts of the tibiae) pain as from fatigue, *per se*, but not when touched.

Itching miliary eruption on the forearm.

Tetter on the right forearm of a circular form, with desquamation of the cuticle, which caused voluptuous itching, and lasted eighteen days (aft. 6 h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]

Large, red, round, scurfy tetter with burning pain, an inch in diameter, on the forearm and wrist. [*Fr. H—n.*]

830. In the wrist-joints attacks of painless throbbing.

On the back of the hand a red pimple, with burning sensation on its first appearance.

(When walking) dull shooting cramp-pain in the periosteum of the inner side of the right forearm. [*Lr.*]

Dull shooting cramp-pain of the right forearm inferiorly, in all positions (aft. 3 h.). [*Lr.*]

In all positions, dull shooting cramp-pain in the muscles of the outside of the left forearm. [*Lr.*]

835. On the inner side of the wrists vesicles full of watery fluid. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Painful stiffness of the right wrist-joint. [*Fr. H—n.*]

A powerlessness and paralytic state of the left wrist-joint, and cracking and shooting in it. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Pain in the left hand (in the bones) on stretching it out and grasping, followed by aching, as if paralysed and rigid. [*RL.*]

The hand is as if rigid and stiff. [*RL.*]

840. In the wrist-joint cracking, shooting, and powerlessness. [*Fr. H—n.*]

The left wrist-joint is swollen and pains when grasped firmly and moving. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Deep rhagades on the hands, like cuts (chapped hands). [*Fr. H—n.*]

Considerable swelling of the left hand. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Tension in the whole hand. [*Fr. H—n.*]

845. Drawing pain in the hands, with coldness of the fingers. [*Fr. H—n.*]

(On moving the hands) great cramp-pain in the left hand, especially in the fingers. [*Lr.*]

Hands and fingers tend to grow rigid when working, with cramp-like pain in them (7th d.). [*RL.*]

The back of the hand desquamates. [*Fr. H—n.*]

In the evening in bed, on the backs of the hands eroding itching, which goes off after scratching, but soon returns. [*Gss.*]

850. Great tickling in the left palm, which compels scratching (aft. 6 h.). [*Lr.*]

Fine tickling in the right palm, that forces him to scratch (aft. 5 h.). [*Lr.*]

The fingers of both hands are drawn together and flexed, particularly the thumb, so that it is quite bent in, as in epilepsy; without assistance he can with a great effort and with trembling of the hands only straighten them to the extent of two thirds. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Cramp-like contraction of the fingers and hand; they are drawn into a bent position.

Painful cramp of the fingers and hand, at first in the extended position, so that she could only close them with difficulty; after they are closed, however, cramp that drew the fingers firmly inwards.

855. Dying away of the fingers. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Deep rhagades on the fingers, which in their depths look sore and bloody. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Deep chapping of the fingers like cuts, especially on their inner aspect. [*Fr. H—n.*]

A deep chap like a cut, between the thumb and index, bloody and painful. [*Fr. H—n.*]

On the finger-joints small chaps, which are somewhat ulcerated. [*Fr. H—n.*]

860. In the morning the fingers are asleep, then tingling in them, then tearing half way up the forearm. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Swelling (painful) of the proximal finger-joints. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Tearing here and there in the fingers. [*Gss.*]
 Tickling pricking itching on the inner side of the proximal phalanx of the right thumb that forces him to scratch. [*Lr.*]
 (In the afternoon) the thumb is drawn towards the index (on the left hand, which when seated is held in a horizontal position); this thumb and index remain several minutes firmly squeezed against one another as if by a violent cramp (spasm); at the same time fine pricking in the thumb; then the thumb receded by itself from the index, but previously it could not be separated even by great force. [*Fr. H—n.*]
865. On flexing the middle finger an aching pain in the middle joint. Under the thumb-nail, when writing, a burning twitching. Visible twitching in the tendons of the fingers (toes and tendo Achillis), in the evening, with severe rigor that threw him up high. Dull shooting cramp-pain in the left index. [*Lr.*]
 Down the ball of the hand, under the right little finger, on its outer side, a digging pain, worst when at rest. [*Gn.*]
870. Exfoliation and casting off of the finger nails. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Sharp stitches posteriorly in the right os ilii (aft. 2 d.). [*Gss.*]
 In the anterior inferior process of the left os ilii painful, rhythmical, sharp stitches (aft. 24 h.). [*Gss.*]
 Boring pain in the right glutei muscles (when sitting). [*Gn.*]
 Burning in the nates. [*Fr. H—n.*]
875. Shooting in the right hip-joint when walking. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 A red pimple with a white apex on the natis, which has shooting pains.
 Tearing in the hip-joint (at night?), in the knee, and in the shaft of the femur (in the right shoulder-joint, wrist-joint, and shaft of the humerus).
 On the lower extremities itching, in the evening.
 Pain of the right thigh, as if it were bruised, especially on touching it, and aggravated by walking. [*Fr. H—n.*]
880. Itching, which becomes pleasant by scratching, on the inner side of the thigh, whereon small elevations appear. [*Fr. Hn.*]
 Coldness of both thighs. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 (When sitting) cramp-like pain in the tendons of the outer side of the left thigh, near the knee. [*Lr.*]
 On treading firmly much shooting in the leg, as if it were too short.
 The leg feels stiff when walking.
885. Stitch-like tearing in the muscles of the right thigh, in all positions. [*Lr.*]
 Tensive pain in the right thigh, when sitting. [*Gn.*]
 When slumbering, not sleeping, at night, violent tensive pain on the posterior part of the left thigh, in the natis down to the popliteal space (worst at the point where the natis is separated from the thigh by the furrow), which is most alleviated by lying on the

back and placing something under the back of the thigh to support it; she dare not, on account of the increased pain, sit on the chair resting on the back of the thigh—periodically aggravated. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Drawing pain on the anterior surface of the left thigh. [*Gss.*]

Pain of the right thigh, as if it were bruised, much aggravated by taking hold of it and by walking.

890. Drawing and heaviness in the legs.

Frequent gone-to-sleep paralysis of the thighs.

In the morning, in the thighs a painful, down-drawing pressure, deeper than the muscles.

Soreness betwixt the thighs and genitals.

Itching on the thighs.

895. In the evening (after heat of the head and dorsum of the foot), eruption on both thighs, which itched and after scratching exuded a burning water, as when brandy is poured into a wound; after the itching, about midnight, sweat on the abdomen and thighs; all without thirst.

Pricking and itching on the skin of the thighs, which wakes him up about 3 a.m.

Stitches in the thighs and legs when moving.

Itching eruption on the thighs, especially on their inner surface.

[*Fr. H—n.*]

Eruption of small pimples on the inner side of the thighs. [*Fr. H—n.*]

900. A tetter on the posterior part of the thigh, on scratching the cuticle comes off, and every scratch causes pain, for thirty days (aft. 5 weeks). [*Fr. H—n.*]

On the upper part of the left thigh a boil, which is painful when walking and when it is grasped. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Small eroding itching ulcer on the outer side of the right thigh, that makes him scratch. [*Lr.*]

Shining, transparent swelling of both thighs and legs. [*Fr. H—n.*]

The legs give way beneath him. [*Fr. H—n.*]

905. The legs are involuntarily jerked forwards. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Involuntary twitching in the legs. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Cramp in the lower part of the thigh, just above the popliteal space.

She can scarcely drag the legs along, they feel so heavy. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Weariness in the legs, they will not go on, the difficulty is quite low down about the ankles. [*Stf.*]

910. Trembling of the legs when walking. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Fine trembling of the legs when walking, especially about the knees and in the inguinal region, where it is greatest. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Both knees seem to him too big and swollen, and he feels in them a twitching for thirty-six hours. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Crawling as if a large beetle crept upwards from the front of the right knee up to the middle of the thigh. [*Fr. H—n.*]

The knee-joints are painful whilst lying, as if broken. [*Fr. H—n.*]

915. Drawing pains in the thighs down through the legs.

Slow tearing stitch in the right knee while sitting and walking.

When walking great fatigue over the knees.

Tearing in the knee-joint.

Simple pain in the right knee, as if it were stiff (1st d.). [*Rl.*]

920. In the knee-joints attacks of painless throbbing.

Weakness in the knees and ankle-joints, worst when standing, as if the ligaments were devoid of strength and firmness.

Sensation as if the houghs were too short.

When walking in the open air a shooting in the knee-joint.

Single sharp stitches (each lasting five minutes), in the outer tuberosity of the knee, not in the joint (also in the zygomatic arch, in the chest, and outer tuberosity of the elbow), mostly in the forenoon and when walking.

925. Fatigue and restlessness in the legs, in the evening.

Spasmodic drawing up of the legs; they remained drawn up all night, though he wished to extend them. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Swelling of both legs. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Œdematous swelling of both legs and feet. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Very great swelling of one leg. [*Fr. H—n.*]

930. Many ulcerated chaps, proceeding from very itching pimples, on the left leg, which remained open from eight to ten days; when they healed the skin desquamated around them. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Stiff feeling in the left leg up to the hough. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Itching in the legs. [*Fr. H—n.*]

(When walking in the open air) shooting tearing in the muscles of the right leg. [*Lr.*]

On the inner side of the left leg over the calf, drawing pain. [*Gss.*]

935. On the right tibia a hard elevation, which looks red and shining, and has tensive pain. [*Fr. H—n.*]

A boring pain in the tibia.

A drawing pain in the tibiæ.

In the tibiæ (and bones of the forearm) pain as from fatigue, *per se*, but not when touched.

When walking in the open air a shooting in the calf.

940. The calf was drawn spasmodically together in large knots.

Enormous growth of one calf. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Long depressions, deep furrows drawn in the calves. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Aching pain in the periosteum of the right tibia, almost like cramp (when standing). [*Lr.*]

Painful cramp in the right calf. [*Fr. H—n.*]

945. (When standing) dull shooting cramp-pain, almost like tearing, in the periosteum of the front of the left tibia (2nd d.). [*Lr.*]

Violent aching under the ankles and in the flexure above the ankle-joint when walking, so that he must stand still. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Great swelling of the right ankle-joint, with shooting pains in it, especially when walking and in the evening. [*Fr. H—n.*]

The right **ankle-joint pains as if sprained** (4th d.). [*Rl.*]

Shooting from the external ankle up to the hough.

950. Tearing in the ankles extending to the dorsum of the feet, with swelling around.

Under the outer ankle in the joint a painful slow drawing, which

also came in the hollow of the sole; when it began it was like shooting and grasping.

Cold feet in the evening after lying down in bed.

Towards morning cold sweat on the feet.

Stitches in the heels (and groin) in the evening.

955. (Burning in the soles in the evening.)

Swelling of the insteps. [*Fr. H—n.*]

On the soles, a feeling as if they were immersed in cold water, accompanied by a feeling of burning in them. [*Fr. H—n.*]

(When standing) digging pain in the right sole. [*Lr.*]

Dull shooting cramp-pain in the right sole, near the heel, only observed when sitting. [*Lr.*]

960. (When sitting) tearing pain in the left heel, like pain of dislocation. [*Lr.*]

Tearing drawing pain from the heel up to the nates, only up the back of the limb, almost worse at night than by day; he cannot walk then, for the knee bent beneath him and was thus drawn together. [*Fr. H—n.*]

When walking the tendo Achillis is painful.

Visible twitching in the tendo Achillis and in the tendons of the toes, in the evening, with severe rigor that jerked him up high.

Great swelling of the heel, so that she could scarcely tread on her toes, at the same time severe burning and smarting in the whole foot; even in bed there was so much pain in it that she must get up out of bed. [*Fr. H—n.*]

965. Cramp-like contraction of the toes at night.

Attacks of tearing from the big toe to above the knee.

Swelling of all the toes. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Swelling of three toes that came and went and returned, they were painful at night. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Boring pain in the tip of the third toe, when at rest and when moving. [*Gn.*]

970. Burning pain under the left big toe (when at rest) (aft 25 h.). [*Gn.*]

Itching betwixt the toes, mostly in the afternoon and evening. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Itching prick at the root of the two last toes of the left foot (when at rest). [*Gn.*]

Eroded nails of the fingers and toes with itching. [*Fr. H—n.*]

The ulcer (already existing) bleeds.

975. Itching eruption, like scabies, on the abdomen and thighs. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Eruption on the lower limbs, the genitals, houghs, neck and abdomen, which is red, as if sore, exudes and itches, is considerably elevated, and in several places has the appearance of pustular scabies. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Small round pimples, that gradually change into roundish, ulcerating spots, and finally become scabby, especially on the thighs and legs. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Eruption of red elevated spots, with itching pricking pain.

Nettle-rash, which after two days turns into red spots.

980. Tetter, in which touching causes burning.

Quite small, transparent elevations (vesicles) containing a watery fluid, came out on various parts of the body, in the morning before daybreak. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Dry, elevated, burning itching tetter all over the body, especially on the legs, arms, wrists and hands, even between the fingers. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Little ulcers, three lines in diameter, arising out of small, very itchy pimples, which healed up in from 8 to 14 days, whereon the surrounding skin desquamated. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Itching which becomes pleasant by scratching. [*Fr. H—n.*]

985. Itching in the joints, as if from scabies, day and night, worst in the evening, but without visible eruption. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Intolerable prickling itching on the body, as if a flea bit here and there, in the evening (7th d.). [*RI.*]

Severe itching on all parts of the body, so that she must scratch much, especially at night; at the same time intense redness and heat in the face. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Pustules on the upper and lower extremities, with pus in their apices and itching. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Tearing on various parts of the body. [*Gss.*]

990. Tearing here and there in the limbs, more in the muscles, much increased by pressure. [*Gss.*]

Twitching and tearing in the limbs here and there. [*Stf.*]

He was much fatigued by slight manual labour, became hot and the blood circulated more actively (5th d.). [*RI.*]

After a little manual labour great exhaustion, fatigue, trembling, hot feeling (9th d.). [*RI.*]

When washing his feet he becomes quite exhausted, trembling and giddy. [*RI.*]

995. Tearing pain in the hands, back and side of the chest with internal headache.

Drawing and tearing in all the limbs.

Drawing pains in the limbs, especially at night.

As if bruised in the limbs, weariness in the thighs.

Twitching pain in the affected parts.

1000. Twitchings. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Involuntary twitching of the limbs. [*Fr. H—n.*]

On account of twitching and heaviness of the thighs, and on account of profuse perspiration all over the body and on the face he must lie down in the forenoon. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Much yawning and sacral pain for a quarter of an hour; then stiff stretching out of the upper and lower extremities, with thumbs turned in, followed by exhaustion. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Paleness with coldness; at the same time heaviness, laziness and sleepiness. [*Fr. H—n.*]

1005. Jaundice with smarting itching over the abdomen.

The linen becomes of a saffron-yellow colour from the insensible perspiration, a yellowness that is not removed by washing. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Swollen spots, on which, without previous exudation, a grey flat scab came, after the appearance of which the swelling and pain was allayed. [*Fr. H—n.*]

(Cracking in all the joints.)

In several parts cramp when moving.

1010. In the joints attacks of painless throbbing.

Going to sleep of the head, both arms and both thighs, when lying. [*Fr. H—n.*]

As soon as she sits down, all the parts immediately go to sleep, the thighs and legs, the upper and fore arms, together with the hands, also, though in a less degree, the abdomen, back and chest, so that she has no sensation anywhere; all is as if numb and dead; when she moves, she has formication in the parts moved, as usually occurs after parts go to sleep. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Great bruised pain in the whole body, especially in the thighs; he feels as if he had been beaten, for many days.

All the limbs pain as if dislocated, chiefly when sitting.

1015. Gouty pain in the joints, with swelling of them.

On several parts of the body very fine short needle-pricks, for two or three minutes on the same place, quickly succeeding one another, as if in the bone (aft. 8 h.).

Stiffening of all the limbs, so that for hours he cannot move them the very least, and yet they can easily be moved by others. [*Fr. H—n.*]

She rubs her temples and cheeks with both hands and becomes faint. [*Fr. H—n.*]

All his bones are painful when sitting, lying, walking and standing. [*Fr. H—n.*]

1020. The symptoms are generally aggravated in the evening. [*Fr. H—n.*]

He dislikes the evening air.

Chilliness when walking in the open air.

When walking palpitation of the heart.

When walking in the open air, immediately perspiration on the forehead.

1025. While walking he is always in slight perspiration.

Profuse perspiration when walking.

Perspiration on every movement.

When he drinks something warm he immediately perspires.

The sufferings are most frequently on the left side of the body (as in syphilis?). [*Fr. H—n.*]

1030. He is better when walking than when lying or sitting. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Dropsical patients (so-called) very rapidly lost the swelling, and got instead foetid, rapidly decomposing ulcers on the legs instead. [*Fr. H—n.*]

All coverings, clothes and bed-covers feel too heavy for him. [*Fr. H—n.*]

In the evening an incessant restlessness in all the limbs, as if there was twitching in them, as after excessive exertion; he cannot keep the limbs still.

Towards evening restlessness so that he could not remain in any place ; he could not sit still two minutes ; he is forced to go away ; neither could he lie, for then he got twitchings in his lower extremities, they became heavy, he must get up ; also at night he must always rise up, with twitching even of the head, and in sleep he threw his arms about.

1035. Almost incessant pain in the joints as if compounded of dislocation, compression and fracture, which will not allow him to rest in any place, so that when seated and when lying he must move the limbs and turn and twist them in every direction.

Weariness with tearing drawing pain of both thighs, after midnight in bed ; after rising from bed, when treading, pain from the inguinal region to the knee as if the flesh of the anterior part of the thigh were beaten loose. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Exhaustion and weariness in all the limbs. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Exhausted, especially when sitting, as if all his limbs would fall off.

Attacks of internal relaxation of mind and body.

1040. When sitting he is not exhausted, but is very much so on walking the very least, then the lower extremities above and below are very painful, as if he had walked a great distance.

In the morning he is not exhausted, but the least walking fatigues him.

After a stool attended by much pinching he is very exhausted.

Laziness and like lead in the blood-vessels, worst when sitting.

Weakness, less when walking than when standing.

1045. He feels ill all over, without having pain anywhere, he is exhausted, not inclined for anything and cross.

Faintness with an indescribable malaise of body and mind, which compels him to lie down.

He dislikes speaking, he cannot read, his head is dazed ; he cannot work, and falls asleep when he sits.

Great exhaustion, he can scarcely get along. [*Hbg.*]

Extreme exhaustion and his knees knuckle under him. [*Stf.*]

1050. A kind of faint, during which consciousness is retained, mostly when lying ; at the same time he gasps for breath, with laziness and weariness in all the limbs. [*Fr. H—n.*]

In the morning squeamish (sick), heaviness in the lower extremities, exhaustion and sleepiness.

Great weariness.

Every afternoon about 5 or 6 p.m. he is overcome by great exhaustion.

Very tired from a slight exertion.

1055. Exhaustion with sadness.

Great exhaustion in the evening.

Short syncope, that ended in a sleep of five minutes ; before the syncope something sweet rose up in the chest. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Syncope with tolerably good pulse, for ten hours. [*Fr. H—n.*]

(When sitting) sleepiness, which went off immediately on walking. [*Lr.*]

1060. Much yawning before dinner and supper.
 Whilst standing irresistible sleep came over her.
 First sleepiness, then sleeplessness.
 Great inclination to sleep. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Always slumbering, but no sound sleep. [*Fr. H—n.*]
1065. The night sleep is only a sort of dazedness ; he tosses about as if the bed-clothes were a burden to him, and constantly wakes up.
 He cannot sleep on the right side, for his bowels are painful as if pressed.
 Sleep interrupted by starting up in fright, palpitation of the heart and terrified fancies (*e. g.* as if he dreaded an epileptic attack).
 Nocturnal sleep with open mouth, without snoring, but frequent tossing about in bed, as if he could get no rest (aft. 23 h.). [*Lr.*]
 Too great disposition to sleep, sleeps too long and too soundly. [*Fr. H—n.*]
1070. Great sleepiness by day. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 He sleeps very much too long, for twelve hours, and would sleep longer, if some one did not wake him. [*Htn.*]
 Day and night he falls asleep every instant, and wakes up again every minute, so that he was neither properly asleep nor properly awake. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Too **long** and too sound **sleep**. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Too much sleep by day and night. [*Fr. H—n.*]
1075. She can never get enough sleep ; even in the afternoon about 3 o'clock her eyes close forcibly, so that she must sleep two or three hours in spite of herself. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 After midnight she cannot sleep soundly, and in the night she feels violent tensive pain in the left leg. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Much sleep by day, and at night sleeplessness. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Sleeplessness with extreme restlessness, anxiety and ill-feeling.
 Along with extreme loss of strength and constant drowsiness he is unable to sleep.
1080. Sleeplessness and wakefulness at night until 3 a.m., and before getting to sleep perspiration (from 2 to 3 a.m.).
 He cannot get to sleep before midnight and wakes quite early while it is still dark, with some perspiration.
 He cannot get to sleep before 1 a.m. on account of wakefulness.
 He can only fall asleep late and with difficulty.
 In the evening it is long before he can go to sleep.
1085. He cannot sleep before the lapse of two hours in the evening.
 He wakes up every night from 2 to 4 a.m.
 He cannot fall asleep, tosses about without knowing why, and in the morning he cannot get up for lassitude.
 Tosses about in bed, and cannot sleep till 1 a.m.
 As soon as he goes to bed in the evening the pain returns and prevents sleep.
1090. Just as he is about to fall asleep the pain becomes more severe, and he wakes up again.
 He wakes up every night about 4 a.m. and must pass water.
 He is late of falling asleep. [*Fr. H—n.*]

He can only go to sleep towards morning. [*Fr. H—n.*]

He wakes up uncommonly easily at night. [*Fr. H—n.*]

1095. In the night he wakes up and perspires only on the legs, from the knee to the foot, not on the thighs and feet; on uncovering the legs the perspiration goes off immediately. [*Gss.*]

(After two hours.) She wakes up from sleep about 11 o'clock, as from a fright, and howls aloud with tears for some minutes before she can come to herself and again become quiet. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Frequent waking up from sleep as from fright. [*Lr.*]

Frequent waking as from noise. [*Lr.*]

Frequent waking from sleep, as from watchfulness (aft. 22 h.). [*Lr.*]

1100. He wakes up at night every quarter of an hour and does not dream.

At night, during his frequent awakings, stretching out the limbs.

He wakes very early and cannot go to sleep again, though he feels nothing the matter with him.

On going to sleep she starts up in a great fright, accompanied by a pain darting into her teeth and a severe stitch through the knee, with shivering.

Frequent waking from sleep, as if he had already slept enough, with much tossing about in bed. [*Lr.*]

1105. She often starts up in sleep and throws her arms up. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Restless sleep. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Very restless sleep, broken by frequent waking up. [*Lr.*]

Many dreams. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Much delirious talking in sleep. [*Fr. H—n.*]

1110. Could not sleep in the evening owing to frightful visions. [*Hbg.*]

In sleep groaning, whining, talking, with very rapid breathing and coldness of hands (but not of feet) (aft. 2 h.).

Much anxiety and ebullition in the blood at night, and shooting in the blood-vessels.

Restless night with heat; half awake, he imagines he hears thieves breaking in.

Has almost no sleep, is afraid to go to sleep.

1115. Sleep; but when he wakes all goes round in his head; sleep is more disagreeable than pleasant to him.

Before midnight, soon after going to sleep, anxiety in sleep, he started up in a fright, and was anxious until he woke completely up.

He passes the greater part of the night in waking and dreaming.

Agreeable dreams, after midnight.*

A number of historical dreams at night.

1120. Anxious dreams with palpitation of the heart, and yet he cannot awake.

Frightful dreams at night, as if he fell from a height.

Restless nights, dreams of highwaymen.

Vivid dreams of the day's occupations; he does not dream at all when well. [*Htn.*]

* Probably curative effect, after a previous opposite state.

Anxious dreams (*e.g.* of having swallowed a needle), from which she does not wake up completely. [*Fr. H—n.*]

1125. Anxious dreams: of being bitten by a dog, of getting up a revolution, after midnight. [*Gn.*]

Vivid, agreeable and disagreeable dreams. [*Lr.*]

She dreams that people are before the window, and on being woke up thereby cannot be persuaded that they were not there. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Dreams of danger from water.

Frightful dreams about shooting.

1130. Frightful dreams, in which he started up; he imagined he was not in his own house, sat up in bed and spoke about a distant village. [*Hbg.*]

Vivid dreams, but which he cannot remember. [*Gn.*]

Vivid, unremembered dreams. [*Lr.*]

Amorous dreams and erection of penis, without seminal emission, the second night. [*Gn.*]

Yawning. [*Fr. H—n.*]

1135. Much yawning. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Frequent yawning, as if he had not slept enough. [*Lr.*]

Much thirst. [*Fr. H—n.*]

He wants to drink constantly. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Thirst for water (towards evening). [*Fr. H—n.*]

1140. Much thirst day and night. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Excessive thirst for ice-cold water. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Violent thirst for cold drinks, particularly for fresh water.

[*Lr.*]

Extraordinarily intense thirst. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Rigor over the whole body, without heat and thirst, in every position. [*Lr.*]

1145. He feels chilly when walking out in the open air. [*Fr. H—n.*]

She is more chilly in the open air than in the room, although the temperature was the same. [*Fr. H—n.*]

In the morning and evening chilliness all over the body; he shivers. [*Stf.*]

Constantly cold hands and feet. [*Hbg.*]

Coldness and cold feeling, and chilliness and shaking with blueness of the body, all day; at the same time she must cower forwards.

[*Fr. H—n.*]

1150. He is chilly, and cold runs over him, but chiefly over the hands; behind the ears there is dry heat. [*Htn.*]

Cold feet in the evening in bed after lying down.

Chilliness in the back with heat of both ear lobes. [*Rl.*]

In the morning on awaking chilliness in bed.

Shivering in the morning in bed.

1155. Internal chilliness, also in the morning in bed.

In the morning, immediately on rising, chilliness and shivering.

In the forenoon internal chilliness of the whole body.

In the morning chilliness, and towards noon heat.

After the midday sleep chilliness.

1160. Chilliness towards evening ; the more he seeks to warm himself at the stove the more chilly he felt.

In the morning in bed, and in the evening in bed, chilliness.

Shivering in bed in the evening, for half an hour, not followed by heat.

Chilliness in the evening after lying down in bed.

In the evening in bed, for half an hour, chilliness in the whole body under the skin.

1165. Chilliness in the evening in bed until midnight, then heat with violent thirst.

In the evening severe rigor ; he is thrown up by it high in bed (at the same time subsultus of the tendo Achillis and of the common flexor tendons of the toes).

At the beginning of the night, chiefly chilliness, then alternate chill and heat.

Febrile attacks, particularly at night.

Icy cold hands.

1170. Chilliness all over, with icy cold hands.

Chilliness, as if splashed over with cold water.

He feels chilly in all his limbs, like severe catarrhal fever ; he must lie down.

After the chill trembling of all the limbs.

Thirst by day.

1175. Shivering, intermingled with frequent flying heat.

Shivering from above downwards on the slightest movement ; in the intervals attacks of heat.

Severe chilliness from the nose and eyes to the occiput, with external tearing pain, before midnight when lying in bed. [*Fr. H—n.*]

At 9 p.m. chilliness all over and all night ; at the same time urinating every hour, and whilst lying in slumber involuntary twitching, jerking and tossing about of head, arms and legs. [*Fr. H—n.*]

In the evening in bed violent shivering from cold ; she cannot get warm. [*Hbg.*]

1180. Slow weak pulse.

Quick strong beating of all the pulses.

Pulse of double quickness.

Along with heat in the face chilliness of the whole body.

He is chilly internally, with heat of face and burning sensation in the cheeks.

1185. Sometimes heat in the face, sometimes shivering.

Chill alternating with heat in head and face.

Fever : at first heat and redness in the face and hot feeling in the whole body, especially in the interior of the hands, without externally perceptible warmth, alternating with internal chilliness, which compels him to lie down, a rigor even into the night, and along with this rigor hot feeling in the palms of the hands, with icy cold finger tips.

Frequent attacks of fever composed of general flying heat and frequently recurring chill and shivering (especially over face, back, chest, and arms).

Alternate sensation of heat and chill; not perceptible externally to the touch.

1190. Heat and hot sensation in the face with pale face.

After midnight heat and redness of the left cheek and perspiration of the palms; afterwards diarrhoea and loathing of food.

Attacks of heat with great anxiety, as from compression of the chest, without thirst, alternating with cold feeling over the whole [body and great prostration.

Heat, redness, and aching in both eyes. [*Fr. H—n.*]

When he has been seated some time heat comes into his cheeks and head, with redness of face, without thirst. [*Stf.*]

1195. In cold and raw air he feels very warm in all parts of the body, for four days (immediately). [*Fr. H—n.*]

From time to time heat in head and face. [*Stf.*]

Continual intermingled heat and chill; when out of bed chill, in bed heat, with great thirst for milk at night (he drank in one night three jugs of milk). [*Stf.*]

Febrile rigor over the whole body, without heat or thirst, in every position (aft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Perspiration which causes burning sensation on the skin. [*Fr. H—n.*]

1200. Day and night much disposed to perspiration, most at night. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Profuse perspiration all night, from the evening till the morning. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Fœtid perspiration for many nights. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Profuse night sweat. [*Fr. H—n.*]

At night very profuse perspiration of a fatty or oily character, making the linen feel stiff, as if starched, and yellow. [*Fr. H—n.*]

1205. Profuse fœtid perspirations, so that the upper and under sheets are as if soaked in water. [*Hbg.*]

Perspiration on the face and chest. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Profuse cold sweat on the face, while the rest of the body is dry. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Uncommonly profuse sweat, that smells sour and repulsive, and the fingers look softened, spongy, and wrinkled, as in washerwomen. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Sour-smelling perspiration, and when she put a limb out of bed there occurred in it immediately the most violent tearing pain.

1210. Perspiration every evening for an hour and a half after going to bed.

Profuse morning sweat,

During the morning sweat, thirst, nausea to vomiting, and intolerable uncontrollable palpitation of the heart.

Sweat by day with nausea.

Profuse sweat in the evening in bed; he falls asleep during the sweat.

1215. **Profuse night sweat.**

Sweat in the palms and soles.

Partial sweat; he perspires at night on different parts and on

other parts he is dry; the perspiring parts were not above six inches large, but the sweat was dripping; the head and all the face were dry. [*Fr. H—n.*]

As soon as she eats she has great anxiety and perspiration on the head and forehead, which feels icy cold; she must go into the open air before the sweat will go off; at the same time she has loss of breath and shooting in the right side close under the ribs. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Attacks of trembling.

1220. Palpitation of the heart.

Excessive fright at a slight surprise, she trembles in her whole body, is as if paralysed, a tremendous glow rises into the right cheek, which at the same time swelled and became bluish red and remained so for two hours; she was so much affected that she could not compose herself again; all the limbs were as if bruised, violent rigor, tottering of the knees compelled her to go to bed before the usual time.

Restlessness, he cannot remain quiet in any place; he can neither stand nor lie, and is as if mad, or as if he had committed a great crime.

Disposition restless, dejected; anxiety without any particular thoughts.

Indescribable sensation of an internal, intolerable ill, during which he remains silent and will not get up from bed.

1225. Imagines he is enduring the tortures of hell, without being able to account for it.

Anxiety.

Much anxiety and ebullition in the blood at night, and shooting in the blood-vessels.¹

She is always anxious and fearful; she then has a sudden pain in the scrobiculus cordis, the hands commence to perspire, and she becomes hot in the face.

Anxiety as if he had committed a crime. [*Hbg.*]

1230. No rest, always anxious. [*Hbg.*]

He has no rest, and must go hither and thither, and cannot remain long in one place. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Extreme restlessness all night from evening to morning; he would sometimes rise up, sometimes lie down, nowhere could he find rest. [*Stf.*]

Extreme restlessness all night, beginning about 8 p.m. and lasting till morning; he sometimes rose up because he had no rest when lying, sometimes he lay down again, because walking was intolerable to him, nowhere had he rest. [*Stf.*]

Anxiety and apprehension in the blood, he knew not how to compose himself; he felt as if he had committed a crime, without heat, also at the same time as if he was not quite master of his senses, all day.

1235. Anxiety that could drive him far away, as if he had committed a crime or some misfortune were about to happen to him.

¹ Repetition of S. 1112.

He thinks he is losing his reason, that he is going to die ; with illusions of the imagination, *e.g.* he sees water flowing where there is none (in the morning).

With absence of thought he feels as if he had done something bad.

No inclination for serious work. [*Gn.*]

In the evening very much disposed to start in affright. [*Fr. H—n.*]

1240. He had no courage to live. [*Fr. H—n.*]

He wished to die, was indifferent to every thing, even to what he took most delight in. [*Hbg.*]

All day long great seriousness with much indifference ; he got angry when others laughed at a trifle, and at the same time was extremely indifferent to all about him. [*Lr.*]

He is indifferent to everything in the world, has no desire to eat, and yet when he does eat he relishes his food and can partake of what is required.

Extreme indifference.

1245. He cares for nothing and is indifferent to everything.

Everything is distasteful to him, even music.

Disposition rather indifferent. [*Gss.*]

Without cause he is very discontented with himself and his position. [*Gn.*]

All day long depression of spirits combined with anxiety ; he always thought he was going to hear of something disagreeable. [*Lr.*]

1250. All day long sulky ; he was extremely laconic and grave. [*Lr.*]

All day long cross and peevish ; he believed that all his efforts would finally fail. [*Lr.*]

Disposition irritable, irascible, daring.

Very cross and intolerant, easily irritated, very suspicious.

Quarrelling with every one, opinionative, quarrelsome.

1255. Disputatious, quarrelsome.

All day long sulky and distrustful ; he almost insulted those about him, and regarded them all as his greatest enemies. [*Lr.*]

During the whole day cross, as if at variance and dissatisfied with himself, and had no inclination for speaking and joking. [*Lr.*]

Longing nostalgia. [*Gn.*]

An almost irresistible desire to travel away to a distance. [*Gn.*]

1260. Hurry and rapidity in speaking. [*Fr. H—n.*]

He talked nonsense : look ! you strike a fly on your hand, and you had previously forbidden me to do so (which was not the case).

He is silly, acts the buffoon, and does stupid nonsensical things ; in the evening (though it was hot summer weather) he lit his fire, laid swords across one another, and put candles in one corner of the room, in the other boots, and all this quite gravely, while at the same time he was quite indifferent to heat and cold ; he was stupid and heavy in the head.

Mania ; she throws off the clothes at night, tears the straw about, and scolds ; by day she leaps up high (like a petulant extravagant person) in the open air as well as in the room ; she talks and scolds much to herself, does not know her nearest relations, spits frequently

and spreads the saliva out with her feet, and licks some of it up again ; she often licks cowdung and the mud of ponds ; she often takes little stones in her mouth, without swallowing them, and at the same time complains that they are cutting her bowels ; much clotted blood passes with her motion ; she does no harm to any one, but resists much when any one touches her ; she does nothing she is told to do, will not sit down to any meal, though most days she takes food and drink irregularly ; she looks very pale and ill, and appears to be much more exhausted than before. [*Fr. H—n.*]

When taking a walk he felt a strong inclination to catch by the nose strangers whom he met.

1265. During his nonsensical acts he was much disposed to weep, and when this paroxysm passed he felt very exhausted.

Almost involuntary weeping with relief.¹

MERCURIUS DULCIS.

(*Calomel.*)

During a continued fever accompanied by constant heat, with night-sweats, sinking of the strength, tearing pains in the limbs and trembling, numerous round, deep, eroding ulcers in the mouth and fauces, on the face, on the genitals, and on the rest of the body, with white bottom and inflamed, very painful borders.

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS.

(*Corrosive Sublimate.*)

Weakness of the mind ; he looks at us with staring large eyes and does not understand us (aft. 2 h.).

Headache, shooting combined with aching, above the left eye, aggravated by stooping.

A humming in the left ear synchronous with the pulse.

Inflammation of the eyes, which project from their orbits. [C. FR. SCHWARZE, *Beob. una Erfahr., i. d. Med.*,² Dresden, 1827, p. 322.]

5. Staring look. [SCHWARZE, l. c.]

Distortion of the features. [SCHWARZE, l. c.]

Tearing in the upper jaw (antrum Highmorianum) towards the eye, followed by swelling.

On the gums and in the mouth a burning pain.

The lower lip much swollen, and its inside so much everted that the border rests on the chin. [SCHWARZE, l. c.]

10. Swelling of the lips, tongue and neck. [SCHWARZE, l. c.]

Roughness in the throat which makes speaking but not swallowing, difficult.

¹ The number of symptoms apparently exceeds by two that given by HAHNE-MANN, owing to his having omitted to reckon two symptoms between 890 and the end.

² Not accessible.

Salt taste in the mouth (aft. 2 h.).

Salivation. [SCHWARZE, l. c.]

Unquenchable thirst. [SCHWARZE, l. c.]

15. Vomiting. [SCHWARZE, l. c.]

Aching feeling in the gastric region and chest. [SCHWARZE, l. c.]

Immediately after a stool, downward pressure in front below the navel, which lasts some time.

Cutting in the abdomen (immediately) with chilliness in the open, though warm, air.

Painful burning from the mouth to the gastric region. [SCHWARZE, l. c.]

20. Very distended, painful abdomen. [SCHWARZE, l. c.]

Uncommon distension of the abdomen (aft. 12 h.).

Stool of viscid fæces.

Stool of thin formed fæces.

Along with almost constant cutting in the abdomen and intolerable painful almost ineffectual pressing, forcing, and tenesmus, frequent discharge of a little bloody mucus, day and night.

25. Evacuations of fæces mingled with mucus and dark coagulated blood. [SCHWARZE, l. c.]

Diarrhœa. [SCHWARZE, l. c.]

Tenesmus. [SCHWARZE, l. c.]

Strangury. [SCHWARZE, l. c.]

Itching anteriorly in the urethra.

30. Urethral blennorrhœa, at first thin, then thick; finally with smarting pain on urinating, and stitches through the urethra.

Leucorrhœa, pale yellow with disgusting sweetish smell.

(During coitus on touching the mouth of the womb, an aching pain, followed by a pressing.)

*

*

*

Very severe coryza.

Dry cough.

35. Hollow, fatiguing, dry cough (aft. 2 h.).

Nocturnal shooting pain transversely through the whole chest.

Oppression of the chest.

Round about the nipples painful glandular swelling.

Shooting pain in the hip-joint when moving and when at rest.

40. Sensation of going to sleep of the leg.

Icy cold feet (aft. 2 h.).

Towards evening disagreeable feeling in the periosteum of all the bones, like the commencement of ague, with hot feeling in the head (aft. 6 h.).

(In the morning, on the arms and body painless blisters, that go off in the course of the day.)

Fine shooting pain here and there in the muscles, by day.

45. He starts suddenly on going to sleep with a shock of the whole body (aft. 8 h.).

He is chilly on the head.

On the slightest movement, even on rising from a seat, chilliness and cutting in the abdomen.

From the open, though warm air, which is very repugnant to her, chilliness, cutting in the abdomen and tenesmus.

On stooping heat, on rising up again coolness.

50. At night he cannot rest in any position, owing to a feeling of heat and anxiety.

Frequent peevish disposition, so that no one can do anything to please him, alternating with cheerfulness.

MERCURIUS ACETATUS.

(*Acetate of Mercury.*)

(Eyes inflamed in the canthi, with burning itching pain, in the morning and evening.)

Dryness in the throat, that impedes speaking, with a scraping cough.

On coughing more than on swallowing, at the back of the throat an aching shooting.

Frequent urination.

5. In the morning he passes a quantity of water, but slowly (stricture of the urethra?) with tenesmus.

A burning in the urethra, when urinating and at other times.

Cutting in the urethra with the last drops of urine.

Swelling and inflammation of the anterior part of the penis (with burning and pricking pains, that wake him up at night); cold water aggravates the pains, tepid water diminishes them.

Contractive pain in the testicles.

10. Internal swelling inside the labia pudendi.

(Catamenia four days too early, at the new moon.)

In the chest pain as if it were ulcerated, raw and sore.

On the sternum, just above the scrobiculus cordis, a pressure with tightness of the breath when standing, even when he did not walk.

Tearing in the hands, the knuckles of which become red and swollen.

15. The borders of the ulcer become very painful.

Eruption of itching, bursting pimples; after scratching they burn like fire.

In the forenoon drawing pain in the limbs and shivering not followed by heat.

Anxious dreams after midnight, *e. g.* of drowning, of robbers who want to murder him, of danger from water and fire.

At night, particularly after midnight, heat without thirst and without perspiration, but feeling as if he perspired.

20. On moving profuse sweat.

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS RUBER.

(Red Oxide of Mercury.)

(Attacks of suffocation, when lying at night, whilst going to sleep; he must leap up suddenly, by which it always went off.)

(Violent palpitation of the heart, which threatened to burst his chest.)

CINNABARIS.

(From the internal use of Cinnabar.)*

Roaring in the head, half an hour after dinner and in the evening before going to sleep, which makes him dizzy.

A projection on the external parts of the head, only by day.

On touching the head the skull is painful, and even the hairs are painful.

(Inflammation of the right eye; itching, aching and shooting in the inner canthus and on the lower lid, with constant lachrymation when he looks at anything, with severe coryza.)

5. In the palate a contractive burning sensation.

In the throat, aching contractive pain, on swallowing the saliva.

At night much dryness and heat in the mouth and throat, he must drink frequently; whilst doing so some shooting posteriorly beneath the tongue.

A pricking itching on the front part of the neck, with swollen cervical glands, and on the anterior part of the chest; there appear red points that coalesce into round spots, covered with hard granular papules; on scratching the eruption burns and itches still more; finally the places become painful.

Great appetite for eating and drinking and great desire for coitus.

10. Great appetite for food and for coitus.

No appetite; all food is repugnant to him.

Immediately inclination to vomit.

While lying in bed at night a heat rose from the stomach into the throat and head, which went off on sitting up.

Every day two easy soft stools each time preceded by pinching, less afterwards.

15. Bowels open twice daily.

A pain like soreness in the urethra when urinating, although the urethra is not painful when pressed.

The penis is swollen.

Twitching in the penis.

In the sulcus behind the glans, itching pain; matter of a disgusting sweet smell exudes therefrom.

20. Small red spots on the glans penis.

Tearing stitches in the glans.

* The action lasted nine days.

On the glans red spots appear, as if pimples were about to come.

In the evening on the corona glandis, burning pricking itching, which was allayed by rubbing, but soon returned more severely.

Redness and swelling of the prepuce ; it looks sore, with itching pain.

25. (Here and there on the prepuce warts, which bleed when touched.)

Leucorrhœa, which on passing causes a pressing in the vagina.

In the evening in bed strong erections.

Much coryza. * * *

(When she lies down she must continually cough ; less when she sits ; single, quite dry cough-impulses.)

30. Beating like a pulse and shooting here and there near the sternum and under the short ribs, most when walking, least when sitting and lying.

Tearing pain and as if everything were lacerated on the side of the back, especially at night, on the slightest movement in bed, and in the arm when writing ; both diminished by the heat of the stove.

Severe stitches sometimes in the arm.

Perspiration betwixt the thighs when walking, which smells badly and causes excoriation.

In the evening, after falling asleep, a painful twitching in the legs, which woke him up.

35. In the foot an aching sensation, as if the foot would go to sleep. (Rheumatic pain in the big toe.)

After eating, a very uncomfortable feeling in the body, as if it were blown out and distended ; over the chest and stomach as if oppressed.

Coldness in the joints ; shivering and drawing in the arms and legs.

Paralytic feeling in all the limbs ; he is lazy and sleepy.

40. Sleeplessness at night, without pains and without fatigue ; he felt in the morning as if refreshed and required no more sleep.

After midnight he wakes suddenly as from a dream and has no breath, like nightmare.

(From fumigation with Cinnabar.)

Intractable headache.

Pain in the cervical vertebræ as if dislocated.

Nocturnal diarrhœa for two weeks, without pain in the bowels.

(The borders of the ulcers become painful and tense.)

VARIOUS MERCURIALS.

Weakness of the reason [SWEDJAUR,* *Traité des malad. vener.*, tom. ii, p. 368.]

Self deception ; he considers himself well. [JAC. HILL,† in *Edinb. Essays*, iv.]

* From mercurial vapour.

† From the vapour of a drachm of cinnabar.

Insanity. [LARREY,* in *Description de l'Egypte*, tom. i, Memoires et Obs.]

Complaining : she is deranged and knows not what she is doing.

[DEGNER,† in *Acta Nat. Cur.*, vi, Obs. 600.]

5. Great want of memory ; he often forgot the first part of a sentence before he could say the last part of it. [*Hufeland's ‡ Journal d. pr. A.*, x., 1, p. 62.]

Headache in the temples. [DEGNER, l. c.]

Attacks of intractable headache, which required external compression of the head in order to alleviate it. [PET. SCHENK,§ vii, Obs. 213.]

Swelling of the head, the cervical glands, the gums [SCHLEGEL, in *Hufel. Jour.*, vii, 4.]

Great swelling of head and neck. [DEGNER, l. c.]

10. The hair falls out [HEUERMANN,|| *Bemerk. und Untersuch.*, ii, pp. 29, 30.]

Altered features. [SWEEDJAUR,¶ l. c.]

The face becomes of a leaden hue. [SWEDJAUR, l. c.]

Swelling of face, neck, and all internal parts of the mouth.

[SWEDJAUR, l. c.]

Over-sensitiveness of the auditory organ ; he starts at the least noise.

[FOURCROY, in the translation of *Ramazzeni,** Maladies des artisans*, p. 42.]

15. Epistaxis. [PET. SCHENK, l. c.]

Violent epistaxis. [HEUERMANN, l. c.]

Necrosis of the bone of the upper jaw. [MICHAELIS, in *Hufel. Jour.* xxviii, 4, p. 57.]

Spasmodic movement of the lips. [LOUVRIER,†† in *Annalen der Heilkunde*, 1810, December, pp. 1123, 1126.]

The tendons of the masseter muscles are affected, and, owing to their soreness, render the opening of the mouth painful. [HEUERMANN, l. c.]

20. The gums are swollen and bleed on the slightest touch. [HEUERMANN, l. c.]

Swelling of gums and fauces. [*Misc. Nat. Cur.*,†† Dec., iii, ann. 5, 6.]

In the nerves of the teeth a violent burning pain. [HEUERMANN, l. c.]

The teeth rise up, become loose, and fall out. [HEUERMANN, l. c.]

Loose teeth. [DEGNER, l. c.]

25. The teeth become black, loose, and at last fall out. [SWEDJAUR, l. c.]

Trembling of the tongue and consequent stammering, which was not removable by electricity. [FOURCROY, l. c.]

* From the internal employment of various mercurials in Egypt.

† From the external employment of corrosive sublimate in a plaster.

‡ From the use of oxyde of mercury—using at the same time a gargle of walnut shells.

§ From cinnabar vapour.

|| From various mercurial substances, especially calomel.

¶ From the internal employment of oxydes and salts of mercury.

** From the vapour of mercury.

†† From rubbing in mercurial ointment.

- Swelling of the tongue. [SCHLEGEL, l. c.]
 Stiff, swollen tongue. [DEGNER, l. c.]
 Swelling of the tongue, so that there is scarcely room for it in the mouth. [ENGEL, *Specimina med.*, Berol., 1781, p. 99.]
30. Swollen, very sensitive tongue, projecting a hand's breadth out of the mouth, and as it were pinched betwixt the teeth. [FRIESE,* in *Geschichte und Versuche einer chirurg. Gesellschaft*, Kopenh., 1774.]
 Tongue white furred, swollen, almost immovable, eroded on the borders by ulceration. [HEUERMANN, l. c.]
 Aphthæ on the tongue. [THOM. ACREY,† in *Lond. Med. Journ.*, 1788.]
 Aphthæ in the mouth. [SCHLEGEL, l. c.]
 Many eroding ulcers in the mouth. [FOURCROY, l. c.]
35. Very painful spreading ulcers in the mouth. [FOURCROY, l. c.]
 The ulcers in the mouth bleed, especially at night. [HEUERMANN, l. c.]
 Fœtor of the mouth. [DEGNER, l. c.]
 Carrion-like fœtor of the mouth. [SCHLEGEL, l. c.]
 Great fœtor of the mouth. [JAC. HILL,—FOURCROY, l. c.]
40. The palate bones or the jaw-bones are often destroyed. [SWEDJAUR, l. c.]
 Commencing salivation. [OETTINGER,‡ *Diss. Cinnabris exul. redux*, Tübing., 1760, p. 22.]
 Immediately the most profuse salivation. [JAC. HILL, l. c.]
 Salivation. [WEDEL,§ *Amœnit. Mat. Med.*, p. 153.]
 Profuse salivation. [SCHLEGEL, l. c.]
45. Bloody salivation. [DEGNER, l. c.]
 Hæmorrhage with the salivation. [HEUERMANN, l. c.]
 The orifices of the salivary ducts of the parotids are eroded. [HEUERMANN, l. c.]
 The intolerable fœtid saliva erodes the lips and cheeks, even eats them away. [HEUERMANN, l. c.]
 The Eustachian tubes in the fauces are often compressed by swelling, hence deafness. [HEUERMANN, l. c.]
50. Fauces inflamed, so that she can scarcely swallow. [DEGNER, l. c.]
 Burning pain in the fauces, as from live coals. [DEGNER, l. c.]
 Trembling of the pharynx and œsophagus; he only swallowed spasmodically, often with danger of suffocation. [FOURCROY, l. c.]
 Want of appetite. [HUBER,|| in *Nov. Acta Nat. Cur.*, iii, Obs. 100.]
 Inclination to vomit. [*Misc. Nat. Cur.*, l. c.]
55. Vomiting with convulsive movements. [HOFFMANN, in *Baldinger's Magaz.*, p. 963.]
 Præcordial anxiety. [*Misc. Nat. Cur.*, l. c.]
 Great distension of the abdomen. [RIVERIUS,¶ *Obs. Med.*, p. 92.]
 Horrible pinching in the abdomen. [JAC. HILL, l. c.]

* From rubbing in much mercurial ointment.

† Internally calomel, externally rubbing in of mercurial ointment.

‡ From the internal use of artificial cinnabar.

§ From the internal use of mineral cinnabar.

|| From the internal employment of solution of corrosive sublimate for several weeks.

¶ From rubbing in mercurial ointment.

- Intolerable shooting pain in the abdomen. [*Misc. Nat. Cur.*, l. c.]
60. Liver diseases. [LARREY, l. c.]
 Complete jaundice. [J. CHEYNE, in *Dublin Hospital Reports and Communications in Medicine and Surgery*, Dublin, 1816, vol. i.]
 Dangerous diarrhœas. [HEUERMANN, l. c.]
 Green stools. [MICHAELIS, in *Hufel. Journ.*, vi, pp. 22, 24.]
 Stools passed with burning and smarting in the anus. [FELIX PLATER, *Obs.* I.]
65. Frequent stools with the smell of the fœtor of the mouth. [DEGNER, l. c.]
 Constant tenesmus, with very frequent discharge of blood by stool. [*Misc. Nat. Cur.*, l. c.]
 The urine passes only by drops, with scalding. [FEL. PLATER,* *Obs.* I, Basil, 1614.]
 When urinating, scalding acidity. [PLATER, l. c.]
 Enormous flow of urine (diabetes) with extreme emaciation. [SCHLICHTING, in *Acta Nat. Cur.*, viii.]
70. Inflammation of the orifice of the urethra. [*Hufel. Journ.*, † xxvi, 4.]
 Urethral blennorrhœa. [*Hufel. Journ.*, l. c.]
 Constant hoarseness. [FOURCROY, l. c.]
 Cough. [JAC. HILL, l. c.]
 Hæmoptysis. [SWEDJAUR, l. c.]
75. Violent hæmoptysis. [A. GOTTL. RICHTER, ‡ *Chirurg. Bibliot.*, vi, p. 277.]
 Violent oppression in the chest and about the heart. [HEUERMANN, l. c.]
 Great tightness of the chest, recurring in fits; on account of the fear of suffocation he can neither walk nor stoop. [FOURCROY, l. c.]
 Suffocation. [RIVERIUS, l. c.]
 Trembling. [SWEDJAUR, l. c.]
80. The most violent trembling, at first of the hands, then of the whole body. [FOURCROY, l. c.]
 Attacks of spasmodic contraction of the arms and legs. [RIVERIUS, l. c.]
 Local or general tetanus. [SWEDJAUR, l. c.]
 First flying, then fixed, extremely penetrating pains in the loins and knees, then also in the rest of the limbs. [HUBER, l. c.]
 The most violent pains in the muscles, tendons or joints, similar to rheumatic or arthritic pains. [SWEDJAUR, l. c.]
85. Easy frangibility of the bones, after previous rheumatic pains. [FOURCROY, l. c.]
 Eroding ulcers. [SWEDJAUR, l. c.]
 Spongy looking, bluish ulcers, which bleed easily. [SWEDJAUR, l. c.]
 Ulcers, extremely painful at the slightest touch, which excrete an acrid corrosive ichor, rapidly increase in size and form irregular elevations and depressions, as if eaten out by insects, with irregular

* From crude mercury triturated with licorice powder.

† From the internal use of corrosive sublimate.

‡ From corrosive sublimate internally.

rapid pulse; the patient loses sleep, cannot rest, breaks out into profuse perspiration at night; the least thing irritates him and makes him impatient. [SWEDJAUR, l. c.]

A sort of miliary eruption on the skin, somewhat resembling measles, accompanied by burning and itching. [BELL,* *On Malignant Gonorrhœa and Venereal Disease*, Leipzig, 1794, ii, p. 236.]

90. All the skin, especially on the chest, thighs, and lower parts of the back, covered with miliary rash. [ENGEL, l. c.]

Spots all over the body, resembling scorbutus, and between them itch-like eruption, tetters and boils. [HUBER, l. c.]

The epidermis desquamates, particularly in the hands and feet. [HEUERMANN, l. c.]

Erysipelas. [CLARE.†]

Thickening of the periosteum. [J. HUNTER, *Treatise on Venereal Disease*, p. 632.]

95. Swelling of the bones. [LOUVRIER, l. c.]

Caries of the bones and abscesses in the joints. [BETHKE, *Schlagfluss*, p. 406.]

Extreme emaciation. [FOURCROY, l. c.]

Desiccation of the whole body. [RICHTER, l. c.—LOUIS in *Pibrac, Memoires de l'Acad. royale de Chirurgie*, t. iv.]

General emaciation and prostration of strength. [SWEDJAUR, l. c.]

100. Extreme sensitiveness to electricity. [HUNTER, l. c.]

General immobility; a kind of cataleptic state. [SWEDJAUR, l. c.]

Paralysis of various limbs. [SWEDJAUR, l. c.]

Apoplexy. [SWEDJAUR, l. c.]

Syncopes. [SWEDJAUR, ‡ l. c.]

105. Internal repeated syncopes. [*Misc. Nat. Cur.*, l. c.]

Loss of strength. [HUBER, l. c.]

Continued sleeplessness. [DEGNER, l. c.]

First quick, intermittent, strong pulse, then trembling weak pulse. [JAC. HILL, l. c.]

Fever; general irritability of the nervous system. [SWEDJAUR, l. c.]

110. Fever, with very painful local inflammations, ending in gangrene. [SWEDJAUR, l. c.]

Slow fever. [SWEDJAUR, l. c.]

Slow fever, with perceptible emaciation of the body. § [RICHTER, l. c.]

Hectic fever. [RICHTER, l. c., i, 1, p. 40.]

Acute, putrid fever. [HEUERMANN, l. c.]

115. Exhausting perspirations. [WEDEL, l. c.]

Very oppressed respiration, great dislike to fluids, then a kind of mania, in which he tried to tear to pieces everything he could lay hands on. || [*Remarks of the French translator of Cullen's First Lines.*]

* From rubbing in mercurial ointment.

† From external employment of mercurial ointment.

‡ From mercurial vapour.

§ Removed by seltzer water and milk.

|| Nine days after inunction of mercurial ointment for supposed syphilis in a young man.

MOSCHUS.¹

(*Musk.*)

(The unctuous substance contained in the hairy bag situated behind the navel of the musk deer (*Moschus moschiferus*), inhabiting the mountainous parts of Asia, is dried to the greenish musk of commerce.)

The following symptoms, which it would be desirable to see increased to greater completeness, give us some indications of a very powerful substance with qualities not met with in any other drug.

Hitherto only a very empirical use has been made of musk, and especially in these latter times it has been so universally abused by being given in large expensive doses to dying persons, that it has been universally ridiculed by the public.

If we knew the exact kinds of convulsions that musk is capable of producing, which, however, have been only indicated by this one word by medical authors, according to their usual custom, we might determine the cases of some convulsive affections of children in which this drug might be homœopathically serviceable.

That it is a useful remedy in various kinds of tetanus we learn from the very precise experiences of LENTIN, ZANETTI, MORGENSTERN, RÖBOL and others. In these cases musk acts homœopathically as we can see from its peculiar symptoms.

We shall learn great curative powers from it in the tense, tonic spasmodic conditions of most hypochondriacal persons, provided we do not use it in the large doses hitherto employed, but in the smallest highly potentized doses, at all events as a homœopathic intermediate remedy.

For this purpose a grain of good musk is triturated with three times 100 grains of milk sugar for three hours up to the million-fold powder attenuation, and the solution of one grain of this in 100 drops of diluted alcohol, after two succussions, is further brought through 25 dilution phials (each filled to two thirds, by 100 drops of alcohol) up to the decillion-fold potency (according to the directions in the second part of the *Chronic Diseases*). A small globule moistened with this is the appropriate homœopathic dose.

Its power of exciting the sexual function is primary action, and it produces the opposite condition in its secondary action; so that persons who carry musk about them, in order to make them smell pleasantly, weaken themselves by the continual influence of this powerful perfume on the nerves, and cause a number of nervous excitations.

The smell of musk communicated to clothes and vessels, remains

¹ From vol. i, 3rd edit., 1830.

for ever so many years, and is hardly to be got rid of by the aid of heat, wherefore such things ought to be carefully removed from patients affected by chronic disease.

[HAHNEMANN was aided in this proving by GROSS, FRIEDRICH HAHNEMANN, and STAFF.

Symptoms are derived from the following old-school authorities :

- BARTHOLIN, TH., *Epist. Med.*, Cent. ii.
 BOECLER, *Adnot. ad Herrmanni Cynos. Mat. Med.*
 BOERHAAVE, *De Morb. Nerv.*
 BOYLE, ROB., *De Insigni Eff. effic.*
 CARTHEUSER, *Fundam. Mat. Med.*
 CRANZ, H. J. N., *Mat. Med.*, i.
 CRELL, LOR., in *Baldinger's Magaz.*, vii.
 CULLEN, *Mat. Med.*, ii.
 FULLER, *Pharm. Extemp.*
 HEMANN, J. A., *Med. Aufsätze*. Berlin, 1778.
 HOFFMANN, FR., *Med. Rat. Syst.*, iii.
 LOESEKE, *Mat. Med.*
 MEAD, *Monita med.*
 MEDICUS, F. C., *Samml. v. Beobacht. a. d. Arz.*, ii.
 MERCURIALIS, H., *De Compos. Med.*, i.
 MORGENSTERN, in *Nova Acta Nat. Cur.*, iv, 1770.
 PELARGUS, *Obs.*, ii.
 PIDERIT, *Pharm. Rat.*
 REIL, *Erkenntniss u. Kur d. Fieb.*, iv.
 RIEDLIN, *Lin. Med.*
 ROLFINCK, *Epist. Meth. Cogn. et Curand. m., Cap. de Cap. dol.*
 SANCTORIUS, *Comment. in Artem. Med. Gal.*
 SCHROECK, LUCAS, *Hist. Moschi*. Aug. Vindel., 1682.
 SENNERT, *Med. pr.*, lib. iv.
 SYLVIUS, JAC., *Meth. Medic. Comp. et Simpl.*, i, *Cap. de Animalibus*.
 TRALLES, B. L., *De Moschi laudibus et abusu limitandis in medela morborum*.
 Vratisl., 1783.
 VOGEL, *Hist. Mat. Med.*
 WALL, in *Philosoph. Transact.*, No. 474.
 WEDEL, G. W., *Amoen. Mat. Med.*
 WEICKHARD, *Med. Pract. Handbuch*. Heilbronn und Rothenb., 1798, 1799.
 WHYTT, ROB., *Works*.
 The 1st edit. has 39 symptoms, the 2nd and 3rd 152.]

MOSCHUS.

Vertigo. [CARTHEUSER, *Fundam. Mat. Med.*, p. 380.¹]

He has a feeling in the head like vertigo.* [Gss.]

On the slightest movement of the head, giddy swaying before the eyes, as if something moved rapidly up and down (immediately, merely from smelling).† [Stf.]

Whirling in the forehead and before the eyes, worse on stooping (aft. $\frac{1}{8}$ h.). [Stf.]

* From two grains in powder.

† From two grains rubbed up with sugar and water, given in three doses in two days.

¹ Observation.

5. Vertigo with nausea, so that he must lie down; at the same time longing for black coffee (aft. 30 h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]

Stupefaction of the brain. [B. L. TRALLES, *De Moschi laudibus et abusu limitandis in medela morborum*, Vratisl. 1783-8.¹]

Stupefying, compressive headache on a small spot, just above the root of the nose (aft. 1 h.).

He feels sometimes as if his senses would leave him, with general stupefying pressure on the brain, like a compression. [*Gss.*]

Confusion of the head, with stupefying pressure on the brain. [*Gss.*]

10. Confusion of the head; its upper part seems to him stretched, but painless. [*Gss.*]

Confusion of the head. [H. J. N. CRANZ, *Mat. Med.*, i, p. 252.²]

Confusion of the head as from intoxication. [TRALLES, l. c.]

Headache. [CARTHEUSER, l. c.—LUCAS SCHRÖCK, *Hist. Moschi*, Aug. Vindel., 1682.³—ROLFINCK, *Epist. Meth. cogn. et Curand. m. Cap. de Cap. dol.*⁴]

Violent headache. [ROB. BOYLE, *De Insigni Effl. effc.* Cap. 6⁴.]

15. During strong movement of the head, e.g. on going up stairs, a painful feeling therein (aft. 4 h.). [*Stf.*]

Heaviness in the head. [TRALLES, l. c.—*Fr. H—n.*]

Heavy feeling in the head (aft. ½ h.). [*Stf.*]

Her whole head is painful; she has drawing here and there, extending to the nape, where it is tensive; better in the open air, much worse in the room (aft. 1 h.). [*Stf.*]

Painful drawing in the head, from the occiput into the ears and from the ears to the teeth, more in the right side (aft. 3.). [*Stf.*]

20. In the temple, slight quick drawing. [*Gss.*]

Spasmodic drawing through the whole head. [*Gss.*]

Transient drawing aching in the right temple. [*Gss.*]

On the head and upper part of the forehead general pressure. [*Gss.*]

Just above the supra-orbital ridge, as if a blunt body were there pressed into the brain. [*Gss.*]

25. On the left eyebrow, stupefying pressure. [*Gss.*]

The blood mounts to the head. [SANCTORIUS, *Comment. in Artem Med. Gal.*, § 71.⁴]

In the forehead, slight shooting. [*Stf.*]

Itching here and there on the hairy scalp, going off after scratching. [*Gss.*]

A smarting in the eyes, as from smoke, with lachrymation (immediately from the smell). [*Stf.*]

30. Itching in the eyes, so that she must rub them (aft. ½ h.). [*Stf.*]

Dimness before the eyes. [*Stf.*]

Heat in the face with dimness before the eyes. [*Stf.*]

Transient pressure on the zygomatic arch, frequently recurring. [*Gss.*]

¹ Observations.

² General statement.

³ Statements and observations.

⁴ Observation of effect of odour.

On the right zygoma transient, cooling burning (aft. 28 h.). [*Gss.*]
 35. Sudden, transient rushing in the ear, as from the fluttering wing of a large bird, now in the right, now in the left ear (aft. 60 h.). [*Gss.*]

Epistaxis. [SCHROECK, l. c.—BOECLER, *Adnot. ad Herrmanni Cynos. Mat. Med.*, p. 10.¹]

Instantaneous epistaxis, from the smell. [H. MERCURIALIS, *De Compos. Med.*, i, Cap. 15.²]

Sensation on the tip of the nose, as from the crawling of an insect, which he often tries to wipe away ineffectually, until it goes off spontaneously (aft. 28 h.). [*Gss.*]

Everything tastes alike; milk has no taste. [*Stf.*]

40. Repeated, strong, audible eructation of air. [*Gss.*]

Eructation of air, combined with rising of a tasteless fluid into the mouth. [*Gss.*]

Scraping sensation up the œsophagus, like heartburn, with some nausea as in water-brash. [*Gss.*]

Nausea seemed to rise up from the scrobiculus cordis, during which the navel was retracted, with cramp-like sensation. [*Fr. H—n.*]

On account of nausea and headache, she must go to bed on two afternoons. [*Fr. H—n.*]

45. Nausea by fits, for six successive days. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Sickness, morning (aft. 22 h.) and evening (aft. 9 h.). [*Stf.*]

Vomiting. [MORGENSTERN, in *Nova Acta Nat. Cur.*, iv, 1770.³]

It feels too tight about his scrobiculus cordis, with smarting burning feeling of soreness, every day after dinner, for three successive days. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Stomachache. [MORGENSTERN, l. c.]

50. Feeling of fulness in the gastric region, increased by even moderate eating (aft. 3 h.). [*Stf.*]

Some pressure on the left side near the scrobiculus cordis. [*Gss.*]

In and above the scrobiculus cordis (in the chest) pain, particularly on inspiration, combined with anxiety in the chest (aft. 6 h.). [*Gss.*]

Tensive aching in the gastric region with some painfulness of the abdomen; the tensive aching extended after half an hour to the whole of the abdomen (aft. 1½ h.). [*Stf.*]

In the right side, under the short ribs, fine, sharp, transient stitches, almost like fine pinching, compelling him to rub. [*Gss.*]

55. Itching prick in the right side of the abdomen under the short ribs; the itching continues after the prick has gone and compels him to rub. [*Gss.*]

Single violent stitches in the umbilical region, deep in, especially when inspiring (aft. ½ h.). [*Stf.*]

Clutching together by jerks above the navel, that takes away his breath. [*Stf.*]

¹ General statement.

² Observation of effect of inhalation.

³ All the symptoms referred to this author (wrongly given as "Morgenbesser") are such as he has seen cured by Moschus (p. 259).

Pain in the umbilical region. [MORGENSTERN, l. c.]

In the right side of the abdomen, below the navel, simple pain.

[Gss.]

60. She feels too tight in the abdomen, without pain, with anxiety, so that she cannot do any work nor remain in one place, but must run about; she ran to several of her acquaintances, but remained with none above a few minutes (immediately). [Fr. H—n.]

Loud rumbling without cessation in the abdomen, without flatulent sufferings; it ceases after a meal, and even while eating. [Gss.]

Diarrhœa. [MORGENSTERN, l. c.]

He has urging to evacuation of flatus and stool; the stool is natural; before but not with the latter, a little flatus is expelled.

[Gss.]

Constipation for several days. [Fr. H—n.]

65. Formication at the orifice of the rectum, which goes off on rubbing. [Gss.]

It seems to excite the sexual desire. [Gss.]

Excitation of the sexual desire. [VOGEL, *Hist. Mat. Med.*, p. 356.¹—PIDERIT, *Pharm. Rat.*, p. 268.²]

Exalted sexual power in a weak old man. [WEICKHARD,³ *Med. Pract. Handbuch*, Heilbronn und Rothenb., 1798, 1799.*]

Promotes the menses. [SCHROECK, l. c.]

70. Occurrence of the menses from the mere smell. [VOGEL, l. c.—TH. BARTHOLIN, *Epist. Med.*, Cent. ii, p. 87.⁴]

A drawing and forcing towards the genitals; feeling as if the menses were coming on (aft. 9, 22 h.). [Stf.]

The menses came six days too soon, and very profusely (aft. 5 d.).

[Stf.]

*

*

*

Violent sneezing. [Gss.]

The nose which was previously stopped up with coryza becomes suddenly free after copious discharge by blowing it. [Gss.]

75. In the larynx a sensation like sulphur vapour, with constriction of the windpipe from the smell (immediately). [Stf.]

During inspiration, which is quite free, he has almost the sensation as if he had previously inhaled sulphur vapour. [Gss.]

In the upper part of the larynx a sudden feeling as if his breath would be stopped, almost like what occurs when sulphur vapour has been inhaled. [Gss.]

Suffocating constriction of the chest. [FR. HOFFMANN, *Med. Rat. Syst.*, iii, p. 92.⁵]

* 66, 67, 68 merely primary effects.

¹ Observations.

² General statement (p. 266).

³ Observation.—The symptom should be, "A small and retracted penis in an octogenarian suddenly attains its former size."

⁴ Observation of effect of odour.

⁵ General statement of effects of odour of "suaveolentia."

- Tightness of breath ; she must breath deeply. [*Stf.*]
80. Compression of the chest.¹ [TRALLES, l. c.]
 In the left side, under the short ribs, tightness on breathing deeply. [*Gss.*]
 Fulness in the chest. [TRALLES, l. c.]
 In the side, at the short ribs, itching pinching. [*Gss.*]
 In the left side, under the short ribs, intermittent obtuse stitches. [*Gss.*]
85. In the left half of the chest obtuse, intermittent stitches (aft. 28 h.). [*Gss.*]
 In the left side, above the coccyx, in the sacrum, painful pressure, as with a blunt instrument. [*Gss.*]
 Violent drawing in the back ; she feels as if tightly bound there, as before the menses. [*Stf.*]
 On the left, near the spine in the middle of the trunk, intermittent, obtuse stitches. [*Gss.*]
 Drawing pressure in a muscle of the nape. [*Gss.*]
90. In the evening, after lying down in bed, there came a drawing and shooting in the left forearm, from the wrist to the elbow-joint, which prevented her going to sleep ; she must put it out of bed and move it up and down, in order to allay the pain, for half an hour (aft. 6 h.). [*Stf.*]
 Squeezing pressure on the under side of the left forearm, near the elbow. [*Gss.*]
 Paralytic drawing in the right forearm, just above the wrist. [*Gss.*]
 Cramp-like drawing in the hands and fingers, as if cramp (tetanus) would come there. [*Gss.*]
 In the left hand semi-obtuse shooting. [*Gss.*]
95. Paralytic drawing in the left thumb, as if cramp would come there. [*Gss.*]
 In the left thumb paralytic twitching. [*Gss.*]
 A kind of chilling burning in the distal joint of the right index. [*Gss.*]
 In the distal phalanx of the left index an inward, simple pain ; the finger trembles from it (immediately). [*Gss.*]
 On the inner side of the left thigh paralytic twitching. [*Gss.*]
100. On the inner side of the left thigh sudden aching. [*Gss.*]
 Squeezing, obtuse pressure in the flesh of the right thigh on its posterior aspect, more towards the outer side. [*Gss.*]
 Itching pricking, compelling rubbing, on the anterior side of the thigh. [*Gss.*]
 Above the right knee sharp pinching. [*Gss.*]
 On the outer side of the left thigh, not far from the knee, simple aching with feeling of weakness. [*Gss.*]
105. On the left tibia sudden feeling of coldness. [*Gss.*]
 On the outer side of the left tibia, towards the calf, sharp itching, which is removed by rubbing. [*Gss.*]

¹ With the "fulness" of S. 82.

A paralytic pain (painful powerlessness) extends downwards through the left leg, as if it would become stiff, when sitting. [*Gss.*]

Restlessness in the left leg, so that he must now draw it up, now extend it—a paralytic (stiff) feeling, that compels him to move the leg in order to obtain momentary ease. [*Gss.*]

When sitting he must constantly move the lower extremities, otherwise they feel quite weak, and he has a restlessness in them, as after a long walk. [*Gss.*]

110. If, when sitting, he holds the legs still, they threaten to go to sleep, a humming sensation. [*Gss.*]

If, when sitting, he draws his feet back, he feels in the legs, somewhat also in the thighs, a whirring (tingling) sensation, as if they were fatigued by a long journey, or as if they would go to sleep. [*Gss.*]

In the right little toe a squeezing, as if some one had trod on it. [*Gss.*]

Burning aching in the tips of the toes of the right foot. [*Gss.*]

Prickling in all the muscles. [J. A. HEMANN, *Med. Aufsätze*, Berlin, 1778.¹]

115. Itching pinching and fine needle-pricks on various parts of the body, which compel rubbing. [*Gss.*]

(In venereal tetter, which generally kept quiet, a violent, intolerable burning.) [*Fr. H—n.*]

Hæmorrhages.² [PIDERIT, l. c.]

Bruised pain in the whole body. [*Stf.*]

He knows not what ails him, but there comes on sometimes a kind of discomfort, a slight faintness, which immediately passes off again. [*Gss.*]

120. Tetanus. [F. C. MEDICUS, *Samml. v. Beobacht. a. d. Arznen.*, ii, pp. 605—618.³]

Convulsions. [FR. HOFFMANN,—MORGENSTERN, l. c.]

The most violent convulsions in women and men. [BOERHAAVE, *De Morb. Nerv.*, p. 744.⁴]

Hysterical sufferings. [SCHROECK, l. c.—SENNERT, *Med. pr.*, lib. 4,⁵ p. 125.—G. W. WEDEL, *Amoen. Mat. Med.*, p. 198.⁶—JAC. SYLVIUS, *Meth. Med. Comp. et Simpl.*, i, *Cap. de Animalibus.*⁷]

Hypochondriacs are affected by it. [WEDEL, l. c.]

125. Hysterical affections, even in males.⁸ [RIEDLIN,^{*} *Lin. Med.*, p. 856.]

* Musk was combined with ambra.

¹ Not accessible.

² The original is, "Sanguinis profluvia pellit."

³ Observation.—The original simply has "stiffness of the body," and the symptom occurred in a maniac.

⁴ General statement as to effects of odour.—Boerhaave says, "hypochondriacal men."

⁵ Observation of effects of odour.

⁶ Statement as to effects of "suaveolentia, moschata, et volatilia" generally.

⁷ Observation of effects of odour.—All these observers add to "hysterical affections"—"in persons subject to them."

⁸ Should be—"even in a man:" *i.e.* the subject of the observation.

Syncope. [FR. HOFFMANN.—CARTHEUSER, l. c.—MEAD, *Monita Med.*, p. 123.¹—PELARGUS,* *Obs.*, ii, p. 492.²—FULLER, *Pharm. Extemp.*, p. 302.³]

Syncope, followed by headache. [SCHROECK, l. c.]

When walking he does not feel any weakness, but when he sits down he immediately feels paralytic weakness in the knees, as from great loss of power and exhaustion. [Gss.]

Somnolence (coma). [TRALLES, l. c.]

130. Sleep. [CULLEN, *Mat. Med.*, ii, p. 644.⁴]

Restless night; he dreams incessantly, dreams full of effort and exertion; he could not lie long in one place, for the part on which he lay pained as if dislocated or broken (aft. 24 h.). [Gss.]

Night full of vivid, defamatory dreams, in which everything goes wrong, and which make him very angry (aft. 48 h.). [Gss.]

He felt as if a cool wind suddenly blew on him, especially on the uncovered parts, particularly the hands. [Gss.]

When he went out into the open, not cold, air it felt cold to him, and he sought the heat of the stove (aft. 1½ h.). [Gss.]

135. Slight shuddering on the hairy scalp, which spread in a less degree over the whole body (immediately). [Gss.]

Whilst his hands seemed to be of the natural heat the left felt warm, the right cold; to the face both felt cool (aft. 2 h.). [Gss.]

Pulse fuller, but from 4 to 5 beats slower (aft. ¼ h.). [LOR. CRELL, in *Baldinger's Magaz.*, vii st., p. 656.⁵]

The pulse is less full and much quicker, accelerated from 72 to 88 beats (aft. 6 h.). [Gss.]

No thirst either during the shivering or afterwards. [Gss.]

140. After the shivering comfortable feeling of natural warmth through the whole body (aft. 10 m.). [Gss.]

After the natural agreeable feeling of warmth a slight shiver again spreads from the head down through the body (aft. 15 m.). [Gss.]

Very much increased heat of the whole body, with copious perspiration and increased liveliness (immediately). [Stf.*]

Heat. [SCHROECK, l. c.—LOESEKE, *Mat. Med.*, p. 529.⁶—ROB. WHYTT, *Works*, p. 504.⁷]

Increases to the extremest degree the movement of the blood.⁸ [PIDERIT, l. c.]

145. When she got to bed (9 p.m.) burning heat on the whole body (the right side seemed the hotter), with dry feeling and scraping in throat and mouth and moderate thirst; bed was intolerable to her,

* Musk in a pessary.

¹ Observation.

² Not accessible.

³ General statement of effects of odour.

⁴ Effects of large doses.

⁵ Not found. (The volume specified has only 511 pages.)

⁶ General statement.

⁷ Statement.

⁸ The only statement answering to this in the original is that, in disease, musk "morbi materies, præsertim exanthemata, versus corporis peripheram ducit."

she must lie uncovered; at the same time shooting (?) pain in the forehead, giddy before the eyes, bruised all over the body, sleepless, restless; she tossed about, felt a jerking clutching together above the navel, and a forcing down to the genitals, with extreme crossness; the attack lasted an hour (aft. 9 h.). [*Stf.*]

Every morning slight perspiration.

Perspiration. [PIDERIT,—CULLEN, l. c.]

Slight transpiration. [WALL, in *Philosoph. Trans.*, No. 474.¹]

Sweat without heat. [REIL, *Erkenntniß und Kur d. Fieb.*, iv, p.

174.²]

150. **Palpitation of the heart**, as from anxious expectation (aft. 4 h.). [*Stf.*]

Great anxiety. [FR. HOFFMANN,—CARTHEUSER, l. c., p. 380.]

Cross (the first hours). [*Stf.*]

¹ In the original, "a universal breathing sweat."

² Not found.

MURIATICUM ACIDUM.¹

(*Muriatic acid.*)

(It should be carefully freed from the sulphuric acid often mixed with it, by means of re-distillation over chloride of sodium, or (better) it may be precipitated by muriate of baryta, and, after being thus freed from the sulphuric acid, re-distilled.)

For medicinal use one drop of it is first diluted by means of two succussions with 100 drops of diluted alcohol (made of equal parts of distilled water and strong alcohol shaken together ten times), and of this one drop is to be twice succussed (with two strokes of the arm) with 100 drops of undiluted alcohol ($\frac{1}{1000000}$ th), and then of this one drop is to be again twice shaken with 100 drops of alcohol ($\frac{1}{4}$). One globule the size of a poppy seed, moistened with this million-fold dilution, is given for a homœopathic dose. This represents the smallest portion of a drop, for with one drop 200 such globules are sufficiently moistened. Yet this million-fold dilution, although administered in such a small volume, will be found in many cases to be still too powerful when muriatic acid is homœopathically indicated, because this medicine possesses a high degree of efficacy.

Although a tolerably homœopathic employment in suitable morbid states can be made from the following observed alterations in the healthy, yet it would be desirable to possess a more complete proving of it as to its pure effects.

[HAHNEMANN's fellow-provers were GUTMANN, HARTMANN, HAYNEL, LANGHAMMER, STAFF, WISLICENUS.

Symptoms were obtained from the following old-school authorities :

CRAWFORD, in *Samml. f. prakt. Aerzte*, xv, 3.

DU MESNIL, in *Sachse, Hufel. Journ.*, xxviii, vi.

Hufeland's Journal, xviii, iii.

HUMBOLDT, *Ueber die Reizbarkeit der Faser.*

LETOCHA, in *Hufel. Journ.*, xviii, iii.

RAMAZZINI, *De Morbis Artificum.*

Samml. f. prakt. Aerzte, xv, 3.

SCHAEKEL (reference not given).

SCHMIDTMÜLLER, in *Horn's Archiv*, ix.

THEINER, in *Annalen der Heilkunst*, 1811, April.

WESTRUMB, in *Sachse, Hufel. Journ.*, xxviii, vi.

The 1st edit. has 274 symptoms, this 2nd edit. only 5 more.]

MURIATICUM ACIDUM.

Whirling in the open air and unsteady in walking
(aft. 1½ h.). [Gn.]

¹ From vol. v, 2nd edit., 1826.

Whirling in the head, more so in the room than in the open air, with dimness before the eyes. [*Stf.*]

Headache in the forehead and occiput, which, especially that in the forehead is aggravated by sitting up in bed.

Tearing pain in the forehead.

5. Pressive pain from within outwards in the forehead and temples (aft. a few m.). [*Ws.*]

A pressive stupefying pain in the forehead in every position of the body, which went off by touching (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Stupid in the head, in the forehead. [*Stf.*]

Long, frequently recurring stitches from both frontal protuberances towards the middle of the forehead (aft. 7 h.). [*Htn.*]

Headache like a boring in several places in the vertex, from the bones of the skull into the brain (aft. 10 h.). [*Ws.*]

10. Long tearing pressing pain darting by shocks into the forehead towards the right orbit (aft. $5\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Aching pain in the left temple (aft. $4\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

Aching pain from the middle of the brain out towards the left side of the forehead (aft. 6 h.). [*Gn.*]

Aching pain in the front of the brain, increased by moving the eyes (aft. 3 d.). [*Gn.*]

Tensive pressive pain spreading from the occipital bone forwards through the brain and ending in the forehead (aft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

15. **Jerking beating tearing pain from the left half of the occiput to the forehead; soon followed by a similar pain in the right half** (aft. 7 h.). [*Htn.*]

Heaviness in the occiput, as if it drew her head backwards, or as if the anterior cervical muscles had lost their firmness (aft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

Heavy feeling in the occiput, with drawing stitches there, more on the right side, close to the nape, with swelling of a gland in the nape, which is painful when touched; at the same time heaviness and vertigo in the head, with dimness of the eyes as when intoxicated (when sitting) (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Sensation in the integuments of the head and forehead, as when the hair stands on end after a fright (aft. 5, 7 h.). [*Gn.*]

Burning pain on the hairy scalp above the left temple (aft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ h.) [*Gn.*]

20. Tensive sensation in the right temple (aft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

Pressive stupefying pain in the forehead, in all positions (aft. 1 h.). [*Lr.*]

(Headache in the top of the head and in the temples, sometimes also in the occiput and forehead, as if the brain were lacerated and crushed, as in typhus or putrid fever.) (aft. 4 h.)

When yawning, a stitch-like tearing on the right temple, which went off by touching and when walking (when standing) (aft. 1 h.). [*Lr.*]

Shooting in the forehead extending into the temple, increased by stooping forwards and by pressing on it. [*Stf.*]

25. In the middle of the forehead two small pimples which suppurate without itching or pains (aft. 11 h.). [*Lr.*]

Eruption of pimples on the forehead which in the course of a day and night coalesce so as to form a scab.* [*SCHMIDTMÜLLER*,¹ in *Horn's Archiv*, ix, 11.]

Suppurating pimple on the left temple without sensation in it when touched or let alone (aft. 9. h.). [*Lr.*]

Burning aching pain above the left eye, externally (aft. 2½ h.) [*Htn.*]

Contracted pupils (aft. ¾, 1¾, 2, 2¾ h.). [*Lr.*]

30. Dilated pupils (aft. 11 h.). [*Lr.*]

Very dilated pupils (aft. 15 h.). [*Lr.*]

Pupils sometimes more, sometimes less dilated, sometimes contracted, in periods of four or five hours. [*Lr.*]

From the left occipital protuberance a painless tug into the left eye, which causes a quivering in the upper eyelid (aft. 4 h.). [*Htn.*]

Swelling of the upper and lower eyelid, with redness, but without pain (aft. 7 h.). [*Gn.*]

35. Cutting pain in the right eyeball, when at rest (aft. 5¼ h.). [*Gn.*]

In the outer canthus of the left eye an eroding smarting, in the evening.

Itching prick in the right outer canthus, when at rest. [*Gn.*]

Twitching through the upper eyelid towards the zygomatic process, as if a thread were drawn through (immediately). [*Ws.*]

(Flickering before the eyes and hemiopia; he sees only the half of an object cut off perpendicularly from the other half.)

40. Cramp-pain near the left maxillary joint, extending as a shooting pain into the interior of the ear when pressed upon (aft. 5 h.). [*Htn.*]

Tearing pain in the left upper jaw, as if in the bone, close under the orbit (aft. 2½ h.). [*Htn.*]

Eruption of pimples on the auricle, which in the course of a day and a night coalesce to form a scab. [*SCHMIDTMÜLLER*, l. c.]

Fine itching prick in the left ear, which went off by putting the finger into it (aft. 31 h.). [*Gn.*]

Twitching pinching deep in the left ear (aft. 4 h.), which after frequent recurrence became cramp-like, almost like earache. [*Htn.*]

45. Drawing aching on the tragus, pressing on it sends the pain into the inner ear (aft. 6½ h.). [*Htn.*]

Persistent pinching deep in the right ear, sometimes interrupted by severe stitches which extend to behind the auricle, where the part is painful when pressed (aft. 3 h.). [*Htn.*]

Tearing pain in the left ear, like earache (aft. 8¼ h.). [*Htn.*]

Obtuse pressive cutting on the mastoid process; when touched the part is painful as if gathering (aft. 8 h.). [*Ws.*]

Drawing tearing pain behind both ears, which spreads slowly to

* From drachm-doses of so-called oxygenated muriatic acid (*aqua oxymuriatica*).

the lower part of the nape and there causes a painful stiffness on moving the neck, for twenty minutes (aft. $8\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

50. More acute and delicate hearing.*

Shooting pain in the nostrils, as if they would become ulcerated (aft. 2 h.).

When walking in the open air glowing red cheeks (aft. 14 h.). [*Lr.*]

In the red of the lower lip a pustule.

Eruption of pimples round about the lips, which in the course of a day and a night coalesce to form a scab. [*SCHMIDTMÜLLER*, l. c.]

55. A vesicle on the upper lip close to the left commissure of the mouth, which pains like an ulcer when touched, and causes tensive pain when the lips are moved, lasting two days (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

Burning tension in the upper lip, on the right side (aft. 7 h.). [*Gn.*]

Pressing-asunder pain in the left canine tooth of the lower jaw, going off on compressing it with two fingers (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Tingling sensation in the inferior maxilla on its left side, which changes into a disagreeable creeping sensation in the left lower row of teeth (aft. 1 h.). [*Htn.*]

Cold drink darts painfully into the diseased tooth (aft. 24 h.)

60. His tongue is too heavy and as if too long; he felt when he tried to speak as if he had lead in the tongue; and he could only raise it with an effort; at the same time great dryness in the mouth and fauces—both lasting five minutes (aft. 1 h.). [*Htn.*]

The tongue becomes sore and bluish. [*LETOCHA*,¹ in *Hufel. Journ.*, xviii, iii, pp. 45, 46.]

A pock in the middle of the tongue with burning pain. [*LETOCHA*, l. c.]

The tongue gets a deep ulcer with black fundus and everted borders. [*LETOCHA*, l. c.]

The tongue wastes away. [*LETOCHA*, l. c.]

65. A sharp scraping in the gullet.

Ravenous appetite, morbid thirst.† [*RAMAZZINI*, *De Morbis Artificum*, cap. 31.]

A taste in the mouth at once harsh and putrid, almost like rotten eggs, with flow of saliva (aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Bad taste in the throat, as from rancid fat.

(Complete loss of appetite for all food, with proper taste and without nausea.)

70. Constant eructation.

Vomiting of food.

In the region of the stomach he feels qualmish and inclined to vomit (aft. 1 h.). [*Stf.*]

* Curative secondary action of the organism.

† In the workmen employed in salt manufactories, from the vapour of muriatic acid arising from the boiling ley.

¹ No Letocha, and nothing about muriatic acid, to be found at this reference. (See note to S. 134.)

Obtuse pain in the stomach and bowels, combined with a contractive sensation, for several days.* [CRAWFORD, in *Samml. f. prakt. Aerzte*, xv, 3.¹]

Feeling of emptiness in the region of the stomach, especially in the œsophagus, which does not go off by eating, together with rumbling in the bowels (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]

75. Feeling of emptiness in the abdomen, with grumbling (aft. 1 h.). [Htn.]

(Colic: pinching when moving and on the discharge of flatus.)

After a proper stool of natural appearance, painful feeling of emptiness in the abdomen, in the morning (the 5th d.). [Hnl.]

After a very moderate meal, feeling of fulness in the abdomen, as if he had eaten too much, with distension of the abdomen. [Stf.]

Loud rumbling in the abdomen, as from emptiness (when sitting) (aft. 3½ h.). [Lr.]

80. Rumbling and grumbling in the abdomen. [Stf.]

Pain like needle-pricks round about the navel, persistent (aft. 24 h.). [Gn.]

Shooting in the left side, under the ribs. [Stf.]

In the hypogastrium, violent cutting when sitting, walking and standing (aft. 4 d.). [Hnl.]

Cutting pain under the navel, through the middle of the whole abdomen (aft. 1 h.). [Htn.]

85. **Violent pinching from the umbilical region towards both sides, with grumbling** (aft. ½ h.). [Htn.]

Violent pinching pain in the umbilical region, with a feeling of emptiness, which extends to the scrobiculus cordis and oppresses there (aft. 1½ h.). [Htn.]

Aching squeezing under the left short ribs, unaffected either by inspiration or expiration (aft. 1¾ h.). [Htn.]

The distended abdomen has aching pain, and at every step this goes through her abdomen. [Stf.]

Squeezing tension under the short ribs, causing him to make several deep inspirations, and going off after the discharge of some flatus (aft. 2¾ h.). [Htn.]

90. Disagreeable sensation in the whole abdomen that causes anxiety, is alleviated by the discharge of some flatus, and goes off entirely after a stool (aft. 3 h.). [Htn.]

A violent jerking pinching pain externally on a small spot on the left side of the abdomen, more violent at every expiration (aft. 11 h.). [Htn.]

Violent cutting pinching from the rectum up to the epigastrium (aft. 1 h.), then urging to stool, which was softer than usual. [Gn.]

When standing or walking a cutting pinching in the abdomen, that went off when sitting (aft. 1 h.). [Lr.]

* From taking 20 drops of oxygenated muriatic acid diluted with water.

¹ Translated from *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. lxxx, part 2, p. 425, which has been compared.

- Burning stitch in the left groin (aft. 11 h.). [*Gn.*]
95. Pain like needle-pricks in the region of the inguinal ring (aft. 3 d.). [*Gn.*]
 Pain like needle-pricks in the lower part of the abdominal integument (aft. 1½ h.). [*Gn.*]
 Fine pinching in and below the umbilical region, rather in the muscles of the abdomen (aft. ½ h.). [*Ws.*]
 At the anus a creeping pricking itching, combined with sore pain (aft. 1 h.).
 Burning stitches in the anus. [*Hnl.*]
100. Swollen hæmorrhoidal lumps at the anus (blind piles) with burning sore pain.
 Swollen blue hæmorrhoidal lumps at the anus, which pain on being pressed.
 A burning voluptuous itching in the perinæum, close to the anus, which compelled scratching, for a quarter of an hour, in every position of the body, and which did not go off immediately on scratching (aft. 15 h.). [*Lr.*]
 Fæculent diarrhœa (aft. 10 h.).
 (Soft stool with cutting and a qualmishness in the abdomen, as from a chill; after a stool he again felt well) (aft. 24 h.). [*Ws.*]
105. After a meal evacuation of a fluid stool. [*Hnl.*]
 When urinating there passes unexpectedly a thin watery stool, not preceded by urging. [*Hnl.*]
 Frequent call to make water, and he passes much urine.
 (The urine is passed frequently and involuntarily.)
 Constant urging to urinate, when little, but always some, urine is discharged, without pain, but with tenesmus after it is passed. [*Stf.*]
110. Frequent micturition with urging* (aft. 1¾ h.). [*Lr.*]
Frequent urging to urinate with discharge of much urine (aft. 3¾ h.). [*Lr.*]
 An uncommonly copious flow of watery urine. [*Stf.*]
 With frequent and urgent call to urinate he passed at least six times as much urine as the water he had drunk since morning (aft. ¼ h.). [*Hnl.*]
 Weakness of the bladder. [*Samml. f. prakt. Aerzte*, xv, 3.]
115. He has a call to urinate and yet no urine is passed; he must wait a while before it comes (aft. 6 h.).
 The urine is discharged slowly, just as if the bladder had no power to expel it (aft. 12 h.). [*Ws.*]
 Frequent urging to urinate, with discharge of very little water (aft. 72 h. and for several hours thereafter). [*Lr.*]
 Strangury: she always felt as if the urine would come away, but nothing passes, yet when it comes it is passed without pains. [*Stf.*]

* If, soon after taking the muriatic acid in too large a dose, it seems to excite for a short time almost ineffectual urging to urinate, still there occurs soon after the peculiar primary action, copious discharge of urine, the secondary action of which (reaction of the organism) is always diminished secretion of urine with frequent urging to urinate, or, lastly, relaxation of the neck of the bladder, or of the bladder itself.

Immediately after urinating a shooting, smarting pain in the orifice of the urethra (aft. 4 h.). [*Lr.*]

120. The urine immediately on passing becomes cloudy white like milk. Cutting quite posteriorly in the urethra when urinating (during the stool).

Violent burning stitch in the posterior part of the penis on the right side. [*Hnl.*]

Pain on the border of the prepuce, as if it were chapped and excoriated.

Boring tensive pain from the right testicle to the middle of the penis (aft. 4½ h.). [*Gn.*]

125. Feeling of weakness in the genitals; the penis hangs down relaxed; complete absence of erection (aft. 24 h.). [*Ws.*]

He awakes in the morning with a sensation as if a seminal discharge were coming, with slight stiffness of the penis, during which a watery, frothy, inodorous fluid is passed, followed by long-continued erection of the penis, with tensive pain. [*Stf.*]

A forcing in the genitals, as if the menses would come on (aft. 6 h.). [*Stf.*]

*

*

*

An itching and tickling in the nose and persistent inclination to sneeze.* [THEINER,¹ in *Annalen der Heilkunst*, 1811, April.]

Along with feeling of coryza troublesome dryness in the nose.

130. Coryza. [*Samml. f. pr. Aerzte*, l. c.]

Uncommon catarrhal hoarseness. [SCHMIDTMÜLLER, l. c.]

Hoarseness for eight days.† [DU MESNIL, in *Sachse, Hufel. Journ.*, xxviii, vi, p. 31.²]

Hæmoptysis.‡ [WESTRUMB, in *Sachse*, l. c.³]

He breathes deeply and with groaning.§ [*Hufel. Journ.*, xviii,⁴ iv, pp. 45, 46.]

135. Sighing.⁵ [*Hufel. Journ.*, l. c.]

(Severe whooping cough, and after coughing there was audible rumbling down the chest.)

The beat of the heart was so violent during the nocturnal fever that he felt it in the face. [*Hnl.*]

Dyspnœic pressure on the chest, in fits.

Very painful oppression over the chest, especially on the right side (aft. 16 h.). [*Htn.*]

140. Painful aching in the right side of the chest, which became gradually more violent *per se*, not affected by either inspiration or expiration (aft. 5 h.). [*Htn.*]

* From distant vapours of muriatic acid, in several persons.

† From inhaling oxygenated muriatic acid.

‡ From the same substance.

§ From the vapour.

¹ Not accessible.

² "Inhaled muriatic acid gas, and was hoarse for eight days."

³ "The celebrated Westrumb had hæmoptysis thereafter."

⁴ From fumigations of muriatic acid in typhus patients.—Hahnemann wrongly refers this to the third part of the volume: it is in the fourth. (See note to S. 61.)

⁵ As previous symptom.

Squeezing pressive sensation in the chest, but without dyspnœa (aft. 4 h.). [*Htn.*]

Pressive squeezing sensation in the right side of the chest, at the fourth and fifth ribs, always aggravated during inspiration (aft 1 h.). [*Htn.*]

In the right side of the chest a drawing sensation, which commenced below the nipple, extended towards the throat, became weaker, and then went off (aft. 2½ h.). [*Htn.*]

Sharp stitches in the left side of the chest, at the lowest true ribs, without reference to inspiration or expiration (aft. 4 h.). [*Ws.*]

145. Shooting aching in the right side of the chest, under the nipple, gradually growing worse and gradually going off again (aft. 3¼ h.). [*Htn.*]

Violent, severe stitches in the right nipple (aft. 14 h.). [*Htn.*]

Tensive pain on the sternum, which impedes respiration, as if it came from the stomach; the part is also painful when touched (aft. 20 h.).

Shooting under the sternum, just above the scrobiculus cordis. [*Stf.*]

Cutting blows in the middle of the inside of the sternum, along with obtuse pressure at the back of the thoracic cavity, general oppression thereof, and impeded respiration, all day, occasionally (aft. 4 h.). [*Ws.*]

150. On expiration, needle-pricks in the left side of the chest, betwixt two true ribs (when sitting), which went off when standing and walking and on being touched (aft. ¾ h.). [*Lr.*]

Tensive twitching stitch from the left false ribs out at the right ribs (aft. 3 h.). [*Gn.*]

Boring stitch in the right intercostal muscles, continuing when not breathing and when inspiring and expiring (when sitting) (aft. 8½ h.). [*Gn.*]

When sitting, on expiration, needle-pricks on the right side of the chest, under the true ribs, which went off when touched and when walking and standing (aft. 3 h.). [*Lr.*]

Tensive boring pain in the chest, continuing during inspiration and expiration (aft. 51 h.). [*Gn.*]

155. Externally on the sides of the chest broad stitches going slowly upwards (aft. 1 h.). [*Ws.*]

Fine drawing tearing from the left side of the os sacrum to the lumbar vertebræ. [*Hnl.*]

On inspiration aching pain in the left side of the chest close beside the spine (aft. ¼ h.). [*Htn.*]

When walking in the open air aching pains along the spine, which went off when standing or sitting (aft. 4¼ h.). [*Lr.*]

When sitting an aching pain in the middle of the back, as from prolonged stooping, which went off when standing or walking (aft. 2¼ h.). [*Lr.*]

160. **When sitting an aching pain on the left side of the back, as from prolonged stooping, which did not go off by touching, walking, or standing** (aft. 9 h.). [*Lr.*]

When sitting painful stitches on the left side of the back, which went off by standing or walking (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

After prolonged writing, with the back somewhat bent, violent pain in the back and scapulæ, as if he had strained himself by lifting (aft. 33 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Sharp stitches, with fine drawing on the scapulæ and hot feeling in these parts (aft. 1 h.). [*Ws.*]

Fine aching shooting on the inferior border of the right scapula (aft. 10 h.). [*Htn.*]

165. Drawing tensive pain between the scapulæ, which alternates with a similar pain in the lowest short ribs, but does not impede respiration (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

When standing and sitting an aching pain in the sacrum, as from prolonged stooping, which goes off on touching and when walking (aft. 3 h.). [*Lr.*]

Burning sensation on the posterior muscles of the left upper arm close to the elbow-joint (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Heavy feeling in both arms; when he raised them the whole arm felt full of lead. [*Htn.*]

On making some exertion with the left arm, cramp in the upper arm, but, on flexing the arm, in the forearm (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Hnl.*]

170. Pulsating, sometimes intermittent, violent twitchings of single muscular parts in the right upper arm (aft. 25 h.). [*Hnl.*]

When sitting and writing, in the muscles of the right upper arm a drawing tearing, which went off on moving and extending the arm (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Shooting tearing pain on the point of the right elbow-joint (aft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Cutting in the bend of the elbow, worse when flexing the arm, diminished by extending it (aft. 4 h.). [*Ws.*]

In the right elbow-joint a drawing tensive pain, frequently. [*Hnl.*]

175. Dull tearing just above the elbow- and wrist-joints, worse when at rest than when moving (aft. 24 h.). [*Ws.*]

Cutting on the right forearm in front of the elbow-joint (aft. some m.). [*Ws.*]

Burning pains in the right forearm, externally. [*Gn.*]

Bruised pain on the inner side of the right forearm, as if he had got a blow there, when moving, but worse when at rest, continuing for a quarter of an hour (aft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

Drawing tearing pain in the posterior muscles of the left forearm to the fingers (aft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

180. Cutting tearing pain in the posterior muscles of the right forearm, recurring in jerks (aft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Cramp-like heavy sensation in the right forearm, close to the wrist-joint (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Eruption of pimples on the back of the hands and fingers, which in the course of a day and a night coalesce to form a scab. [*SCHMIDT-MÜLLER, l. c.*]

In the left palm a voluptuous itching, which compels scratching (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

In the right palm a voluptuous shooting tickling, which compels scratching, but is not immediately removed thereby (aft. 4 h.). [*Lr.*]

185. Cramp in the left palm, which went off on moving the hand (aft. 5 h.). [*Lr.*]

When writing a spasmodic pain like cramp, on the ball of the right thumb, which went off on moving it (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Pains like needle-pricks in the tip of the left index, only when touched, lasting some minutes (aft. 52 h.). [*Gn.*]

Drawing tearing pain on the fourth finger of the left hand, which commences in the middle joint and extends to the metacarpal bone, goes off by flexing the finger, but immediately after extending it, when at rest, returns with increased violence (aft. 1 h.). [*Htn.*]

Tearing cutting in the ball of the left little finger (aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

190. Persistent itching prick in the glutæal muscles of the right side, which becomes still more intense after rubbing (aft. 5 h.). [*Ws.*]

When sitting a cutting pinching on the right hip, which goes off when walking or standing (aft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Pain in the muscles of the thigh.

Twitchings of single muscular parts, now on the right thigh, now on the left (aft. 24 h.). [*Hnl.*]

When sitting a stitch-like pain, combined with aching and drawing in the muscles of the left thigh, close to the groin, which goes off by touching, moving and standing (aft. $2\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

195. On the outer side of the right thigh a violent burning shooting, when walking and sitting (the 4th d.). [*Hnl.*]

Shooting tearing pain in the right femur when walking (aft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

When lying in bed a painful spasm in the muscles of the left thigh, just above the knee, on the inner side, which went off on being touched (aft. 16 h.). [*Lr.*]

When sitting a stitch-like aching in the muscles of the left thigh, which went off on standing or walking (aft. $12\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

When sitting a spasmodic drawing pain down the muscles of the left thigh, near the knee, which went off when moving and standing (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

200. Staggering when walking, from weakness of the thighs. [*Gn.*]

When sitting spasmodic contractive tearing in the anterior muscles of the left thigh, which went off when touched and when standing (aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

A quivering near the right patella (the 4th d.). [*Hnl.*]

Burning shooting pain on the outer side of the right knee. [*Hnl.*]

When going to sleep a burning itching on the knees, ankles, and toes.

205. When he crosses the left leg over the right he feels in the right knee a shooting tearing pain through its middle (aft. 1 h.). [*Htn.*]

Tearing in the hough and calf, chiefly at night, and more when sitting than when walking.

Shooting cutting in the right calf, when sitting (aft. 7 h.). [*Htn.*]

Aching pain in the left calf, when at rest and when moving (aft. 25 h.). [*Gn.*]

Slow coarse stitches in the tendo Achillis, sometimes from without inwards, sometimes transversely across, which disturb his sleep at night, come on in fits and impede walking.

210. When walking, a drawing and tension in the tendo Achillis, whereby the leg is as if paralysed, so that he cannot walk with it.

Persistent itching pricking in the dorsum of the left foot when moving, but worst when at rest (aft. 55 h.).

[*Gn.*]

Persistent aching pricking in the dorsum of the left foot on moving, worst when at rest. [*Gn.*]

When standing drawing stitches on the dorsum of the right foot near the ankle-joint, which went off when walking, but returned when sitting (aft. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Sore pain under the left external malleolus, when at rest, worst when touched and when lying on it, lasting all night (aft. 6 h.).

[*Gn.*]

215. Burning more around the ulcer on the foot than in it; after walking it throbs like a pulse in it.

Itching in the sole of the left foot, when walking and when at rest (aft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

When sitting, on the inner border of the sole of the right foot, an aching shooting, which went off when walking and standing (aft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Cutting cramp-like pain in the hollow of the right sole, when sitting (aft. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Digging quivering in the ball of the right foot, when at rest (aft. 9 h.). [*Gn.*]

220. Itching prick in the ball of the right big toe, when at rest (aft. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

Very violent throbbing pain in the three middle toes of the left foot when at rest (aft. 3 d.). [*Gn.*]

The workmen employed in salt works become cachectic and dropsical, and get indolent ulcers on the legs. [RAMAZZINI, l. c.]

A number of very painful cutaneous ulcers, which prevent him sitting and lying. [SCHAEKEL.¹]

Oxygenated muriatic acid restores the irritability of the mus-

¹ No reference to be found anywhere.

cular fibres that has been destroyed by alcohol and opium. [HUMBOLDT,¹ *Ueber die Reizbarkeit der Faser.*]

225. Pain of the periosteum of all the bones, as in agues.

Bruised pain of all the joints.

(Fine pricking, tickling itching on the body, which went off only for a short time by rubbing.)

Feeling of exhaustion in the whole body. [*Stf.*]

Attack: in the evening (8 p.m.) the abdomen felt full as if it would burst; she became so anxious that the sweat poured down on the head, and she got weak as if she was paralysed; her arms fell down.

230. He either will not or cannot move, it annoys him to move, and he always wants to sit.

When sitting her eyes closed from exhaustion; but if she stood up and moved about she immediately became lively (aft. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

When working sleep almost closed his eyes (aft. 4 h.). [*Htn.*]

All day long great disposition to sleep. [*Htn.*]

Sleeplessness before midnight.

235. Sleeplessness after midnight.

He cannot go to sleep readily, he then sleeps but lightly, and yet he cannot rouse himself properly from sleep, nor wake thoroughly (aft. 3 h.).

Before midnight he snores loudly and tosses about, but he can be easily awakened.

When standing or walking exhaustion of all the body, so that he fell asleep when sitting (aft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

He wakes before midnight very cheerful, and cannot afterwards fall asleep again (4th night). [*Hnl.*]

240. **Frequent waking from sleep**, with tossing about in bed (aft. 22 h.). [*Lr.*]

Before midnight she tosses about and often talks aloud in sleep, with a cheerful tone, but often groans at the same time.

He slides down in the bed and sighs and groans in his sleep.

Restless, frequently-interrupted sleep; with vivid anxious dreams and during sleep profuse sweat all over, except on the head. [*Htn.*]

Unremembered dreams. [*Lr.*]

245. (Genial dreams of home.)

Dreams that cause anxiety, vexation, and joy. [*Lr.*]

Vivid, anxious dream. [*Lr.*]

Vivid, uneasy dreams, full of care and fear, with erection of penis without seminal emission. [*Gn.*]

Vivid, anxious, frightful dreams. [*Gn.*]

250. Restlessness. [*Hufel. Journ.*, xviii, iv, pp. 45, 46.]

He cannot get warm all day (not even by walking) and is cold to the touch.

Coldness.

¹ From experiments on animals.—The author is speaking of the effect of local applications.

He cannot get warm at night and tosses about in bed (aft. 16 h.).

[*Ws.*]

Chilliness with goose-skin, without shivering and without thirst.

255. He shivers if the room is not very warm.

Chilliness with thirst, without subsequent heat.

He woke up from chilliness before midnight, and could not get warm; he was less chilly in the parts on which he lay; later he became very warm and he perspired (3rd night.) [*Hnl.*]

With hot cheeks and cold hands, febrile rigor all over the body, without thirst (aft 1 h.). [*Lr.*]

Febrile shivering all over the body, rigor, with yawning and stretching of the limbs, but without thirst and without heat thereafter (aft. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

260. When yawning (with slight fluent coryza) febrile shivering all over the body, with weak, slow pulse and cold finger-tips, as if they were dead, and blue nails, not followed by thirst or heat (aft. 2 h.)

[*Lr.*]

Hardly has he sat down for a nap (on account of unnatural day-drowsiness) than he feels burning heat on the whole head and on the hands, with cold feet, without thirst (aft. 4 h.). [*Htn.*]

Heat and hot feeling of the body, especially of the palms and soles, without redness of face, without sweat, without thirst, and without dryness of the mouth, with some inclination to throw off the clothes.

Slight sweat in the morning all over the body (aft. 23 h.). [*Lr.*]

Night sweat.

265. Every third pulse intermits.

Silent reserve, with anxious concern about the present and future.

[*Lr.*]

In the evening, along with cheerful disposition, an anxiety and restlessness in the upper extremities (as if in the blood-vessels), as though it proceeded from a heaviness in the arms; he must always keep moving the arms; at the same time a restlessness in the whole body, except the legs; he became hot, he must throw off the clothes, and yet he had no thirst.

Whilst at work ideas about circumstances that had occurred a short time previously rush upon him, and are vividly represented to his mind.

Sunk in profound thought, as if something disagreeable were about to happen, which, however, does not prevent him working.

[*Lr.*]

270. Anxious scrupulosity (immediately) all day; he cannot get over the slightest misfortune or become contented; after 72 hours more cheerful, less scrupulous, and more courageous than at ordinary times.

[*Lr.*]

Tendency to start.

Sad disposition without assignable cause (aft. 6 d.).

[*Gn.*]

Sulky disposition.

Sadly silent and discontented with his lot.

275. Laconic, silent and sullen (aft. 3 d.). [*Gn.*]
Silent reserve, laconic (aft. 4 h.). [*Gn.*]
Pusillanimous, desponding and cross about everything.
Disinclination for intellectual occupations (aft. 3 d.). [*Gn.*]
Very tranquil, calm and free from care (chiefly aft. several h.).*
[*Lr.*]

* Reaction of the organism, curative action.

NUX VOMICA.¹

(*Seeds of Strychnos nux vomica.*)

(Ten grains of nux vomica seed, finely triturated in a warm mortar, are macerated with 1000 drops of alcohol, without heat, for a week, to make a tincture. Of this, one drop is raised to the decillion-fold potency through 29 other diluting phials, each filled to three quarters with alcohol, by means of two succussions given to each phial after the dilution is made.

The same medicine is prepared in a simpler and almost more powerful and uniform manner, by taking one grain of the powdered nux vomica seed, and treating it like other dry medicinal substances, by triturating it thrice with 100 grains of milk-sugar (according to the directions for the homœopathic preparation of medicines in the second part of the book on *Chronic Diseases*) up to the million-fold powder attenuation. One grain of this is dissolved in 100 drops of diluted alcohol, and the dilution and dynamization is brought further (as taught in the same book), by means of 26 more phials filled three quarters full of good alcohol, up to the decillion-fold potency.

One small sugar-globule, 300 of which weigh a grain, moistened with this last dilution, serves as a dose.)

There are a few medicines, the majority of whose symptoms correspond in similarity with the symptoms of the commonest and most frequent of human diseases, and hence very often find an efficacious homœopathic employment. They may be termed *polychrests*.

To these belong particularly the nux vomica seed, which it was formerly feared to employ, because it had hitherto been administered in enormously large doses (a whole grain or several grains) in unsuitable cases of disease, consequently with injurious effects. But it proves the mildest and most efficacious remedy in all the diseases whose symptoms correspond in similarity to the effects nux vomica is capable of producing in the healthy human being, when administered in the small doses above indicated.

Some practical instructions may be of use, deduced from the results of the careful experience of many years.

Among these may be mentioned, that it is more frequently required by those persons who are of an anxious, zealous, fiery, hot temperament, or of a malicious, wicked, irascible disposition.

If the menses usually come on some days too soon, and are too copious, the ailments remaining or occurring after their cessation are quite suitable for nux vomica.

It has been found that this medicine, administered some hours before bedtime, acts more gently than when given at other times of the day; but there are exceptions to this rule in cases of urgent necessity. Its administration in the morning on an empty stomach is attended with the most inconveniences in very sensitive persons, for it displays its most

¹ From vol. i, 3rd edit., 1830.

frequent and most severe symptoms immediately after waking in the morning.

Next in frequency its symptoms occur soon or immediately after eating and during mental strain. Hence we should do wrong to give it immediately after a meal if we can avoid doing so, and hence, also, no mental labour, no meditations or declamations, no reading or writing should be engaged in immediately after taking it (and the same may be said of the administration of all other medicines). We ought to wait for at least a couple of hours if we would avoid giving its action an improper, injurious direction.

Among other affections, many chronic maladies, also the evil consequences arising from drinking much coffee and wine, especially when the usual mode of life is a sedentary one in close rooms, and those affections caused by prolonged mental labour, find their remedy in this seed; as also several epidemic diseases and other acute fevers, especially such as have heat before the chill or mixed up with it.

Serious ailments from catching cold are often removed by it.

So, also, this medicine is more especially suitable when the patient's state is worst in the morning and when he wakes up about 3 a.m. and must lie for several hours awake with intrusion of irrepressible ideas, and only involuntarily falls into a sleep full of oppressive dreams when the morning is far advanced, from which he wakes more fatigued than when he lay down at night, and is lazy about getting up; as also for those who several hours before bedtime in the evening cannot forbear sleeping, even while seated.

In this, as in some other medicines, we meet with symptoms which seem to be completely or partially antagonistic to one another, *alternating actions*, which at the same time are primary actions, and which make nux vomica very applicable and efficacious for a number of morbid states.

When, on account of the dose being too large, or on account of unhomœopathic employment, it causes considerable ill effects, its action may be speedily completely removed by a little wine, brandy, and camphor. For the headache and anorexia it causes the appropriate antidote is coffee; for the paralytic symptoms it produces cocculus; for the over-sensitiveness and dyspnœa induced by it, aconite; and for the great crossness and irascibility, chamomilla.

Physicians who have hitherto been in the habit of imagining and evolving from their own fancy in their studies the powers of drugs and their antidotes, indicated vinegar and other vegetable acids as the surest antidotes to nux vomica and other powerful vegetable substances. As regards nux vomica this is contrary to all the experience that I have had the opportunity of obtaining on men and animals.

The following symptoms are tolerably complete, and give an almost perfect idea of the effects of nux vomica on the human body, mind and disposition.

[HAHNEMANN was assisted in this proving by FLAEMING, FRIEDRICH HAHNEMANN, and WAHLE.

Symptoms are obtained from the following old-school sources :
BERGIUS, *Mat. Med.*

- CONSRUCH, *Hufel. Journ.*, iv.
 HARTMANN, *Diss. Spicileg. ad nucis vom. usum.* Traj. ad Viadr., 1785.
 HOFFMANN, FRID., *Med. Rat. Syst.*, ii.
 HUFELAND, *Journal d. pr. Arzn.*, i.
 JUNGHAUSS, *Diss. de nuce vom.* Hal., 1770.
 MATTHIOLUS, *Comment. in Diosc.*, lib. iv.
 RADEMACHER, *Hufel. Journ.*, iv.
 SEUTTER, *Diss. de nuce vom.* L. B., 1691.
 STRANDBERG, in *Kiernander's Med. lac.*
 THUESSINK, THOMAS A, *Waarnemingen*, xxxiii.
Veckoskrift för Läkare, ii.
 WIEL, J. P., *Obs. de usu interno nucis vom. et vitr. alb.* Viteb., 1771.
 In the *Frag. de Vir.* there are 308 symptoms, in the 1st edit. 961, in the 2nd edit. 1267, and in this 3rd edit. 1301.]

NUX VOMICA.

Stupefaction of the brain. [HUFELAND, *Jour. d. p. Arzn.*, i, p. 165.¹]

Intoxication (aft $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Veckoskrift för Läkare*, ii, p. 169.²]

Vertigo. [J. P. WIEL, *Obs. de usu interno nucis vom. et vitr. alb.*, Viteb., 1771.²—HUFELAND, *Jour.*, l. c.—BERGIUS, *Mat. Med.*, p. 149.³]

Swaying feeling in the brain.

5. **Attacks of vertigo, as if it turned round in a circle in the brain, with momentary loss of consciousness.**

Vertigo, as if he would fall on one side (aft. 68 h.).

Vertigo with obscuration of vision.

A giddy sensation in the brain, going from one place to another (aft. 6 h.).

Vertigo (for an hour and a half) after dinner.

10. Vertigo after a meal when walking, that leaves off on standing still (aft. 1 h.).

Whirling vertigo while eating.

Vertigo with obscuration of vision while eating, something like when one comes suddenly out of the cold into a warm room.

Head wonderfully confused; on moving it the blood rushes into the head, with laziness of the rest of the body.

Vertigo like whirling, when he has eructation from the stomach.

15. Vertigo, as if he neither heard nor saw and would fall, whilst sneezing and coughing, or when he rises up after stooping low.

Giddy staggering when walking, as if he would fall sideways or backwards.

When lying on the back, unable to raise the head on account of vertigo and obscuration of vision (aft. 24 h.).

On two successive evenings, after lying down, vertigo, as if the bed went round in a ring with her.

¹ From nine grains, in two doses, given to a woman in dysentery.

² Not accessible.

³ From ten-grain doses in a woman suffering from dysentery.

Vertigo of syncope (immediately).

20. Headache, as if from emptiness.

Intoxication.

Drunken confusion of the head.

Intoxication rising up towards the head.

Dazedness of the head, as from a debauch over night.

25. In the morning headache, as if he had not slept at night.

Dulness of the head after dinner, which recurred twenty-four hours afterwards (aft. 24, 72 h.).

Something dull is spread before the head (in the forehead) in the evening in the open air, as if consciousness would leave him for a moment (aft. 24 h.).

Some dulness comes at the back of the head.

A humming and whirling in brain and ear.

30. A buzzing in the forehead, afternoon and evening.

In the open air and sunshine stupid in the head.

A stupefying headache in the morning in bed, on awaking, that goes off after getting up (aft. 16 h.).

Stupid in the head when he holds it erect; but when he depresses it, sensation in the forehead as if something heavy sunk down in it.

When stooping he feels an excessive weight on the head. [*We.*]

35. **In the morning drunken, giddy heaviness of the head.**

In the morning heaviness in the head (aft. 4 d.).

Headache, when stooping, as if something heavy in it fell forwards.

Headache, like a heaviness in the brain, in the morning.

Headache after dinner, composed of heaviness and pressure, especially on moving the eyes (aft. 16 h.).

40. Pressive headache (aft. 5 m.). [*We.*]

On closing the eyelids (pressive?) headache in the middle of the brain, such as comes on after vomiting.

Aching pain in the forehead, relieved by laying the head on the table; aggravated by open air, with weariness of the legs when going up hill (aft. 3 h.).

Aching pain in the forehead, as if he had not slept enough.

Aching pain over the left eye, and in the bone it pained as if he had got a blow there; he cannot open the eye. [*We.*]

45. Aching pain over the right orbit, in the morning in bed, when he lies on the right side, and going off when he lies on the opposite side or on the back.

Aching pain in the occiput in the morning immediately after rising from bed.

He wakes up early in the morning, and with the eyes still closed he has headache in the middle of the brain (aft. 12 h.).

Deep in the brain, in the region of the crown, a down-pressive drawing headache.

Pain in the occiput, as if the brain were pressed or knocked forwards.

50. Tensive headache, at night.

Tensive headache in the forehead.

Squeezing headache.

Headache on the least mental exertion when lying, as if the brain were pressed asunder.

Headache, a pressing in the occiput from both sides outwards, as if the skull posteriorly were forced asunder, with heat in the brain; relieved momentarily by compressing with the hands for twenty hours (aft. 11 h.). [*Fg.*]

55. He wakes at night from headache. [*Fg.*]

From exertion of the head he has pain in both temples.

From prolonged attention an aching and beating pain in the crown.

Headache in the morning in bed, as if on the surface of the whole brain, as if the skull would burst (aft. 10 h.).

Headache; the brain as if pressed and beaten.

60. Headache in the morning in bed, as if some one struck his head with an axe, going off after rising.

Headache, as if the brain were split (aft. 8 h.).

Headache; in the morning, while lying in bed on the left side, a pain in the right side of the brain as if lacerated, but which goes off when she lies on the right, the painful, side (aft. 52 h.).

Tearing pain in the head to the root of the nose and upper jaw, aggravated by walking.

Tearing in the crown, forehead, eyes, with qualmishness, squeamishness and nausea in the region of the chest and weakness of the vocal organs (aft. 2, 12 h.).

65. **Drawing tearing headache.**

Tearing in the head at the ear downwards (aft. 40 h.).

Tearing headache, after a meal, with feeling of heat in the cheeks and chilly feeling over the body, at least on the hands.

Drawing tearing and burning pain in the head in the morning (aft. 60 h.).

Burning in the brain beneath the frontal bone.

70. Drawing pain in the head (aft. 6 h.).

Drawing pain first in the temples, then in the forehead, then in the occiput.

Headache drawing upwards in the right side of the brain near the ear (aft. 1 h.).

Drawing in the back of the head as if she were freezing there (aft. 120 h.).

Drawing movement here and there in the forehead towards the root of the nose.

75. Painless drawing here and there in the brain.

Tingling and shaking in the brain when walking and running.

Splashing and bubbling in the head when walking.

Single twitches in the head (aft. 3 d.).

Drawing twitching headache, in the morning.

80. Single blows or strokes in the head.

(Headache in the morning, a constant pecking (obtuse shooting throbbing), aggravated by stooping forwards, and then as if a bit of the forehead would fall out.)

Violent jerks or obtuse stitches in the left half of the brain, in the direction from the orbit to the parietal bone and occiput, soon after eating (aft. 10 h.).

Single violent stitches in the head (aft. 6 h.).

Headache, beginning some hours before dinner, increasing after eating: then violent stitches in the left temple, with nausea and very sour vomiting; these ailments disappear in the evening after lying down.

85. Shooting and aching above the eyelids.

From time to time pain in one half of the head, as from a nail driven from above downwards, always deeper and deeper in the parietal bone (aft. 1 h.).

Intolerable (digging?) headache beginning in the morning when lying in bed, going off on getting up (aft some h.)

Shortly before dinner, headache.

Semilateral headache in the afternoon (from 4 a.m. till night) with exhaustion and weariness.

90. External headache, as if the hair on the occiput were painful.

External headache; pain of the integuments of the head as if bruised; the hair stands on end and is painful to the touch (aft. 8 h.).

A drawing pain in the outer parts of the head.

External headache; pain on the integuments of the crown, on being touched, as if bruised.

External headache; pain of the integuments of the head, aggravated by touching.

95. External headache; during cold wind, pain as if the head were sore externally; and yet the part is not painful when touched (aft. 6 h.).

On the hairy scalp and face red, painful pimples or papules, whose apices at length become filled with pus.

(Itching and gnawing on the hairy scalp and nape, as when an ulcer is healing, especially in the forenoon.)

Painful, small swellings on the forehead.

Crawling externally on the forehead.

100. Formication on the forehead and crown.

Itching and crawling in the face as if fleas were creeping on it, which goes off by scratching, but soon returns. [*We.*]

Sensation in the face as if innumerable ants were creeping upon it. [*RADEMACHER, Hufel. Journ. iv, p. 573.*¹]

Sensation of tension in the face about the mouth, eyes and nose, with perceptible swelling of these parts. [*Stf.*]

Painless drawing in the face, on stooping.

105. A twitching as if a thread were pulled in the right side of the face, in the evening.

Twitching in the facial muscles, in the evening after lying down.

Formication here and there in the cheeks, which are red and hot (aft. 1—12 h.).

¹ From eight grains given to a man in dysentery.

Small pustules on the cheeks.

Complexion wretched, pale, earth-coloured, yellowish; but the white of the eye is unaltered.

110. Very red, swollen face. [CONSRUCH, *Hufel. Journ.*, iv, pp. 443, 444.]

Pain above the left eye in the skin as if he had been burnt. [*We.*]

The right eyebrow is painful when touched.

Drawing tearing pain in the eyelids.

Quivering of the eyelids.

115. Contraction of the eyelids, as if from a heaviness of the upper lid, at the same time gush of tears.

Aching in the upper eyelids, especially in the morning.

Itching in the anterior part of the eyelids (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

In the evening, itching of the eyelids towards the internal canthus (aft. 12 h.).

On the eyelid a burning itching pain.

120. The border of the eyelids pains as if excoriated, especially when touched, and in the morning.

Canthi pain as if excoriated.

The inner canthus is painful as if excoriated and rubbed raw (aft. 2 h.).

Matterly canthi.

The outer canthus is in the morning as if stuck together with matter.

125. A sore, dry feeling in the inner canthi in the morning in bed.

Smarting in the inner canthi as from acrid tears, in the evening in bed.

Smarting in the eyes, especially in the external canthi, as if from salt; they weep.

Dryness of the right eye (aft. 1 h.).

Burning in the eyes without inflammation.

130. Formicating burning in the eyes.

Pain in the left eye as if bruised, with purulent mucus in the outer canthus (aft. 5 d.).

(Pain like needle-pricks in the eyes.).

Itching on the eyeball (aft. 2 h.).

Itching of the eyes relieved by rubbing.

135. The eyes are full of water, as in moist inflammation of the eyes (lippitudo), or as in stuffed coryza.

Painless congestion of blood in the white of the eyeball (aft. 14 h.).

Painless redness in the left outer canthus, in the morning.

Blood exudes from the eye.

Sparkling, staring eyes. [CONSRUCH, l. c.]

140. Swelling of the eyes, with red stripes in the white, and aching tensive pain.

Inflammation of the eyes.

Photophobia.

Intolerance of daylight, in the morning, with obscuration of vision.

(Complete obscuration of vision, like amaurosis, for a few hours) (aft. 24 h.).

145. Glittering; a shining flickering beyond the field of vision, especially on the left side, in the forenoon (Herz's false vertigo) (aft. 24 h.).

Objects appear brighter to look at than usual. [RADEMACHER, l. c.]

(Black and grey points hover before the eyes, with stupefaction in the head.)

Far sight, presbyopia.

Contraction of the pupils (the first hours).

150. Dilatation of the pupils with very slow breathing.

Externally at the entrance to the ear shooting pressure.

Itching in the internal ear through the Eustachian tube, which necessitates frequent swallowing, and disturbs the night's rest.

Creeping, crawling and itching in the internal ear.

Single sharp blows in the inner ear, like earache (aft. 6 h.).

155. Stitches in the ear, in the morning in bed, which cause him to cry out (aft. 9 d.).

Tearing stitches into the inner ear towards evening (aft. 6 h.).

Sharp blows in the internal ear (aft. 8 h.).

Pain in the internal ear compounded of blows and squeezing, like earache (aft. 12 h.).

Ringling hissing in the ears.

160. In the night a twittering in the ears, as from a grasshopper.

Ringling in the ears (aft. 2—4 h.).

(Buzzing and humming in the ears as from bees.)

In the morning after rising, a roaring before the ears (aft. 12 h.).

Noise in the ears as from a fulling-mill, at night.

165. (In the morning, hollowness in the ears, so that the words he speaks resound in the ears, going off after dinner (aft. 5 d.).

When chewing and pressing the jaws together a shooting drawing pain towards the inner ear, almost like cramp (aft. 4 h.).

Intolerable itching of the nose.¹ [RADEMACHER, l. c.]

It drew the mouth sideways. [RADEMACHER, l. c.]

Locking of the jaws with full consciousness. [RADEMACHER, l. c.]

170. In the masseter muscles and jaws a sensation as if trismus would come on, or as if the jaws were drawn together, though their movement remains free.

Drawing pain in the masseter muscles.

Ulcerated corners of the lips.

Painful desquamation of the lips (aft. 3 h.).

Over the border of the upper lip itching pimples.

175. Sore feeling on the inner surface of the lower lip.

¹ With S. 102.

A small ulcer on the inner surface of the lower lip, painful when touched.

An ulcer with scab and burning pain on the red of the lip.

Ulcerated scabs on the border of the lips, an eruption which on its first appearance causes shooting pain.

In the morning, shooting in the upper and lower lip.

180. The under lip is burst in the middle (a chap) (aft. 12 h.).

Miliary papules containing pus round the lips.

A single hair of the beard on the lip pains when touched, as if a splinter were stuck in there (aft. 5 h.).

A pimple on the skin of the lower jaw only painful when touched.

On the chin eruption of itching papules, the largest of which are surrounded by redness.

185. A tetter-like eruption on the lower part of the chin.

Swelling of the gums.

Painful swelling of the gums with painful papules on the interior of the lip and on the tongue, as in mercurial salivation.

Swelling of the gums with pain like throbbing in them, as if an ulcer would form there.

Gums swollen as thick as the finger, with throbbing pain, as in a suppurating abscess, on account of which she cannot eat, for five days.

190. Swollen gums with drawing pain.

Ulceration of the gums at an incisor tooth with drawing and burning pain.

Swollen gums with toothache before dinner.

Swollen gums with toothache, which commences with aching (aft. 1 h.).

Toothache as from soreness of the gums in the morning.

195. Continued sore pain in the teeth, increased by exertion of the head and meditation.

While walking in the open air constant toothache like slight sore feeling, especially when the mouth is opened.

Twitching toothache as if proceeding from swelling of the gums.

Twitching toothache synchronous with the pulse with swelling of the gums.

Twitching toothache with jerking in the ear, also twisting and screwing in the ear, in the morning immediately on waking, and in the evening.

200. After dinner, toothache, at first like a blow or stab into it, then a humming in it like a painful roaring, which extends into the eyes, and is aggravated by walking in the open air, also occasionally lasts into the night; it is relieved when she wraps up her cheek very warmly; when it comes again it always commences with needle-pricks.

Single twitches each ending in a stitch in several teeth, in the open air.

Drawing toothache, with at the same time stitches in one row of the teeth, especially when drawing the air in by the open mouth (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).

Drawing toothache with stitches in a tooth, he cannot tell which.

Drawing pain in the hollow tooth, when he sucks it with his tongue.

205. In the hollow tooth pain extending up to the head, when air enters the mouth.

On breathing deeply (in the open air) pain as if air entered the hollow tooth.

Drawing toothache at one time in an upper, at another in a lower molar, and then drawing in the others to the front, especially immediately after the noonday meal and in the evening, during which red, hot spots occur on the cheeks and neck, and the disposition is complaining, he makes reproaches and is desperate.

Drawing toothache from warm drinks and soups.

Tearing toothache, which first attacks a hollow tooth, then penetrates now to the upper, now to the lower jaw, then through the facial bones into the head, and tears in the temple of the same side, recurs by fits, is relieved for some time by sleep, but is renewed by cold water or by a morsel of food getting into the hollow tooth (after 2 h.).

210. Boring gnawing toothache, which is neither relieved nor aggravated by touching and chewing, but is diminished by drawing in cold air; on the other hand it is increased by the warm room.

Digging toothache on exerting the head and thinking; afterwards a painful gland under the angle of the lower jaw, towards evening (aft. 9 h.).

Shooting toothache in several teeth of both jaws. [*We.*]

Dull shooting toothache in an upper incisor. [*We.*]

Toothache, as if the tooth were dislocated or bitten out and waggled, with single coarse stitches, only observed on inspiring the open air with open mouth.

215. Loose tooth with obtuse pain increased by chewing, late in the evening, and in the morning before rising from bed (aft. 12 h.).

Looseness of the teeth.

Looseness of a sound tooth, which is only painful when knocked against.

Falling out of sound teeth, that were previously hardly ever loose.

Drawing tearing pain in the jaws.

220. Drawing pain in the cervical muscles.

White tongue (aft. 20 h.).

Speaking is difficult for him.

She is unable to speak loud.

Dryness in the front of the mouth, especially on the tip of the tongue.

225. Dryness in the mouth in the morning, without thirst, as if he had been drinking alcoholic liquors the previous evening.

Dryness in the mouth after midnight, as if the tongue stuck to the palate, without thirst, and yet great accumulation of saliva in the fauces (aft. 5 h.).

Itching on the left side of the root of the tongue. [*We.*]

Painful pimples on the front of the palate, behind the upper incisors (aft. 40 h.).

Painful vesicles on the tongue (aft. 6 h.).

230. Shooting in the tip of the tongue, after lying down, or going to sleep at the midday siesta (aft. 2 h.).

Mouth and fauces are in the morning covered with mucus, and there is yellow mucus in the canthi of the eyes (eyegum) (aft. 16 h.).

Pain, as if rough and sore in the throat, on the palate.

The inside of the mouth, the gums, and tongue are slimy, and as if raw and sore, as from something acrid.

Swelling of the palate with an aching pain, also when not swallowing, and a burning sensation behind the palate (aft. 32 h.).

235. Swelling of the palate and uvula, as if from adherent mucus, especially felt when swallowing (aft. 8 h.).

Sore throat as from swelling on the palate, but not felt when drinking.

Sore throat; an aching in the throat only felt when swallowing the saliva, not the food.

Sore throat; in bed in the morning, sensation of a swelling in the gullet, more felt when swallowing than when not.

Single stitches on the side of the throat, when not swallowing, especially felt when stooping and going up stairs (aft. 1, 24 h.).

240. Itching pricking in the gullet towards the ears when swallowing and when moving the jaws.

Shooting in the upper part of the throat, in the afternoon (aft. 7 h.).

Shooting in the uvula and in the sub-maxillary glands when swallowing, with shivering by day, perspiration in the night and headache.

Aching shooting pain in the throat, as if a plug were sticking in it, more felt when not swallowing than when swallowing.

Sore throat; sore roughness in the fauces, only felt when drawing in cold air and when swallowing.

245. Sore throat as if raw when swallowing (without shooting).

Burning in the fauces, as from heartburn.

Bubbling up (boiling) and burning up into the throat.

Burning in the throat at night; she must sit up, when she lies down it is worse.

Burning in the œsophagus up to the mouth.

250. **Heartburn.**

Scraping in the throat, and at the opening of the larynx, as after rancid heartburn (aft. 8 h.).

Rancid heartburn, as if from overloading the stomach with rancid fat (aft. 6 h.).

Scraping, scratching feeling in the throat, such as remains after heartburn.

Scraping and scratching in the fauces, as if the skin had been scraped off with a sharp instrument, not perceived on swallowing.

255. **Great collection of saliva in the mouth** (the first 12 h.).
 Copious flow of watery saliva from the mouth (water-brash).
 On stooping, great flow of water from the mouth, without nausea.
 Flow of saliva from the mouth during sleep (aft. 20 h.).
 Bloody saliva.
260. Spitting of blackish, almost coagulated blood, at first about 2 a.m., then about 2 p.m., with a peculiar taste in the mouth and a smell of blood in the nose, at the same time there always comes a little blood on blowing the nose.
 She has a sour taste in the mouth, and there is a sour smell from it.
Sour taste in the mouth.
 In the morning especially, sour taste in the mouth.
 Food and drink leave a sour taste in the mouth.
265. Immediately after swallowing food, which tastes properly, there comes a sour taste in his mouth.
 Bread and rolls have a sour taste, not so other food.
 After drinking milk, sourish taste in the mouth.
 Drinking milk seems to cause acidity (aft. 15 h.).
 (In the morning a salt taste in the mouth.)
270. Hawking of a salt mucus from the fauces.
 Nasty taste in the mouth.
 Disagreeable taste and smell in the mouth and nose, almost sulphurous.
 (He notices a sweetish disagreeable taste, and a sweetish disagreeable smell about him.)
 In the mouth a bad, slimy taste, herbaceous and metallic united, with discontent and relaxation, in the morning.
275. Disgusting herbaceous taste in the throat, almost like carrots (aft. 1 h.).
 Beer has a herbaceous taste to her.
 Taste in the mouth as if the stomach were deranged.
 In the morning milk tastes bad, as if spoilt.
 In the morning he wakes with a perfectly dry throat, and after getting up he notices how badly he smells from his throat.
280. After eructating an ill-smelling vapour appears to come out of his mouth.
On coughing a putrid taste deep in the throat (aft. 2 h.).
 Putrid taste in the mouth.
 In the morning before eating, putrid taste in the mouth, which goes off after eating.
 Putrid taste in the mouth in the morning, as from carious teeth.
285. **In the morning putrid in the mouth, but food and drink taste right.**
 On expectorating the mucus from his chest he perceives a bitter taste low down in the throat.
In the morning bitter taste in the mouth, but food and drink taste right.
 Bitter taste in the mouth, not of the food,

- On spitting out the saliva he perceives a bitter taste.
290. Bread has to him a smoky taste.
 He tastes little or nothing of what he eats; the food seems to him to have no taste at all.
 In the morning milk has no taste to him.
 Meat has no taste to him.
 Continued anorexia. [HARTMANN, *Diss. Spicileg. ad nucis vom. usum*, Traj. ad Viadr., 1785, p. 20.¹]
295. Coffee has no taste to him.
 Diminished appetite.
Repugnance to food (immediately).
 He loathes sour (black) bread.
 Dislike to bread.
300. Dislike to rye bread; when he takes it his mouth fills with water.
 He eats without appetite.
 The smell of food is disagreeable to him.
 Food and drink have a disgusting smell to him.
 On walking (for half an hour) he loses his appetite.
305. **Dislike to ordinary food and drink, and to the accustomed tobacco smoking and coffee.**
 Thirst afternoon and evening.
 (Thirst for milk.)
 He has thirst and yet water and beer are repugnant to him.
 He became sick and inclined to vomit from smoking tobacco (aft. 3, 8 h.).
310. Longing for tobacco (in the first hours).
 Great hunger, also in the morning (aft. 15 h.).
 Hunger and yet loathing of food.
 An hour before dinner disagreeable feeling in the stomach and abdomen, as from emptiness combined with hunger.
 Periodical ravenous hunger in the afternoon, especially after drinking small beer; after a small draught of it he becomes hungry, if he passes over the hunger without eating then he feels as if he were quite full and satiated.
315. Hunger; but if he eats ever so little he is immediately satiated, and feels quite full (aft. 3 h.).
 After eating an ill-feeling, as if he were really ill, and in spite of his malady had overloaded himself with food.
 After eating, the stomachache and the metallic and herbaceous taste return.
 After eating unhappy and quite sad.
 After eating quite hypochondriacal, and affected by the least trifle.
320. After dinner chilliness and coldness.
 After dinner and after supper chilliness.
 After dinner much heat, especially in the face, that seemed to rise up from the abdomen; he perspired chiefly all over the back.
 After eating heat and redness of cheeks, with confused head.

¹ Not accessible.

After a meal external heat of the cheeks, with intense feeling of heat, like burning, in the interior of the cheeks, with very dilatable pupils, photophobia, and chilliness on the arms with goose-skin (aft. 3 h.).

325. After dinner great dryness at the back of the throat.

During dinner heat in the head.

During dinner a kind of faintness, at the same time nausea and flying heat, which all went off on lying down.

While eating he perspires on the forehead and scalp (aft. 2 h.).

After dinner he had suddenly squeamishness and loathing, followed by vertigo and tendency to faint; later much eructation without taste or smell (aft. 13 d.).

330. After eating and drinking eructation.

Frequent eructation.

Painful eructation.

She often feels as if she should eructate, but it does not take place; she then feels as if the œsophagus were spasmodically contracted.

After eating a watery fluid belches up into the mouth.

335. When fasting bitter eructation.

Eructation (belching) **of a bitter and sour fluid** (aft. 6 h.).

Eructation of a bitter sour fluid, at night (aft. 12 h.).

After a walk in the morning, some eructation up to the front of the tongue.

After eating (three hours afterwards), eructation of a sour taste and smell, with yawning (aft. 8 h.).

340. **Frequent hiccup**, without cause.

Hiccup before dinner (aft. 24 h.).

Thirst without bodily heat, and yet drinks oppress the stomach (aft. 6 h.).

Thirst, and the drinks are relished, but soon after drinking there occurs nausea, in the evening (aft. 12 h.).

Nausea. [MATTHIOLUS, *Comment. in Diosc.*, lib. iv, cap. 23.¹]

345. When she wishes to eat she has nausea.

Nausea an hour before dinner (aft. 16 h.).

Nausea in the morning.

In the morning qualmishness about the heart, with nausea and flow of saliva; in the afternoon shivering.

In the morning nausea, which spread here and there through the body, as if all were in commotion (aft. 12 h.).

350. After a meal, qualmish, anxious, sick and ill, and as poorly as after a strong purgative; something rose up from the scrobiculus cordis.

After eating loathing of what had just been eaten, especially when sitting up and refraining from lying down.

Nausea after dinner (aft. 40 h.).

Nausea in the afternoon (about 5 p.m.) (aft. 20 h.).

In the afternoon, nausea in the scrobiculus cordis, but not coming to actual vomiting (aft. 3 d.).

¹ No such observation found in work mentioned; but other authors mention his case as that of an old woman killed by a small quantity,

355. After eating sick qualmishness (squeamishness).
 Inclination to vomit. [FRID. HOFFMANN, *Med. Rat. Syst.* ii, p. 175.¹]
 After palpitation of the heart sickness with clean tongue.
 [THOMAS A THUESSINK, *Waarnemingen*, xxxiii.²]
 Immediately after eating inclination to vomit.
 After dinner and drinking, nausea, then thirst and after drinking distension of the abdomen, like swelling.
360. After dinner inclination to vomit for an hour (aft. 3 h.).
 On hawking (getting up the mucus from the throat) retching as if to vomit (aft. 4 h.).
 Vomiting. [STRANDBERG, in *Kiernander's Med. lac.*, p. 269.²]
 Repeated vomiting (aft. 1 h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Violent vomiting. [MATTHIOLUS, l. c.]
365. Vomiting of sour mucus, in the forenoon (aft. 20 h.).
 Vomiting of sour smelling and tasting mucus towards evening, with headache like tearing (?) round the lower part of the skull (aft. 9 h.).
 Vomiting of blood.
 Vomiting of blood, or belching of blood from the stomach (aft. 1 h.).
 Aching spasmodic pain from the fauces down to the scrobiculus cordis, in the morning.
370. Scraping sensation in the scrobiculus cordis.
 A constant pressure on the heart (in the region of the scrobiculus cordis).
 The region of the stomach very sensitive to external pressure; he dare not let the hand lie on the stomach, because it causes nausea.
 Towards evening a sick feeling in the scrobiculus cordis, like nausea.
 Continued stomachache. [*Veckoskrift*, l. c.]
375. Violent oppression of the stomach. [STRANDBERG, l. c.]
 Pressure in the stomach, as from a stone.
 After eating little, aching in the stomach (in the morning).
 Immediately after eating aching pain in the region of the stomach, as if from eating too much (aft. 5 h.).
 After eating, aching in the scrobiculus cordis and abdomen, with distension.
380. Aching in the heart (scrobiculus cordis).
 After drinking, immediately a pressure in the scrobiculus cordis causing tightness of the chest, with distension of the abdomen (aft. 2 h.).
 Pressure some inches below the scrobiculus cordis, which causes eructation.
 An aching under the scrobiculus cordis, especially after walking in the open air, which when sitting does not go off under a quarter of an hour.
 Long-continued stomachache and pain in the upper part of the abdomen. [BERGIUS, l. c.]

¹ From fifteen grains in a girl of ten.—Should be “efforts at vomiting” (p. 283).

² Not accessible.

385. In the morning, pressing in the scrobiculus cordis, then cutting in the abdomen with constant nausea (aft. 24 h.).

In the morning, pressure as from a stone in the epigastrium, aggravated by walking, relieved by sitting (aft. 14 h.).

Tension in the stomach.

Tension over the stomach.

Drawing tensive pain in the abdomen.

390. Tension over the stomach (epigastrium) in the afternoon (3 o'clock), then pain in the abdomen, as if all were raw and sore there.

Spasms of the abdomen. [STRANDBERG, l. c.]

When walking, at every step pain in the abdomen, as if all were sore there.

Pain in the epigastrium, as if the clothes were too tight there.

Contractive, squeezing stomachache.

395. In the side of the abdomen a squeezing, aching pain.

After squeezing aching bellyache and fermenting rumbling in the hypogastrium, watery diarrhoea, quite early (aft. 24 h.).

Contractive pain in the hypochondria (aft. 6, 12 h.).

Contractive pain in the abdomen.

After eating a little and even on commencing to eat, fulness in the epigastrium.

400. In the side of the abdomen, under the short ribs, sensation of an internal swelling.

Distension of the scrobiculus cordis, which is painful to the touch.

Feeling as if something turned over in the gastric region.

Gurgling in the side of the abdomen with anxiety.

Throbbing in the gastric region.

405. After supper, sensation like a throbbing in the gastric region, chiefly felt on touching it (aft. 24 h.).

Throbbing **pain** in and under the **hepatic region**, as if an abscess would form there.

Jaundice, with loathing of food and short attacks of faintness; thereafter weak and ill.

Pricking pain in the hepatic region (aft. a few h.).

A chill running over the hepatic region, a creeping feeling.

410. Spasmodic pain in the left side of the abdomen, combined with a qualmishness, felt especially in the scrobiculus cordis.

Alternate grasping and clawing (now clutching now letting go) in the upper abdominal region.

Gripping, bubbling, digging in the abdomen.

When he eats something he has gripping and pinching in the abdomen above the navel.

Sensation as if something drawn down from the limbs were rolled together in the umbilical region, like a fulling and kneading.

415. Spasm in the stomach, clawing in the stomach after midnight, towards the morning, as from a purgative, changing into a burning in the scrobiculus cordis.

Burning at the mouth of the stomach.

Feeling of burning in the scrobiculus cordis, coming from below upwards.

Especially at night a kind of cooling burning (as from saltpetre on the tongue) from the scrobiculus cordis up into the gullet.

Soon after supper a burning pain in the scrobiculus cordis, and further downwards, with anxiety.

420. Sensation of increased warmth in the abdomen, in the morning.

Sensation of a not disagreeable warmth in the abdomen, and as if something unfolded itself there and were in movement.

Ebullition in the abdomen from below upwards without perceptible heat.

(Coarse stitches in the scrobiculus cordis in the evening, and for some time after lying down.)

Shortly before dinner, pain in the scrobiculus cordis as if bruised, which goes off after eating.

425. In the morning in bed, pain as if the bowels were bruised, also in the loins, with a kind of nausea.

Tearing pain in the stomach.

Flatulent colic in the upper part of the abdomen, in the evening after lying down (aft. 5, 10, 13 h.).

Flatulence rises up in the abdomen, and presses under the short ribs (aft. 20 h.).

Pain in the abdomen, as from confined incarcerated flatulence.

430. Deep in the hypogastrium, pain as from incarcerated flatulence, with pains in the sacrum, in the morning.

Flatulent colic after stool, as if the bowels were hard pressed by stones here and there (aft. 4 h.).

In the abdomen pressing flatulent distension.

In the hypogastrium a pressure, like distension, when he draws his breath, talks, and touches it externally.

After a meal, flatulent distension in the abdomen (aft. 12 h.).

435. **After drinking, immediately flatulent distension.**

Everything he takes seems to turn to flatulence, which rises up and causes anxiety.

Here and there in the abdomen anxious pressive flatulence. [*Fg.*]

The flatulence seems to rise up into the chest, makes it tight and causes a shooting aching here and there (immediately.)

Early in the morning he has working about in the abdomen (aft. 18 h.).

440. In the abdomen croaking like frogs.

Early in bed along with rumbling and rattling in the abdomen, spasmodic and pinching flatulent colic, with heat in the palms and soles (aft. 20 h.).

Loud rattling and rumbling in the abdomen, in the morning.

Rumbling in the abdomen, in the afternoon.

Loud rattling in the abdomen, with internal movements as if stool were about to ensue; at the same time she is weak and must lie down.

445. Feeling of a weight in the abdomen.

Sensation as if everything in the abdomen would fall down, which compels him to walk softly.

Sensation in the abdomen when walking as if the bowels splashed.

Bellyache with sensation of dryness on the lips, and heat of the face.

Pain like needle-pricks in the abdomen (aft. 4, 6 h.).

450. Shooting in the left side of the abdomen on breathing deeply.

Stitches in the side of the abdomen on moving.

Severe stitches in the umbilical region (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).

Shooting in the right side of the abdomen, which takes away the breath, and is relieved by pressing in the hand, in the forenoon.

Deep in the hypogastrium, a kind of flatulent colic; sharp pressure, as with a cutting or pointed instrument, on the bladder, the neck of the bladder, the commencement of the urethra, the perinæum, the rectum and anus, as if cutting flatus would force itself out at all these parts; intolerable at every step (he walks in a bent attitude, it draws him so together), rapidly going off when at rest, when sitting and lying.

455. **Cutting bellyache with inclination to vomit.**

Continued, cutting pain in the hypogastrium, rising up into the upper abdomen, where it becomes a griping.

Cutting pain in the hypogastrium, with sickness, sweetish, disgusting taste in the mouth, exhaustion and great drowsiness in the morning, returning after 24 hours (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$, 24 h.).

Burning cutting, more in the upper abdomen and more frequently when moving.

More cutting than pinching bellyache, which causes nausea.

460. **Bellyache in the open air, as from catching cold.**

Bellyache, as if a diarrhœa from a chill would occur (aft. 5 h.).

Pinching in the abdomen (aft. 1 h.).

Intolerable pains in the abdomen (aft. 1 h.). [CONSRUCH, l. c.]

After drinking coffee pinching in the abdomen, as from worms, which goes off by bending the body backwards, but is renewed by stooping (aft. 1 h.).

465. Pinching drawing, several times, in the side of the abdomen, from the inguinal ring upwards (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).

Pinching tearing pain in the abdomen up towards the chest (aft. 1 h.).

Drawing pain in the abdomen from the left side over the navel.

Drawing tearing pain in the abdomen.

Drawing tearing pain in the abdomen from both sides, which unites above the os pubis.

470. Tearing pain in the abdomen, in the afternoon (aft. 4 o'clock) (aft. 1 h.).

A forcing down towards the genitals in the hypogastrium.

On walking in the open air a contraction in the hypogastrium and a forcing towards the genitals.

Contractive spasm in the abdomen and uterus, like a griping and clutching (with increased metrorrhagia in clotted masses).

Weak feeling in the inguinal ring, as if a hernia would come (aft. 20 h.).

475. Pain in the inguinal ring, in the morning in bed, as if a hernia were incarcerated.

Indication and commencement of an inguinal hernia (aft. 5, 7, 8 h.).

In the region of the os ilii an aching pain.

Twitching and quivering in the abdominal muscles, under the skin.

Feeling of a running in the right abdominal muscles; on touching the part it is numb, stiff, and feels as if swollen.

480. Pain as if bruised on the side of the abdomen and loins when touched.

The abdominal muscles are painful as if bruised, only when touched and when moving the body.

Pain of the abdominal muscles as if bruised, especially painful on movement.

The abdomen is painful to the touch.

After quick walking, there occurs on a small spot of the abdomen a pain when touched, or from the pressure of the clothes; at the same place a fine needle-prick is felt.

485. Diarrhœa, especially in the morning and immediately after the (midday) meal, of a dark colour.

Diarrhœa. [STRANDBERG, l. c.]

Evacuation enveloped in white mucus.

Small diarrhœic motions in the morning, which excoriate the anus.

Diarrhœa of fœtid fæces. [WIEL, l. c.]

490. Green slimy thin motions (aft. 24 h.).*

After a motion smarting and sore pain in the anus, in the evening (aft. 10 h.).

Some hours after the motion a burning sore pain, as if a wound had been cut into, at the anus, as from hæmorrhoids.

Difficult evacuation passing with burning.

Burning pain externally at the anus, immediately after the motion (aft. 20 h.).

495. **After bellyache evacuation of dark coloured mucus, which causes a smarting burning at the anus** (aft. 8 h.).

Small, frequent evacuations.

Stool consisting first of soft and thin, then of hard fæces (aft. 20 h.).

In the forenoon, along with discharge of flatus, involuntary evacuation of liquid stool, followed by hard fæces.

Stools consisting of hard and soft fæces, mixed with discharge of flatus, in the morning and after eating (and drinking).

* *Note.*—The production of continual, copious, diarrhœic motions—actual diarrhœa it is called—is never to be met with in the primary action of nux vomica, as far as my observation goes, and the diarrhœa met with among its symptoms consists either of very small evacuations, mostly composed of mucus, accompanied by fæcal motions and straining; or when it was a copious, thin fæcal evacuation, it was then the secondary action or result in a patient who had previously suffered from constipation and costiveness, with fruitless urging to stool.

500. Evacuation of hard large-formed fæces (aft. 24 h.).
 Constipation.
 Constipation, and at the same time rush of blood to the head.
 Constipation, as from constriction and contraction of the bowels.
 Constipation, as from inactivity of the bowels.
505. Anxious call to stool (aft. 6 h.).
Ineffectual urging to stool.
 After sufficient evacuation of the bowels frequent ineffectual urging to stool.
 Pressive pain in the hypogastrium, especially towards the anus.
 She is obliged to go three or four times daily to stool, with some pinching; she frequently goes without result and when something passes it is soft.
510. When he has an evacuation he feels as if some fæces still remained behind, and as if he could not get rid of enough, with a feeling of constriction of the rectum, not of the anus.
 A daily evacuation, but always with a colicky sensation in the abdomen, and when the stool occurs it always seems to her as if enough did not come away, and as if the evacuation were incomplete.
 Pressing in the rectum before the motion.
 When she goes to stool the pressing is more upon the uterus (just as if the child would come away), less upon the rectum.
 When she wishes to go to stool a griping in the upper part of the abdomen.
515. Very hard, dry stool, and for some time thereafter a shooting pain in the rectum, as from hæmorrhoids (aft. 14 h.).
 Blind piles (hæmorrhoids) (aft. 6 h.).
 Shooting in the rectum, while the stool is passing.
 Transient feeling of piles (aft. 8 h.).
 Blood passes along with the fæcal motion.
520. Whitish fæces mixed with viscid mucus and streaks of blood (aft. 1, 2 h.).
 Evacuation covered with blood, and slimy matter along with it.
 Along with feeling of narrowing and contraction of the rectum, during the motion, discharge of bright blood with the fæces (aft. 48 h.).
 Discharge of blood from the anus.
 After a meal, and after exertion of the head and reflection, tearing shooting and constrictive pain as from bad blind piles, in the rectum and anus (aft. 38 h.).
525. Burning and shooting in the rectum with piles at the anus (aft. 2 h.).
 Sharp pressing pain in the rectum after stool and after a meal, especially when exerting the head and studying.
 Sharp pressing pain in the rectum, before stool, in the morning (aft. 16 h.).
 Pain in the rectum as from costiveness, in the evening after eating, which is alleviated from time to time by discharge of flatus (aft. 4 h.).
 Aching pain inside the anus and in the rectum, in the evening (aft. 11 h.).

530. Violent aching pain deep in the rectum taking away the breath, about midnight (aft. 16 h.).

In the morning, after rising, painful contraction in the rectum and anus (aft. 10 h.).

Contractive feeling in the rectum sometimes like an urging to stool.

Contraction and stricture of the rectum which prevents the expulsion of the stool.

A twitching in the anus unconnected with the stool.

535. Itching in the anus and hot stool.

A voluptuous, intolerable itching in the rectum, down to the anus. (aft. 3 h.).

Formication and tickling itching in the rectum as from threadworms.

Itching in the rectum as from threadworms. [*We.*]

Formication in the anus at night as from threadworms.

540. Threadworms pass out by the anus.

At the border of the anus itching, which passes into smarting and sore pain, as from blind piles (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

Itching in the anus combined with sore pain, as in hæmorrhoids, whilst walking in the evening (aft. 30 h.).

In the perinæum, itching after the midday siesta (aft. 16 h.).

In the perinæum, aching pain after dinner (aft. 2 h.).

545. (After dinner, shooting pain in the bladder, independent of urinating, which is allayed by discharge of flatus.) (aft. 80 h.)

Urging to urinate.

Urging to urinate in the afternoon.

Painful ineffectual urging to urinate.

Painful discharge of turbid urine. [*WIEL*, l. c.]

550. (More urine passed than the fluid he had drunk.)*

Watery urine (aft. 3 h.).

Discharge of pale urine, the last portion of the discharge consisting of a thick whitish matter, like pus, with severe burning pain (aft. 16 h.).

Whilst urinating there is discharged from the bladder very viscid mucus, without pain (aft. 9, 12 d.).

Before urinating pain in the neck of the bladder.

555. After urinating pressing in the neck of the bladder.

Whilst urinating a burning and tearing pain in the neck of the bladder.

Whilst urinating a burning in the urethra (aft. 10 h.).

Whilst urinating a burning pain in the anterior part of the urethra.

Whilst urinating a burning, but when not urinating a tearing pain in the urethra.

560. **Whilst urinating an itching in the urethra.**

When not urinating an aching pain in the orifice of the urethra, with shivering (aft. 4 h.).

When not urinating, in the morning and when reflecting, a contractive pain in the anterior part of the urethra, backwards.

* Copious discharge of urine is only curative secondary action in this medicine, after a previous opposite condition in this patient.

Before urinating a burning and pricking pain in the urethra, after dinner.

Itching prick in the fore part of the urethra, which went backwards. [*We.*]

565. Immediately before he makes water, a pricking or twitching in the urethra.

Before or after urinating the orifice of the urethra pains as if it were excoriated.

After urinating pain on the tip of the glans, as if excoriated.

Itching of the glans penis (aft 2 h.).

Itching on the glans, in the morning.

570. A smarting on the glans.

A smarting itching on the glans (aft. 2 h.).

Eroding itching on the glans, in the evening and morning.

On the posterior part of the glans, burning itching (aft. 6 h.).

Increased secretion of smegma behind the corona glandis.

575. The prepuce is retracted behind the glans (aft. 4 h.).

Smarting itching on the inner surface of the prepuce, especially towards evening (aft. 1½ h.).

Soreness on the border of the prepuce, especially towards evening (aft. 1½ h.).

Soreness in the bend of the groin.

(Glandular swelling in the groin.)

580. Eroding itching eruption on the female genitals.

Pinching pain as with forceps on the right side of the scrotum.

[*We.*]

Itching on the scrotum (aft. 2 h.).

Heat in the testicles (aft 4 h.).

Stitches in the testicles.

585. Constrictive pain in the testicles (aft. 2 h.).

Nocturnal seminal emission with lascivious dreams (aft. 48 h.).

Nocturnal seminal emissions, followed by continued coldness of the feet, not removed by movement (aft. 6 h.).

Nocturnal seminal emission without erection of the penis; followed by relaxation of the lower parts (aft. 36 h.).

Prolonged erection of the penis.

590. **Erection of the penis after the (midday) sleep.**

For several successive mornings erection of the penis.

Sexual desire, but during coitus impotence occurs and the member becomes soft.

On slight excitation, amorous transport (aft. 5 h.).

On slight excitation, or the mere touch of a woman, there occurs strong sexual desire, especially in bed in the morning (aft. 8 h.).

595. An itching burning in the region of the neck of the bladder, in the morning in bed; it seems like sexual desire (aft. 19 h.).

Burning in the female genitals, with strong inclination for coitus (aft. 15 h.).

Involuntary excitement in the genital organs, and urging to seminal emission, in the morning after rising from bed.

After coitus, immediately dry heat of the whole body, which

cannot bear the bedclothes to be removed, and dryness of the mouth without thirst (aft. 5 h.).

Discharge of mucus from the urethra.

600. Discharge of fœtid mucus from the genitals.

Painless discharge of yellow mucus from the vagina.

Internal swelling of the vagina, like a prolapsus, with burning pain, which renders external touch intolerable.

In the morning in bed a forcing out towards the genitals.

Menses three days before the time (aft. 48 h.).

605. Menses three days too soon, with abdominal spasms (aft. 72 h.).

Menses three days too early, last a shorter time, and are scantier than usual.

Menses four days before the proper time (aft. 3 h.).

Menses four days too soon, and in smaller quantity.

The menses which had left off a day return for a few hours (aft. 3 h.).

610. The menses reappear on the fourteenth day.

Menses at the full moon (aft. 26 h.).

Brings the menses back at the full moon.

The menses, suppressed for six weeks, reappear at the full moon.

During the menses, in the morning, nausea with chilliness and attacks of fainting.

615. After the menses are established, faintings in the morning after rising, preceded by spasmodic movements in the abdomen, and followed by exhaustion and chilliness on rising from the couch (aft. 10 d.).

During the menses she becomes quite weak after every stool.

During the menses faintness (about 2 p.m) and headache as if the eyes would fall out of the head; she could not hold up the head; commenced to be chilly until she shivered, and an hour afterwards she had internal burning heat and dry lips.

At the term of the menses headache in the occiput, like an abscess in the brain and as if festering; when she lay it was much worse than when she rose up.

During the menses an out-pressing pain in the side of the abdomen (aft. 10 h.).

620. During the menses, after the noonday sleep, a tearing in the left arm and right thigh.

During the menses a crawling upward in the gullet, in the evening after lying down.

*

*

*

The inside of the nostrils is painfully sensitive.

The borders of the nostrils are painful round about as if sore and ulcerated, on moving the nose, especially in the evening.

The anterior angles of the nostrils are painful as if ulcerated, and as if a wound were cut into (aft. 1, 10 h.).

625. Increased acuteness of smell (aft. 132 h.).*

Deception of smell; it seems to her as if there was a smell of rotten cheese about her.

* Merely the curative effect on a previous opposite condition.

Deception of smell ; he has a sulphurous smell in the nose.

Deception of smell ; in the evening he has a smell in the nose like the smoking wick of a candle.

Bloody nasal mucus (aft. 1 h.).

630. Prolonged epistaxis.

Discharge of coagulated blood from the nose, in the morning.

Discharge of an acrid fluid from the nose.

Discharge of nasal mucus without coryza.

(Can breathe freely through the nose, but it is dry inside.)

635. Frequent discharge of mucus from one nostril which is stopped up as from coryza (aft. 1 h.).

Frequent discharge of mucus from both nostrils which are stopped up as from coryza (aft. 20 h.).

By day fluent coryza, at night stuffed coryza.

In the morning stuffed coryza with extreme dryness of the mouth.

In the morning fluent coryza.

640. Hot in the head as from coryza, with one red cheek, and running of mucus from the nose (aft. 2, 3 h.).

Continual heat in the nose and frequent attacks of coryza.

True coryza, with scraping in the throat, crawling and scratching in the nose and sneezing (aft. 1 h.).

Frequent sneezing.

Sneezing in the morning in bed, but after rising sudden flow of coryza.

645. Coryza in the morning and after dinner.

Itching in the stopped-up nose, as in coryza.

Fœtid breath through the nose.

On stooping ill-smelling vapour out of the mouth and vertigo.

In the morning after rising he has a fœtid odour from the mouth, not perceived by himself.

650. Ill-smelling breath and exhalation from the mouth, which he does not perceive himself, in the morning, whilst the tongue is clean and the taste is perfect (aft. some h.).

Fœtid breath after dinner (aft. 36 h.).

Sour smelling breath.

Hawking up of mucus from the windpipe without cough.

Catarrh with headache, heat of face, chilliness, and much mucus in the throat.

655. In the evening before going to sleep, dry, painful catarrh in the larynx (aft. 36 h.).

In the morning he has catarrh in the chest, so that he cannot cough up anything without pain in the windpipe (aft. 14 h.).

Rough throat from catarrh.

Oppression on the chest ; he cannot get up anything by coughing (aft. 16 h.).

Early in the morning dry, painful catarrh in the larynx, with increased warmth of hands and feet, which at first induces him to uncover, but an hour afterwards to cover himself ; followed by general perspiration (and cessation of the catarrh) (aft. 20 h.).

660. In the morning, in bed, he has catarrh in the chest (like a fur); he is hoarse and rough in the chest, and on a spot in the windpipe, where the cough detaches the mucus, it is painful; relieved by rising from bed (aft. 10 h.).
 In the morning, on rising, he feels viscid mucus strongly adherent to the upper part of the windpipe; chest oppressed.
 Scraping on the chest so that he must cough.
 He feels as if mucus constricted and squeezed the upper part of the larynx, which he must get rid of by voluntary short cough.
 Mucus adheres to quite the upper part of the windpipe, causing cough.
665. Tickling in the region of the palate, that excites dry coughing (aft. 48 h.).
 Roughness and scrapy feeling in the larynx exciting coughing.
 Roughness in the throat compelling him to cough.
 Scraping cough.
 Itching in the larynx, which excites coughing.
670. An itching tickling in the windpipe, in the middle of the sternum, causing cough (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.).
 Cough on bodily exertion (aft. 48 h.).
 During expiration there occurs a tickling in the windpipe, which causes coughing.
 Cough occurs while reading and reflecting.
 Cough which returns with violence every other day.
675. After eating, cough.
 Dry cough from midnight till day-dawn.
 Violent attacks of dry cough, in the evening after lying down, and quite early in the morning (aft. 12 h.).
 Violent cough, in the morning before getting up, with expectoration of coagulated blood and pain in the chest (aft. 18 h.).
 Cough at night; at the same time oppression of the chest.
680. **Nocturnal cough.**
 Cough comes at night and prevents sleep.
 She could not get properly to sleep on account of cough, and when she thought she would sleep the cough came and disturbed her till midnight; she then slept on tranquilly.
 Dry, persistent, fatiguing cough about midnight, when lying on the back, which goes off when she lies on the side (aft. 5 h.).
 Cough which becomes loose in the open air.*
685. Cough and expectoration are increased when walking in the open air, and are followed by exhaustion.
 Cough with sweetish expectoration.
Only during the cough so acrid in the throat, that it pains her in the pit of the throat (aft. 2 h.).
 A sore shooting when coughing.
Cough which brings on headache as if the skull would burst.
690. **Cough which causes bruised pain in the epigastric region.**

* Loose cough is only curative action with this medicine.

Cough which causes heat.

(Cough which causes cracking in the ear.)

Tightness of the breath and then hacking (short) cough.

Shortness of breath; she cannot draw in air enough, not even when lying; at the same time quick pulse.

695. **An asthmatic, constrictive tightness transversely through the chest, when walking and going up hill.**

When going upstairs tight on the chest, just as if his clothes were too tight; after sitting down it was relieved.

When the clothes are tight under the ribs he cannot get breath when walking; he breathes more freely when they are loosened; but if he takes off his clothes entirely the breath becomes again more difficult.

The fastening of the clothes over the hips oppresses, and they always appear to be too tight.

Tightness of the chest in the evening and morning.

700. **Oppression of the chest. [MATTHIOLUS, l. c.]**

Anxiety in the chest. [*We.*]

Oppression of the chest in the evening.

Tightness of chest and anxiety increase gradually for some hours, so that the breath becomes ever shorter, and from time to time perspiration breaks out all over the body.

At night, on awaking from frightful dreams, tightness of the chest, she can hardly get breath, with roaring in the ears, quick pulse and perspiration.

705. **In the morning in bed, when lying on the back, tightness of the chest, but when he turns on the right side, headache.**

A somewhat painful weariness in the chest, which is not painful when touched, it is relieved by bending back the trunk (aft. 48 h.).

After dinner tightness of the chest; he must draw deep breaths slowly; some hours afterwards shortness of breath (rapid breathing) (aft. 26, 30 h.).

Along with very slow breathing dilated pupils.

At night in bed squeezing on the chest; it is as if contracted.

710. **Immediately after dinner pain close under the navel, as if a stone lay there, which almost takes away his breath, so that he can only breathe with difficulty (aft. 70, 90 h.).**

A disagreeable feeling in the scrobiculus cordis spreads upwards to the larynx and chokes and shuts off the breath.

As long as she remains up the breathing is difficult and tight, but on lying down in bed it is natural.

In the open air a pain on the chest, as if it were compressed by a weight.

A pressive pain transversely across the chest, which takes away the breath.

715. **A pain extending transversely across the chest, with short breathing.**

At night a tension and pressure in the external parts of the chest, as from a weight, and as if the side were paralysed,

Pain as if his sternum were pressed in,

A pain in the neighbourhood of the sternum, only by day, when breathing, as if the chest were too short.

Immediately after eating an aching (and cutting) pain in the chest.

720. Aching pain in the left side of the chest when she sits for a little while, but immediately going off when she eructates.

A constrictive pain in the chest.

An asthmatic constriction transversely through the chest, when walking and going up hill.

A pinching drawing pain near the sternum (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

A drawing under the left breast with anxiety, a kind of oppression of the heart, which makes breathing difficult (aft. 3 h.).

725. Drawing pain in the chest.

Drawing pain in the ribs.

Like a drawing and burning tearing in the left side of the chest, in the morning (aft. 36 h.).

Burning on the chest, with anxiety (aft. 20 h.).

Heat in his chest.

730. A warm ebullition in the chest which causes anxiety.

Heat in the chest, which rises up into the mouth and causes restlessness, anxiety, and sleeplessness (aft. 6 h.).

A warm tension on the chest.

Warmth in the chest internally and externally, with pricking in the pectoral muscles (aft. 4 d.).

Pain in the sternum like needle-pricks, in the afternoon.

735. (Twitching shooting in the chest.)

Stitches in the pectoral muscles, not excited by breathing (aft. 3 h.).

In the morning, an hour after rising, some violent stitches in the cardiac region (aft. 7 d.).

Severe stitches in the region of the heart.

Painful blows towards the heart, synchronous with the pulse.

740. Throbbing in the chest.

Palpitation of the heart.

When lying down after dinner palpitation of the heart.

Ebullition of the blood with palpitation of the heart, quite early in the morning (aft. 20 h.).

Frequent slight attacks of palpitation of the heart.

745. In the morning beating in the side of the chest (aft. 16, 80 h.).

Sensation in the chest as if something would fall down (aft. 6 h.).

Shooting pain in the chest, which becomes more violent when moving, in the middle of the chest. [*We.*]

Only during the day, a pain like a bruise from the sternum to the scapulæ, with stitches and shortness of breath when at rest and when moving.

The whole sternum is painful to the touch, as if bruised.

750. In the side of the chest, under the shoulder, a pain as if beaten and bruised, worse when touched and when moving than when at rest.

On the chest, under the axilla, pain when touched; he dare not press the arm against the chest.

Simple pain in the right nipple when touched.

Painful sensibility in the nipples (aft. 1 h.).

Pain in both nipples, as when after parturition the milk would shoot into the breast.

755. Rigor runs over the breast with tensive pain.

Rigor over the breasts (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

Itching pricking under the nipple.

(Accompanying afternoon chill, violent shooting in the sacrum, which then goes into the sides and tightens the breath.)

On turning the upper part of the body sideways a coarse stitch in the sacrum which takes away the breath. [*We.*]

760. In the sacrum and ischia a jerking obtuse shooting; on account of it she cannot turn in bed; also when at rest dull pain in the sacrum; she could not lie still, nor cough nor sneeze on account of this painful jerking.

Nocturnal pain in the sacrum, which prevents her turning in bed.

Along with rigor, throbbing pain in the sacrum with eructation (aft. 36 h.).

Contractive pain in the sacrum which then extends to the side.

The sacral and lumbar regions are as if tense, and painful when touched.

765. From a draught of air pain in the sacrum, as if it would break; she must walk bent double.

Pain only by day in the sacrum, as if it were bruised or very weak, as after confinement.

Sacrum painful as if bruised, worse when moving than when at rest.

In the morning, in bed, pain in the sacrum and knees, as if beaten and bruised, mixed with a drawing pain and neither diminished nor increased by change of position or by rest or movement.

Pain as if bruised in the sacrum by bending very much forwards and backwards, but more by the former (aft. 4 h.).

770. Pain in the pelvic region as if dislocated, on the slightest movement.

Tearing in the loins.

Drawing pain going up from the loins into the back, combined with a paralytic stiffness.

Immediately after the (evening) meal, aching pain in the loins up the spine, which causes anxiety (aft. 1 h.).

(In the morning) immediately after drinking, a somewhat aching pain in the loins towards the spine, thereafter the pain presses upon the hypochondria, as if flatulence were displaced (aft. 36 h.).

775. Dragging and tearing in the bottom of the back when walking and sitting, not when lying.

Dragging tearing backache.

Drawing pain in the back.

In the afternoon, a drawing in the back from the nape downwards (when sitting) and at the same time a violent pain like clawing in the scrobiculus cordis, so that she must sit in a bent position.

Drawing tearing pain in the back (aft. 1 h.)

70. **Burning tearing backache.**

Contractive, as it were constrictive backache.

Stiffness of the back (aft. some h.).

Aching pain in the spinal vertebræ (aft. 1 h.).

Bruised pain in the back ; on touching and pressing on it more painful, as if congested with blood.

785. Pain as if bruised in the dorsal and abdominal muscles, even when touched (aft. 30 h.).

Pain in one scapula, as if sprained.

Painful feeling in the scapulæ, as from over-exertion and spraining.

Betwixt the scapulæ, shooting when moving and breathing.

Single stitches betwixt the scapulæ, first *per se*, then aggravated by breathing.

790. Persistent burning shooting pain betwixt the scapulæ.

Drawing pain as if bruised betwixt the scapulæ, especially when stooping forwards.

Constrictive pain betwixt the scapulæ.

Pain on moving the head betwixt the scapulæ and in the nape (aft. 1 h.).

A pain betwixt the scapulæ as if bruised and drawing, especially when stooping forwards.

795. On the last cervical vertebra a pain, as if the flesh were torn away, he cannot even bear his shirt to touch it. [*We.*]

Cracking of the cervical vertebræ on moving the head (aft. 3 h.).

The joints of the cervical vertebræ are painful.

Drawing pain in the nape.

A drawing pain and as if a weight lay on the nape, in the morning.

800. Stiffness on the right side of the nape, as if in the night his head had lain in a wrong position. [*We.*]

(**In the evening**) **tearing pain in the nape in fits** (aft. 2 h.).

Pain as if bruised in the nape on moving (stooping) and on touching (aft. 6 h.).

The left side of the cervical muscles is swollen and painful when the head is moved, as if the tendons were too short and would not yield.

In the shoulder-joint and scapula, pain like a bruise on moving the head sideways towards the opposite side.

805. In the shoulder-joint, pain as if bruised, on account of which he cannot raise his arm.

In the evening, in bed, pain in the left shoulder-joint, when he lies on the opposite side, as if the ligaments were torn, which goes off when he lies on the painful side (aft. 48 h.).

In the morning, about 3 a.m., an indescribable pain in the joint of the shoulder on which he lies, which goes off gradually after turning, with general perspiration (aft. 16 h.).

Pain in the shoulder-joint, as if paralysed and the whole arm heavy and tired, when sitting as well as when walking ; after moving a little he cannot keep his arm up.

- Pain as if fatigued by work or bruised in the shoulder-joint, when on walking in the open air the arms hang down (aft. 4 d.).
810. Drawing pain in the head of the humerus.
Rheumatic pain in the right shoulder and deltoid muscle. [*We.*]
In the head of the shoulder and arm sensation of warmth here and there.
On both deltoid muscles a burning painful spot, which also feels hot to the touch.
Itching miliary rash on the arms ; smarting after being rubbed.
815. Feeling as if the arms were asleep, but without prickling, followed by sensation of contraction.
Pain in the arm preventing movement (aft. 24 h.).
Lassitude of the arms.
After good sleep, she is very tired on rising in the morning ; arms (and legs) are painful as if she had slept on a hard bed (after sitting quietly for half an hour she feels quite strong again).
On extending the arms a darting into the fingers like a spasm and pricks like needles. [*We.*]
820. Weight and weariness of arms (and legs) in the afternoon.
Sensation of a sudden powerlessness of the arms (and legs) **in the morning** (aft. 12 h.).
Drawing pain in the arm.
Upward drawing pain in the arm with paralytic stiffness.
Going to sleep of the arms, at night (aft. 4 h.).
825. Contractive aching pain in the elbow.
After midnight (about 2 a. m.) a boring pain in the elbow when she lies on the opposite side (aft. 60 h.).
Fatigue of the forearms.
Paralytic out-pressing pain in the middle of the right forearm. [*We.*]
On the inner side of the left forearm the muscles are swollen and painful as if burnt. [*We.*]
830. On the inner side of the right forearm a tetter but without itching, lasting fourteen days. [*We.*]
Drawing pain in the forearm, with stitch in the fingers (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).
After the noonday siesta, a weakness of the forearms and hands as if they were almost paralysed (aft. 2 h.).
Every morning, or every alternate morning, after rising from bed, the forearm as far as the hand is asleep, as if lifeless (dead) with coldness and yet with distended blood-vessels (aft. 4 d.).
In the right wrist-joint, pain as if dislocated on moving and exerting the hand.
835. (Upward) drawing pain, first in the hand, then in the elbow-joint (aft. 3 h.).
Going to sleep (dying away) **of the hands**.
A drawing shooting in the external protuberance of the right wrist, in the evening before going to sleep.
Cramp-like contraction of the palm which cannot be flattened out without pain (aft. 12 h.).
On walking in the open air, first a pain in the nape, which

then extended into the wrist-joint, a paralytic pain as from weakness ; he had no power of grasping firmly ; going off in the evening when lying in bed.

840. He had no power to write with the hand.

The hands are easily chilled and he must wrap them up.

Cold hands.¹ [CONSRUCH, l. c.]

Quite early in the morning, heat in the hands, which he endeavours to cover up, for if they get cool he has intolerable pains in them (aft. 12, 64 h.).

Cold, damp hands, with cold nose tip.

845. Cool perspiration of the inner surface of the hands.

Sweat on the inner surface of the hands.

While walking in the open air great perspiration of the inner surface of the hands.

(Hands often dark red, full of distended blood-vessels.)

Pale swelling of the hands and fingers (aft. 20 h.).

850. A burning on the back of the hands.

Twitching shooting pain backwards in the direction of the thumb bones.

Burning in the ball of the thumb when lying down after dinner (aft. 1 h.).

Hot swelling of the thumb painful to the touch, which at the joint turns into an abscess.

The thumb is apt to become dislocated when moved.

855. Drawing pain in the fingers up and down.

Itching on the finger joints.

In mild weather the fingers are in parts red and frozen with burning itching in them, especially when he comes into a warm room or into bed.

Pain of the finger joints, as after severe work and as if the tendons were too short.

Going to sleep of the fingers, with night sweat.

860. Spasmodic contraction of the fingers when yawning.

After midnight, in bed, cramp in the fingers.

In the right natis pain as if the flesh were torn away. [*Fr. H-n.*]

On the nates, itching eroding pimples.

In the right hip-joint, burning.

865. In the hip-joint shooting as from dislocation.

Twitching in the hip-joint, before dinner.

Quite early in the morning a frequent shooting twitching from the feet upwards towards the hips, when lying on the back, which goes off when he lies on the painless side (aft. 5 h.).

Heaviness in the right thigh, so that he cannot properly raise the leg. [*Fr. H-n.*]

Twitching in the muscles of the thigh.

870. Feeling of twitching, as if a thread were pulled, on the side of the right thigh.

Frequent twitching and quivering in the flesh of the thigh.

A drawing pain out of the abdomen through the thighs (aft. 48 h.).

¹ See S. 1206, and note there.

A down-drawing sensation in the thighs.

A paralytic drawing in the muscles of the thigh and the calf, painful when walking.

875. When fatigued, tearing pain in the thigh extending into the knee.

In the head of the thigh to below the knee a paralytic pain when walking (aft. 2 h.).

In the thigh a painful stretching ; it feels too short.

In the posterior muscles of the thigh a bruised pain, worst when rising from a seat.

In the flesh of the thigh, pain as after great exertion ; also bruised pain when touched.

880. In the middle of the thigh, in the muscles, pain as if bruised, when walking (aft. 1 h.).

The muscles of the thigh and the knees are painful as if bruised, worse when moving than when at rest ; the pain is also increased by touch.

On the thigh, boils with violent shooting pain (aft. 24 h.).

On the back of the thigh, boils (aft. 12, 30 h.).

On the front of the thigh, a boil (aft. 6 h.).

885. On treading and walking a burning shooting from the sacrum through the thighs.

While walking an itching on the thighs.

Itching on the left thigh and foot, especially in the evening when he gets into bed. [*We.*]

A burning itching miliary rash on both thighs during the menses.

Eroding ; a smarting itching pain on the thigh and over the knee, in the evening after lying down in bed, which is not removed by scratching.

890. At night coldness of the thighs ; they do not get warm even in bed.

After midnight, sweat on the thighs and calves.

Tearing and shooting pain a little above and below the knee, in the evening (aft. 36 h.).

Weakness in the right lower extremity, when walking in the open air.

Tottering and unsteadiness of the lower extremities (aft. 2 h.).

895. The child often falls when walking.

After good sleep, she is very tired on rising in the morning ; (arms and) legs are painful, as if she had slept on a hard bed (after sitting quietly for half an hour her strength is restored).

Heaviness and fatigue of legs (and arms), in the afternoon, especially when going up hill.

The legs are not able to support the body ; he must lie down. 1

Sensation of sudden powerlessness of (arms and) legs, in the morning (aft. 12 h.).

900. From the morning onwards, heaviness and fatigue of the lower extremities, so that they are painful when walking.

Heaviness of the legs compels him to sit down.

Her legs feel as if beaten.

While sitting at dinner the lower extremities go to sleep.

Tottering and knuckling of the knees.

905. The knees readily knuckle under when moving (aft. 1 h.).

Knees sometimes so weak, that they cannot support the body.

Trembling of the knees and of one foot.

Trembling of one knee and foot, along with an eager and even agreeable tension of the mind, for several evenings, when standing.

After walking in the open air a twitching in the houghs, when standing.

910. **When rising up from a seat, sensation in the houghs as if they were too short.**

Stiffness and tension in the hough, especially after standing (aft. 2 h.).

In both patellæ a tensive pain as from a fatiguing journey, on going up stairs, worse in the morning.

Disagreeable sensation in the knee-joint on walking, as if the synovial fluid were deficient and it would crack.

Only in the day time pain in the knees, as if they were bruised, when moving and when at rest.

915. Painful swelling on the knee.

On the knee a miliary burning itching eruption.

Itching in the houghs in the morning; he must scratch.

A kind of small boil on the knee that makes the whole leg stiff.

Spasmodic drawing in the legs.

920. Going to sleep of the leg when sitting and standing, and when she touches it with the other leg, shooting in it.

Sensation in the leg as if asleep, but without prickling, followed by a sensation of contraction.

The leg goes to sleep after sitting, when walking and standing (aft. 18 h.).

Tearing pain in the left leg as far as the toes, in the afternoon (aft. 7 h.).

Tearing pain in the ulcer on the leg, when the open air comes in contact with it; which goes off when it is protected from the air by being covered up (aft 4, 20 h.).

925. Inflammatory redness round the ulcer on the leg when walking and during other movement.

Itching of the leg at some distance from the ulcer.

The calves and feet go to sleep in the morning.

By the contact of cold air, shooting in the calf as if the leg had been asleep (aft. 2 h.).

An aching on the side of the calf.

930. In the morning, when rising from bed, an aching on the outside of the calf as if cramp would come on, on two mornings (aft. 7 d.).

Cramp-like pain in the calves.

Cramp of the calf in the evening in bed, on extending the limb (aft. 24 h.).

Cramp of the calf in the morning in bed, on bending the limb (aft. 32 h.).

Cramp of the calf after midnight, in bed, when he draws up and flexes the leg (aft. 4 h.).

935. **Tensive pain in the calves.**

A formication in the calves after walking in the open air.

A fixed, pricking burning pain on a small spot on the tibia (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).

A formication from the feet upwards.

Pain in the ankle-joints, only when moving and walking, as if she had taken a long walk; the tendons pain as if stretched and as if they were too short.

940. Tendency to dislocation of the ankle-joint and bending under him when walking (aft. 4 h.).

In the morning after rising, when walking, pain in the ankle-joint as if dislocated and sprained; he cannot step without great pain, which goes up into the leg (aft. 16 h.).

In the ankle tearing (after the noonday siesta) (aft. 2 h.).

A drawing and shooting in the right outer ankle, in the evening before going to sleep.

Spasmodic contraction of the right foot.

945. **Going to sleep (dying away) of the feet.**

Quite early in the morning, heat in the feet, which he seeks to cover up, because when they get cool he has intolerable pain in them (aft. 12, 64 h.).

In the morning, swelling of the foot (whose leg is the seat of an ulcer).

Swelling of the dorsum of the foot.

Frequently during the day, when she has been seated and wishes to get up, she gets a cramp in the soles, she must stretch out the foot to relieve herself and run, in order that it may go off by movement; at night she cannot go to sleep on account of painful cramp in the soles, which occurs as soon as she draws up the feet and bends the legs.

950. Painful, cramp-like contraction of the soles when the legs are bent, which goes off on stretching out the legs.

In the soles, burning pain.

When lying, after dinner, tearing in the soles (preceded by a burning in the thumb-balls) (aft. 1 h.).

In the soles, stitches.

Single stitches in the heel (aft. 2 h.).

955. A dull numb pain (numbness) in the heel, as after a high leap.

(Pain in the heel when treading as if excoriated from walking, worst when she treads on a stone.)

Pain as if the shoe were too tight and pinched, and as if the soles were tired and sore from walking.

On the side of the foot and toes, as also in the upper part of the toes, pain like burning and as if the shoe pinched, in the evening (aft. 36 h.).

Pain of the corns on the toes, like a wound or boil (aft. 4, 16 h.).

960. Violent pain on a chilblain in summer, as from great cold, a kind of throbbing in it (immediately).

Pain at the root of the toe-nails when he knocks or merely touches them—as if they would ulcerate.

An itching burning on the toes, as if they had been frost-bitten, in warm weather, especially when he comes into a warm room, or into bed.

On the toes itching, as if the limbs were frost-bitten (aft. 1 h.).

Going to sleep of both the big toes (immediately).

965. Spasmodic pain in the right big toe (when at rest), which, however, soon went off. [*We.*]

Spasmodic contraction of the toes, when yawning.

After midnight, in bed, cramp of the toes.

(The pains increase in the evening from 8 to 9 o'clock, until they become intolerable.)

(Sensitiveness of the skin of the whole body, as if it were sore; on touching it, it feels as if that part of the skin had gone to sleep.)

970. Old wounds that were healed became again painful, like soreness (immediately).

Eruptions cause itching burning.

Itching eruptions. [*WIEL*, l. c.]

(Smarting) itching here and there, especially in the most external parts of the body, limbs and joints, in the evening after lying down (aft. 4 h.).

Burning itching all over the body.

975. In the evening in bed, a burning itching all over the body.

Burning itching on the upper arms, thighs, abdomen and back, in the morning while dressing, in the evening while undressing, and even at night.

A burning pricking here and there on the body.

Here and there burning shooting or stitches which end in a burning.

A burning itching pricking (like needle-pricks) here and there in the skin, as from fleas, in the evening after lying down (aft. 5½ d.).

980. Burning itching pricks on different parts of the body. [*We.*]

Single stitches on the affected parts from time to time.

Here and there on the body, single coarse stitches combined with a sore pain.

Stitches, like twitching, in various parts, so that the whole body is shaken by them; they dart as it were through the whole body (aft. 4 h.).

In the evening in bed, twitching in the limbs.

985. Trembling (aft. 2 h.).

Trembling of the limbs and palpitation of the heart (aft. 1 h.).

In the morning trembling sensation through the whole body.

Stiffness of the limbs with twitching.

Tension and stiffness in the limbs (aft. 8, 16 h.).

990. Stiffness in almost all parts of the body. [SEUTTER,¹ *Diss. de nuce vom.*, L. B. 1691.]

Peculiar stiffness of all the limbs, especially of the knees, with tension. [*Veckoskrift*, l. c.]

Tetanus drawing him backwards, oft recurring for a minute at a time. [CONSRUCH, l. c.]

Spasmodic movements. [*Veckoskrift*, l. c.]

Convulsions. [MATTHIOLUS, l. c.]

995. Tensive pain in the limbs, early in the morning, with stuffed nose (aft. 10 h.).

Diminished mobility of all the joints.

Violent contractive, painful sensation through the whole body.

Along with a painful contractive sensation through the whole body, a weariness in the lower extremities, so that he can scarcely drag them along.

Sudden attack; the body is spasmodically contracted sideways, with fruitless attempts to keep himself upright with his hands; then vomiting, and involuntary rapid discharge of stool and urine, with perfect consciousness.

1000. **A sensation in the muscles of the limbs, back, scapulæ, &c., as if something within drew to and fro, more spasmodic than painful.**

Twitching and quivering in the limbs under the skin.

All the joints are more painful during movement than when lying still, after midnight (aft. 6 h.).

Pain in all the joints as if bruised, when moving (aft. 4 h.).

All her limbs are weary.

1005. Gone-to-sleep feeling and insensibility (numbness)² of almost all parts of the body. [SEUTTER, l. c.]

Pain in all the limbs as if bruised and beaten all over.

In the morning, in bed (on displacement of the flatulence deep down in the hypogastrium under the os ilii), a pain of the joints and of the shafts between them, as if bruised, both of which go off after rising (aft. 20 h.).

In the morning, in bed, the longer he lies the more painful are all his limbs, especially the joints, as if bruised and beaten, which, however, goes off after rising from bed (aft. 18 h.).

Quite early in the morning, in bed, a pain as if bruised in the joints of the side she lies on, which goes off after turning round the body, but while lying still gradually returns on the side on which she is now, but it goes off completely by rising from bed (aft. 30 h.).

1010. Simple pain as if bruised, combined with a kind of tearing sensation in all the joints on which he does not lie, which is only relieved and goes off by turning so as to lie on the painful side, whereupon the pain soon begins on the side that was previously unaffected; hence it is necessary to turn frequently in bed.

¹ From a mixture of nux vomica and gentian given to a girl in fever.

² The phrase in the original is "stupor."

Attack, after midnight; she has fornication on the hands and feet, this rises, with heat in the face, up to the heart (in the scrobiculus cordis), as if it burnt and ached there; it then mounts to the throat; she feels ill and anxious; thence it comes into the head; she feels stupid in the head and has ringing in the ears.

Attack, in the evening; it rises to the heart; he feels ill and anxious; he trembles and he must rest his head bent forwards on the table (aft. 4 d.).

Sudden attack soon after dinner; paleness of face; a nausea rises up from the scrobiculus cordis; he becomes anxious all over, with trembling and slight tremor through the whole body, with increasing exhaustion, so that he must lie down (aft. 8 d.).

When walking quickly in the open air congestion towards her head; she feels destitute of thinking power, must remain standing, the blood rushed to the heart, the upper part of the windpipe contracted, she had sparks of fire before the eyes; she did not see where she was.

1015. In the morning, in the open air, her eyes became all at once staring; she lost consciousness and feeling, as in an attack of syncope, but only for a moment.

Great exhaustion after enjoying the open air, and sensation in the left foot as if it were stiff (aft. 6 h.).

A morning walk in the open air causes extraordinary fatigue.

Great fatigue of the whole body during a walk in the open air (aft. 28 h.).

After a walk in the open air very sad and uncommonly tired.

1020. Exhaustion after a walk in the open air, in the evening.†

Great exhaustion and relaxation of all the limbs after enjoying the open air (aft. 8 h.).

Great weariness.

During the slightest exercise, immediately weariness.

Staggering gait, with fear of falling. [*Veckoskrift*, l. c.]

1025. Weakness and staggering of the legs, he must sit down. [RADEMACHER, l. c.]

Great weakness of the limbs, so that he cannot stand on his feet. [HUFELAND.]

Weakness in all the limbs, especially after going up stairs. [*Fg.*]

Sudden sinking of the strength. [MATTHIOLUS, l. c.]

She becomes thinner.

1030. Heaviness in the arms and legs, so that she cannot lift either.

Sensation of sudden, as it were paralytic powerlessness in all the limbs, even when sitting, but mostly when moving (aft. 1 h.).

Qualmishness about the heart.

Syncope.

Attack of syncope in the evening (about 8 or 9 p. m.) while sitting.

1035. In the afternoon great weakness with loss of appetite.

Great desire to sit down (after 6 h.).

The pains are relieved by lying down.

Desire to lie down; he cannot remain up.

In the forenoon desire to lie down. [*Fg.*]

1040. In the morning desire to lie down again.
Great dislike to get up in the morning, without knowing why (aft. 12 h.).

Greater weariness in the morning after rising than in the evening when he went to bed.

Sleepiness not until the morning, after day dawn.

Sleepiness (aft. 1 h.).

1045. She is always inclined to yawn and go to sleep in the daytime, so that she could not keep awake.

Uncommon drowsiness by day, as from stupefaction of the head.

When walking in the open air, first drowsiness, then palpitation of the heart and great anxiety, with swelling of the blood-vessels of the hands, without heat (aft. 36 h.).

Before dinner (about 11 a. m.) inclination to sleep.

After eating, almost irresistible sleepiness, for several hours (aft. 5 h.).

1050. He dreams and speaks aloud in the noonday sleep. [*We.*]

Late of going to sleep in the evening (aft. 2 h.).

He falls asleep late in the evening, kept awake by great afflux of ideas.

Sleeplessness until midnight, with feeling of heat without thirst (aft. 12 h.).

At night great restlessness without pain.

1055. At night restlessness in the arms, which he must at one time cover up at another uncover.

In the evening, after lying down in bed, a restlessness and anxiety, so that he must always draw up and then stretch out the limbs (aft. 8 h.).

Before midnight restlessness in the lower extremities, an almost voluptuous, agreeable, but intolerable sensation in them, which prevents him going to sleep, constantly wakes him up when he wishes to go to sleep, and compels him to draw up and stretch out his legs alternately.

Very sweet, almost unconquerable slumber till late in the morning (aft. 20 h.).

In the morning hard to waken.

1060. He can only sleep before midnight, from 11 to 1 o'clock, he then wakes up and must get up at 3 o'clock.

Great sleepiness with yawning, in the evening, two hours before the usual time for sleep; in bed he goes to sleep immediately, lies awake for a long time after midnight, then sleeps until late in the morning, with vivid dreams full of events of the previous day, and in the morning he will not get up from bed.

When going to sleep he starts up in affright.

Starting at night in sleep and by day when awake.

Frightened starting in sleep so that he does not awake to full consciousness.

1065. At the slightest noise he wakes with a start.

In the afternoon siesta a start and jerk through the whole body, like an electric shock; as though he would fall to the ground.

(In the evening slumber he leaps out of bed in a delirious state.)

(Anxious delirious phantasies, in the evening in bed (about 9 p.m.), as if some one were coming into bed beside him, and there is no room, his bed has been sold, &c.)

He often wakes up at night, and cannot readily go again to sleep, if he does sleep, he dreams very vivid dreams.

1070. **Frightful visions in his dreams, causing fear.**

At night, when half-awake, sad phantasies; *e.g.* of trunkless heads of deceased acquaintances.

She cannot sleep at night, and when she slumbers a bit she has frightful dreams, which wake her up; she remains awake for hours, and when she again falls asleep she has other frightful dreams and on waking knows what she has dreamt.

Frightful delirious ravings at night.

Dreams that excite horror (*e.g.* of wild beasts).

1075. Dreams of diseased or maimed human beings.

Wakes up at night from horrible dreams (aft. 10 h.).

Dreams of lice and vermin.

Dreams that all his teeth fell out of his mouth.

Dreams of business matters that require the greatest attention.

1080. Disagreeable dreams about things that had happened or been talked of the previous day.

Quite early in the morning (about 4 a. m.) an anxious whining talking in sleep, followed by discharge of flatus (aft. 10 h.).

Very anxious dreaming and weeping in sleep.

Early waking with apprehensiveness.

On waking in the morning anxiety with ebullition of the blood and depression of spirits, which both go off when he gets up.

1085. Groaning whining in sleep.

In his sleep before midnight, muttering of incomprehensible words, sometimes in peevish or complaining tone.

At night half-waking dreams, accompanied with fatiguing thoughts (aft. a few h.).

His sleep is unquiet and full of cares.

Indifference to cruel lacerations and mutilations witnessed in a dream (aft. 6 h.).

1090. The night seems to him to be very long and tedious, with a kind of soporous stupefaction (coma), with dreams full of urgent business.

When asleep he generally lies on his back, with one or other arm elevated and laid under the head.

Lying at night on the back with one or both arms stretched above the head; he talks in his sleep and wakes up between 2 and 3 a. m.

In his sleep he lies on his back with head thrown back, the arms above the head, so that his hands lie under his nape.

In his sleep he always tries to lie on his back and with his head as low as possible (aft 36 h.).

1095. Before midnight in sleep snoring inspiration, as if the posterior orifices of his nose or the soft palate were contracted and narrowed.

Loud snorting breathing in sleep before midnight.

Loud blowing and whistling expiration through the nose in sleep (aft. 4 h.).

In the morning in bed he does not feel well ; he fears to get up, as if over-tired by a long walk, which went off on rising. [*We.*]

Very convulsive stretching and straining.¹ [*Bergius*, l. c.]

1100. Much yawning and stretching, in the afternoon. [*Fg.*]

Very frequent stretching and straining which seems to do her good. [*We.*]

In the morning uncommon stretching of the limbs and yawning, and after the stretching a spasmodic pain in the limbs, especially the knee.

In the morning in bed a stretching with arms extended outwards, which seems to have its origin in the abdomen.

Long attack of continued yawning, which leaves great exhaustion (aft. 1 h.).

1105. **Whilst yawning, in the morning, the eyes fill with water and weep.**

In the morning, immediately after rising from bed, yawning (aft. 16 h.).

In the morning, immediately after yawning, headache.

Yawning which excites coughing.

In the morning after rising (and drinking) diarrhœic stool, then exhaustion, yawning, drowsiness, chilliness, confusion of the head—then refreshing sleep (aft. 18 h.).

1110. After the stretching and yawning spasmodic pains in the limbs, with chilliness and inward tremor.

During the yawning, shivering.

After the shivering, sleep, followed by shivering and coldness of the toes (aft. 16 h.).

After lying down, in the evening, chill over the back and arms (but not the hands) (aft. 3 h.).

In the evening in bed she is chilly before going to sleep and when she wakes, it is as though she could not get warm in bed ; not during the day.

1115. At night tossing about and coldness, that is not dispelled by the heat of the bed.

He cannot get warm in bed at night.

Violent chilliness in bed at night, but towards morning sweat preceded by formication in the skin.

In the morning in bed excessive rigor, without externally perceptible coldness, for half an hour ; followed by cramp-like contraction of the toes and soles.

In the morning chilly feeling in the back and limbs, with painfulness of the skin as from exposure to cold and a sensation of going to sleep in the limbs, such as is caused by cold weather.

¹ The original has "stretchings" only.

1120. In the morning cold feet.
 In the morning shivering and shuddering.
 In the morning after rising chilliness, for several successive days.
 In the afternoon sudden coldness either of the arms and hands or of the legs and feet, which is not dispelled by any movement.
After drinking, immediately shivering and chilliness.
1125. After vexation, chilliness in the back and heaviness of the lower extremities.
 Chilliness on the slightest movement (aft. 1 h.).
 From the slightest movement shivering all over the body, but not when lying still.
 On the slightest exposure to the open air shivering and chilliness for an hour (with pain in the back) (aft. 1 h.).
 On the least exposure to the open air chill and toothache, like fine or fine burning stitches.
1130. He dreads to go into the open air (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).
 By the slightest draught of air he gets chilled (disagreeable feeling in the skin, bellyache, &c.) (aft. a few h.).
 Chilliness.
 He cannot get warm.
 Great coldness not removed by the heat of the stove nor by bed coverings.
1135. Coldness of all the body, with blueness of the skin (aft. 1 h.).
 Coldness of all the body, with blue hands, without goose-skin.
 The temperature of the body is diminished all over the body (he loses heat).
 Severe chilliness with chattering of the teeth.
 Sensation of cold running over the face.
1140. Sensation of cold about the head from time to time.
 (Coldness) chilly sensation on the face and head.
 Chilliness on the feet as if sprinkled with cold water, with trembling.
 Great coldness, at least of the limbs, without thirst.
 Chill without thirst.
1145. Thirst for small beer during the shivering (aft 2 h.).
 During the chill thirst for beer (aft. 24 h.).
 An attack as of fever : shivering and drawing in the limbs, as if proceeding from pain in the sacrum, while lying in slumber, during the noonday siesta—not followed by heat, and without thirst.
 An attack as of fever : at night (at 2 a.m.) intolerable drawing pain through thighs and legs, so that he could not compose himself, with thirst.
 Nocturnal febrile attack (at 3 a. m.) ; before the chill intolerable drawing pain through thighs and legs, compelling him to draw them up and stretch them out alternately.
1150. Without thirst and without sensation of heat, indeed, even during recurrence of the chilly feeling, violent heat of the body and redness of cheeks, except the hands, feet, and hairy scalp, which are cold.
 Fever in the afternoon or evening; after the heat chill and coldness.

During the external or internal heat, at the same time chilliness and great exhaustion, which, especially in the afternoon, compel him to lie down and cover himself with the bedclothes, or at least put on warm clothes.

In the morning (about 6 a.m.) chill, occasionally combined with general heat and beads of perspiration on the forehead; then towards evening (6 p. m.) again chill.

In the evening redness of cheeks and heat of hands with cold feet and recurrence of the shivering.

1155. Sensation of heat of face, with shiver on the rest of the body.

Heat of face with coldness of the lower parts of the body.

Small intermitting pulse. [HUFELAND.]

Vanishing pulse, with perfect consciousness.¹ [CONSRUCH, l. c.]

After coldness of the feet dry heat of face.

1160. Whilst there is inward heat of head there is chill on the outside of the head.

Hot cheeks with internal chilliness.

Redness of cheeks with heat in head and chilliness on the rest of the body (aft. 6 h.).

In the evening red face with shivering and coldness of limbs and thirst for beer.

First shivering then heat, causing anxiety; afterwards thirst for beer.

1165. Fever towards evening (6 p. m.); chilliness with intermediate attacks of heat, recurring the following day at the same hour.

At night, along with external chilliness, sensation of internal heat, with dryness of mouth but horror of drinks.

Afternoon fever: chill and coldness for four hours, with blue nails; then general heat and burning in the hands, with thirst at first for water, afterwards for beer, not followed by perspiration.

In the evening before lying down chill, but when in bed heat of head and face.

After lying down in the evening strong chill, and sleep for an hour, then heat with headache, roaring in the ears and nausea (aft. 12 h.).

1170. After lying down in the evening trembling and chilliness—then some heat in the face (aft. 2 h.).

In the morning unusual heat, with thirst for water (aft. 12 h.).

Attack of heat of the whole body, without redness of cheeks, with beads of sweat on the forehead and anxiety.

Febrile heat more inwardly; she felt as if steam and smoke exhaled from the throat; at the same time she drank a great deal.

Quite early, in bed, an intolerable sensation of heat either of the whole body, or especially in the cheeks, hands and feet, particularly in the palms and soles, for which he seeks with avidity for coolness (throwing off the clothes and lying in cold parts of the bed), but he cannot bear it, sometimes on account of a feeling of illness in the

¹ See S. 1206, and note there.

whole body, sometimes on account of a momentarily occurring pinching or cutting in the abdomen.

1175. After lying down in the evening heat in the face, inner surface of the hands and feet.

External heat with red cheeks and sensation of anxious, intolerable inward heat (in spite of which he covers himself up carefully); the mouth is full of saliva, and although the lips are dry, no thirst, or only a semblance of thirst; he wishes to drink and yet rejects all fluids; he does not relish drinks;—sleeplessness during the heat; he lays his arms under his head; after the heat thirst for beer.

At night heat without thirst and almost without sweat. [*Fg.*]

At night anxiety; in his sleep he threw off the bedclothes.

Violent thirst. [MATTHIOLUS, l. c.]

1180. About midnight in bed, dry heat without thirst.

Along with heat and full quick pulse, desire to go to bed, and thirst.

Inward heat, increasing every hour, with full pulse, without thirst;—then sleeplessness (aft. 8, 16 h.).

In the morning, when walking in the open air, increasing heat with full pulse, without thirst;—then sleeplessness (aft. 8, 16 h.).

In the morning, when walking in the open air, heat of the face and of the whole body (aft. 48 h.).

1185. While walking, transient heat of the face more frequently than usual.

Transient heat when moving.

Transient redness and heat of cheeks on the slightest movement and exertion.

Sensation of heat in the face, without externally perceptible increase of temperature.

Redness of cheeks in the morning after waking.

1190. Heat on the head in the evening.

Transient heat of the face towards evening (aft. 48 h.).

Heat of face in the morning after rising from bed, with constipation and rumbling of flatulence in the abdomen (aft. 24 h.).

Red, hot cheeks, without thirst.

Heat of the face, in the evening in bed, and restless sleep before midnight (aft 8 d.).

1195. **Sensation of burning inward heat through the whole body** (aft. 6, 12 h.).

Perspiration for two days (aft. 16 h.).

(When lying in bed and when walking quickly, ready perspiration.)

(Perspiration when moving about in the room.)

(Perspiration in the room, going off in the open air) (aft. 72 h.).

1200. Clammy perspiration on the forehead when walking in the open air.

Sweat on the affected side of the face, during the semilateral headache.

Profuse perspiration. [JUNGHAUSS,¹ *Diss. de nuce vomica*, Hal., 1770.]

¹ General statement of effect of nux vomica on patients.

Ill-smelling perspiration all night. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Fœtid perspiration. [*WIEL, l. c.*]

1205. Cold sweat. [*MATTHIOLUS, l. c.*]

On the occurrence of cold perspiration all the pains are allayed.

[*CONSRUCH, l. c.*]

Sweat on one side of the head, scalp and face (aft. 10 h.).

Fœtid sweat on the side.

Ill-smelling sweat on one side.

1210. In the morning when waking and sleeping perspiration, especially of the upper parts, then drawing pain in the left side (aft. 16 h.).

Quite early in the morning (at 3 a. m.) perspiration, especially under the nose, on the forehead (on the hairy scalp), in the nape, on the neck, in the scrobiculus cordis, and between the thighs, with anxious feeling of heat and dryness of the tip of the tongue, hard palate and lips, without desire for drink.

After midnight perspiration.

In the morning, from 2 a. m., sweat during sleep, but on awaking (from time to time) only slight transpiration all over.

Morning sweat.

1215. In the morning in bed, after waking, profuse general sweat (but not on the head or face) (aft 3 d.).

Slight, general perspiration (but not on the face) night and morning, smelling like damp (mouldy) straw.

Night sweat of a sour smell.

In the morning, about 5 o'clock, after waking, she commences to perspire, for several mornings.

During the morning sweat, simple pain of all the joints he is lying on.

1220. During the morning sweat, inclination to vomit.

During the morning sweat, on the least exposure, bellyache, as from taking cold.

Under the bed clothes great heat and perspiration, but on slight exposure and letting the air come under the bedclothes, shivering.

After the perspiration chill and then again sweat.

In the morning on waking, general perspiration, with internal heat of face and hands, without thirst.

1225. After the morning sweat great thirst for small beer.

Frequent attacks of perspiration, followed by dry heat.

During and after great anxiety, profuse sweat.

Anxiety which causes perspiration, at least on the forehead.

Only internal heat, caused by anxiety, followed by sweat on the forehead (aft. some h.).

1230. After the anxiety, nausea and rapid breathing, then dry cough caused by the nausea, inclination to vomit and vomiting.

Restlessness with very dilatible pupils (aft. 56 h.).

In the evening after lying down, anxiety, then after midnight perspiration. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Anxiety; he cannot remain quiet in any one place. [*Fr. H—n.*]

¹ The immediate precursor of death, with S. 842, 1158, and 1245.

In the evening when walking, anxiety, oppression and as if he were drunk.

1235. In the morning on waking, and in the afternoon (at 5 p. m.), anxiety and anxious solicitude, as if something important were to be feared.

Anxiety and anguish as if he had committed some crime.

Great anxiety; he cannot rest in any place, and would rather die.

After midnight very violent palpitation of the heart with extreme anxiety, which urges him to commit suicide (aft. 5 h.).

She deems the pain she suffers intolerable and will rather take her own life.

1240. Anxiety with impulse to commit suicide.
(Suicide; she throws herself from a height.)

Extraordinary anxiety.

Great anxiety. [STRANDBERG, l. c.]

Extreme anxiety. [F. HOFFMANN, l. c.]

1245. Intolerable anxiety, for an hour.¹ [CONSRUCH, l. c.]

He fears death.

She thinks herself near death.

Wrapped up in sorrow and care.

Sadness.

1250. (During the sadness she cannot weep.)

He is apprehensive, frightened, and readily starts, whilst his head is as if intoxicated and giddy.

On seeing some irritating object she has a shock through the legs and through the whole body; she is almost insensible for an hour.

Pains are not borne without loud whining and lamenting, mixed with reproaches and scolding.

She cannot get over the smallest evil.

1255. Anxious solicitude and inconsolableness, which breaks out in loud weeping complaints and reproaches, and sometimes passes into continual groaning, with very hot red cheeks, without thirst.

Anxious solicitude and irresolution.

Anxiety from suspicious and timorous solicitude, especially in the hours after midnight.

She groans and sighs in a lamentable manner, without giving any reason for doing so.

He weeps when any one does the slightest thing he dislikes.

1260. She is disposed to weep peevishly.

She weeps aloud and sobs (aft. 3 h.).

She cannot bear the least contradiction, nor suffer the most reasonable representations to induce her to alter her conduct; they put her beside herself.

He is peevishly solicitous, takes everything amiss, and readily breaks out into scolding and abuse (aft. 2, 3 h.).

She is much disposed to scolding crossness.

¹ See note to S. 1206.

1265. Angry peevishness, angry disposition (aft. 1 h.).

Very much given to reproach others severely for their faults.

Scolding, reproaches, abuse, jealous invectives, mixed with indelicate expressions—then soon howling and loud weeping.

Scolding humour developing into acts.

He obstinately opposes what others wish (aft. 1 h.).

1270. He is hasty, looks malignantly at any one who asks him anything, without answering, just as if he must control himself in order to avoid becoming coarse; it seems as if he would like to strike any one in the face who speaks a word to him, so irritable and uncontrollable is his disposition.

He feels everything too strongly.

Over-sensitiveness to impressions of the senses; he cannot bear strong odours and bright light.

He cannot bear any noise or speaking; music and singing affect him strongly.

Over tender, soft disposition; music affects him to tears.

1275. The slightest step, and the smallest shaking of the floor is felt by her painfully, intolerably.

Hypochondriacal disposition after dinner, and still more after supper.

Hypochondriacal sadness.

Dejected peevishness.

He puckers up his forehead in wrinkles and crosses his arms.

1280. Quietness, as if everything were disagreeable to him.

Quietude and wrapped up in himself, slow flow of ideas.

She seeks rest and quiet.

Ennui; time seems to him intolerably long (in the first h.).

No inclination for any work.

1285. Lazy about all undertakings and business; she is immediately fatigued.

He has a complete horror of work, and yet does not dislike movement (aft. 2 h.).

He dawdles and is irresolute.

Irresolution, constant hesitation in his intentions.

She wishes to do much, but thinks she will not succeed.

1290. He thinks that everything will go wrong.

Everything goes wrong with him (everything goes contrary) (aft. 6 h.).

He has no patience for work. [*Fg.*]

He acts awkwardly and stupidly; he knocks himself or upsets things (aft. 10 h.).

Something, he knows not what, hinders him, especially in scientific occupations.

1295. Indisposition to intellectual occupations; the blood mounts to the head—until towards evening.

In the morning, dread of those literary occupations in which he must think for himself and unfold ideas from his own mind in order

either to commit them to writing or to express them orally ; but reading and learning by heart are not distasteful to him (aft. 16 h.).

He can with difficulty collect his thoughts.

Incapable of thinking properly, he often makes mistakes in speaking, seeks the words with an effort and makes use of inappropriate expressions ; he makes mistakes regarding weights and measures.

He is apt to make mistakes in speaking and writing,
leaves out syllables and whole words (aft. 6, 12 h.).

1300. On account of an excessive flow of ideas he is scarcely conscious, in the morning after rising (aft. 10 h.).

Clear consciousness of his existence ; delicate, strong, proper feeling of right and wrong.

OLEANDER.¹

(*Nerium Oleander.*)

(The medicinal power of this vegetable does not seem to be very volatile, and we may therefore quite well employ for medicinal purposes the freshly dried and powdered leaves macerated in alcohol so as to form a tincture. But in order to obtain a uniformly powerful medicine, I prefer to use the green fresh leaves gathered at the period of commencing flowering. One ounce of these, cut into small pieces, is first put in a mortar, moistened with just enough alcohol, and well pounded, so as to form a thick pap, and then the remainder of the alcohol (in all about an ounce) added in order to attenuate the thick mass. The juice is then strained through a linen cloth, and allowed to stand for a few days in order to deposit the albumen and fibrous matters. After this the clear, dark-green juice is decanted off for use, in the same way as is done with sabina, taxus, thuja, and similar leaves with little juice in them.)

I have introduced into our materia medica several new plants and parts of plants, and some minerals also, and I flatter myself that I have enriched it with these substances. Among these oleander is a new remedy with desirable curative powers, which are met with in no other medicinal agent.

It will be found to be if not a complete remedy yet an indispensable intermediate remedy in some kinds of mental derangements, *e. g.* absence of mind, and in certain kinds of painless paralysis, in eruptions on the head, and some external head affections. The homœopathic physician will know how to employ it for other curative purposes from the symptoms it produces in healthy persons.

Hitherto I have only used the billion-fold attenuation of the above juice, but I believe that in order that it may be used without prejudice in cases of excessively sensitive patients, it will require to be carried to a much higher potency (and development of its inner power).

[HAHNEMANN'S fellow-observers were FRANZ, GROSS, GUTMANN, HARTMANN, LANGHAMMER.

Symptoms are taken from :

ABANO, PETRUS DE, *De Venenis.*

MORGAGNI, *De Sedib. et Caus. Morb.*, Ep. lix.

The 1st edit. has 28 symptoms, the 2nd and 3rd edit. 352.]

OLEANDER.

(While walking in the open air) vertigo, not so as to cause staggering and falling ; he stood firmly, but the objects, trees, and people seemed to be mixed up among one another, as in a confused

¹ From vol. i, 3rd edit., 1830.

dance, and there came darkness before the eyes with flashing glittering (as when dazzled by snow) (aft. 4½ h.). [*Lr.*]

Whirling, reeling. [*Gn.*]

When he stands up, and wishes to look on the ground, he has giddiness before the eyes and as if he saw all objects double ; but if he looked straight before him, whether standing or stooping, he experienced nothing of the sort (aft 7 h.). [*Htn.*]

On rising from the couch he could hardly walk across the room on account of violent vertigo in the whole head (aft. 10 h.). [*Htn.*]

5. Whirling vertigo in the forehead and staggering of the lower extremities, as from weakness of them (aft. 1½ h.). [*Htn.*]

The vertigo does not leave him even when walking in the open air. [*Htn.*]

Unconsciousness. [*PETRUS DE ABANO, de Venenis, Cap. 37.¹*]

Confusion of the whole head (aft. ½ h.). [*Gn.*]

The mind is obtuse ; he cannot think properly. [*Gn.*]

10. On reading rather long sentences in a book it is often difficult for him to apprehend the construction. [*Gss.*]

It is very difficult for him to read a learned book ; he must read many sentences three or four times over, before he can understand them, because in spite of the greatest effort he cannot comprehend what he reads, but is distracted by other spontaneously arising thoughts, which always supplant those suggested by the reading. [*Gss.*]

While studying he has constantly other thoughts ; he dreams about the future, and his fancy disports itself in beautiful visions (aft. 4 h.). [*Htn.*]

While reading a book he cannot apprehend the thoughts conveyed by it, when with the greatest effort to understand them he thinks that he will not understand them ; his thoughts then become confused and render him quite unable to read further ; but he certainly understands all things more easily when he does not think about understanding them ; in that case no accessory ideas occupy him, only the subject itself. [*Gss.*]

His power of remembering is weak ; he cannot recollect the most familiar names (aft. 2½ h.). [*Gn.*]

15. **Heaviness of the head** (aft. 24 h.). [*Gn.*]

He cannot keep his head up on account of a great feeling of heaviness in it ; he must leave off reading and lie down ; while lying he has no headache and feels well, but when he rises up he again feels the heaviness and confusion of the head, the nausea, and other disagreeable sensations (aft. 9 h.). [*Gn.*]

Pain in the head as if a hundred-weight drew it forwards (aft. 10 h.). [*Gn.*]

Sensation as if the head were tightly bound, more stupefying than painful. [*Gss.*]

In the right temple squeezing pain. [*Gss.*]

20. **Aching pain in the brain** (aft. 6, 14 h.).

¹ Statement.

Stupefying pressure in the right side of the head, as from a blunt instrument slowly pressed in. [*Gss.*]

Out-pressing pain over the forehead, from within outwards (aft. 11½ h.). [*Gn.*]

A dull compression in the forehead. [*Gss.*]

Pressing out pain at the forehead (aft. 4, 24 h.). [*Gn.*]

25. Aching in the upper bones of the skull, with a feeling as if they were sore (aft. 36 h.). [*Gn.*]

Pain in the forehead as if it would burst. [*Gn.*]

Painful pressing outwards in the left frontal protuberance, which went off on pressing on it with the hand (aft. 1¼ h.). [*Htn.*]

Aching uneasiness in the whole extent of the forehead. [*Gss.*]

An up and down drawing, aching pain in the left temple, which goes off in the open air. [*Fz.*]

30. A slight drawing in the left temple. [*Gss.*]

Slow pulse-like throbbing pain in the head, in the forehead. [*Fz.*]

Pain like a blow on the left temple. [*Gss.*]

Suddenly a stupefying pain anteriorly in the forehead, as from a hard blow. [*Gss.*]

Boring pain in the whole brain. [*Gn.*]

35. Boring pain in the upper part of the brain (aft. 26 h.). [*Gn.*]

Deeply penetrating sharp stitches in slow succession in the right side of the vertex. [*Gss.*]

Eroding itching as from lice on the whole hairy scalp, compelling scratching, repeatedly all day (aft. 56 h.). [*Lr.*]

Severe (itching) eroding on the hairy scalp as from lice; after scratching it smarts, as if excoriated. [*Gss.*]

Eroding itching on the hairy scalp, that forces him to scratch. [*Gss.*]

40. Eruption of itching pimples on the hairy scalp.

Desquamation of the epidermis on the hairy scalp.

At night continued smarting itching on the hairy scalp, as from lice. [*Fz.*]

Contractive burning pain externally on the left side of the crown. [*Fz.*]

Sharp aching external pain on the left side of the occiput. [*Fz.*]

45. On a small spot of the occiput, obtuse pressure. [*Gss.*]

Pressure on the right side of the head as if it were pressed in. [*Gss.*]

Pressure on the right frontal protuberance. [*Gss.*]

A couple of blows in front of the forehead on a small spot as with a hammer. [*Gss.*]

Tensive stitch in the occipital bone. [*Gn.*]

50. Aching pain in the bones of the right side of the face, persisting when moving the lower jaw (aft. ¾ h.). [*Gn.*]

Dull aching pain in the right upper jaw below the zygoma (aft. 48 h.). [*Gn.*]

Pressure on the zygoma, more stupefying than painful, that

extends deep into the head and root of the nose; a tensive, stupefying tiresome sensation. [*Gss.*]

Violent aching pain, now higher, now lower in the temples, when chewing. [*Fz.*]

After rising from bed in the morning, countenance quite disturbed; he looks quite pale, the eyes are surrounded with blue rings and the cheeks are fallen in. [*Htn.*]

55. All day long pale complexion (aft. 40 h.). [*Lr.*]

On touching, sore pain in the right eyebrow, towards the temple (aft. 14 h.). [*Gn.*]

Obtuse pressure on the upper border of the orbit, intermittent, now greater, now less. [*Gss.*]

Dilated pupils (aft. 1 h.). [*Lr.*]

Contracted pupils (aft. 25 h.). [*Lr.*]

60. On looking sideways, without turning the head, as if blackness would come before the eyes. [*Gss.*]

It seems to him as if blackness would come before the eyes. [*Gss.*]

While reading the eyes water. [*Gss.*]

While reading, a tension in the left eyelids (aft. 6½ h.). [*Gn.*]

Pressure in the left eye from above downwards and in the left zygoma. [*Fz.*]

65. Pain in the eyes, as if he had strained them by much reading. [*Gss.*]

Smarting in the left eye. [*Fz.*]

A pressure in the eyes, as if a hard body were in them. [*Gn.*]

Burning in the lower eyelid, and itching round about the lid. [*Fz.*]

Burning in the right upper eyelid (aft. 10½ h.).

70. In the evening a tensive pain in one canthus, just as if the eye were strongly turned outwards; it is difficult for him to turn the eye in the opposite direction (aft. 5 d.). [*Fz.*]

Burning tension in both right eyelids, even when moving (aft. 3 h.). [*Gn.*]

Itching in the right eyeball (aft. 30 h.). [*Gn.*]

Pricking and itching on the left upper eyelid. [*Fz.*]

The eyelids are involuntarily closed, as if he were sleepy (aft. 8½ h.). [*Gn.*]

75. Near the left eye, at the root of the nose and on the left zygoma a pricking itching. [*Fz.*]

Red swelling below the eyes, looking as if an eruption would break out.

A peculiar numb sensation externally rises from the neck up to the head. [*Gss.*]

Numb sensation, like a painless pressure on the back of the nose. [*Gss.*]

Smarting itching in the root of the nose towards the left eye, as if the room were full of smoke. [*Fz.*]

80. Stupefying, obtuse pressure betwixt the root of the nose and the left orbit. [*Gss.*]

Burning itching on the forehead, the left cheek, and the point of

the chin, on which small pimples appear with elevated hard borders and painless when let alone and when touched. [*Fz.*]

On the left cheek feeling as if a cold wind blew on it; on laying the hand on it this feeling goes off and it feels hot to the hand, and warmer than the other cheek. [*Gss.*]

Redness of the cheeks without heat. [*Fz.*]

Hot feeling and heat of the cheeks without redness, with dryness in the palate and throat. [*Fz.*]

85. An (itching?) eroding feeling on the right cheek. [*Gss.*]

Stupefying compression of both zygomatic arches, as if they were grasped with forceps. [*Gss.*]

On the left zygomatic arch close to the ear, a dull, numb, painless pressure. [*Gss.*]

Violent pressure on the right cheek near the angle of the lower jaw. [*Gss.*]

Cramp-like drawing on the external ear and beneath it, as if it was drawn out, at first gradually increasing, then again diminishing. [*Gss.*]

90. Heat commencing at one time in the right, and at another in the left lobe of the ear, which spreads thence over the corresponding side and from there over the whole face. [*Fz.*]

In the left temple and external meatus auditorius, sensation such as is apt to occur when yawning. [*Fz.*]

In the interior of the ear a sharp pressive pain. [*Fz.*]

Constant howling in the left ear. [*Fz.*]

Singing in the left ear.

95. A shrill, stupefying ringing in the left ear. [*Gss.*]

Burning in the orifice of the left ear. [*Gn.*]

Beneath the ear, above the mastoid process, a pain as if a blunt nail were knocked into the head, with stupefaction. [*Gss.*]

All the afternoon, itching around the nose. [*Gn.*]

Burning shooting above the left corner of the mouth. [*Fz.*]

100. Painless sensation, as if the upper lip were swollen (a kind of numb feeling). [*Gss.*]

Burning pain in the right lower lip continuing whilst and after moving (aft. 79 h.). [*Gn.*]

The lips are brown, especially the lower lip, with otherwise unaltered, scarcely pale complexion. [*MORGAGNI, de sedibus et caus. morb. Ep. lix, § 12.¹*]

Convulsive twitching outwards of the left angle of the mouth. [*Gss.*]

Sudden swelling about the left corner of the mouth.

105. A suppurating pimple on the right and left side of the chin (aft. 78, 48 h.). [*Lr.*]

Sensation as if a cool wind blew on the left side of the neck. [*Gss.*]

Sharp pressive pain on the left side of the neck, near the Adam's apple. [*Fz.*]

¹ From expressed juice, in a woman of 60.

Pain as if a blunt instrument pressed in the right side of the neck on the œsophagus, and on external pressure a simple pain in the cervical muscles. [*Gss.*]

A pushing pressure in the anterior cervical muscles, so that he must loosen his cravat, a throttling, suffocating sensation. [*Fz.*]

110. A violent and full, though slow pulsation of the carotids, felt without touching. [*Gss.*]

Towards evening and in the night, obtuse tearing pain in the left side of the nape and in the left scapula, alternating with tearing in the temple and in the second molar tooth of the left side. [*Fz.*]

In the night constant toothache, tearing drawing in the first left molar, and sometimes in the hollow tooth next it; this toothache went off immediately on leaving bed, and returned immediately on going to bed again, with an anxiety as if he should die; at the same time frequent micturition, inclination to vomit and heat in the left cheek (the first night). [*Fz.*]

In the right lower molars, simple drawing. [*Gss.*]

Sharp drawing toothache in the left second molar. [*Fz.*]

115. Whilst chewing, a cutting aching toothache, which goes off immediately after chewing; but the tooth is not painful when touched or pressed (aft. 2 h.). [*Fz.*]

Sensitiveness of the molars when chewing as if they were all hollow. [*Fz.*]

Peculiar sensation in the mouth, as if all the teeth were loose, with bluish white gums of the whole upper and lower jaw (aft. 34 h.). [*Lr.*]

White furred tongue with dry feeling in the mouth and parched lips (aft. 31 h.). [*Lr.*]

The papillæ of the tongue are all elevated, which gives the tongue a rough appearance, of a dirty white colour. [*Gss.*]

120. Burning stitches in the left side of the tongue (aft. 2½ h.). [*Gn.*]

Fine pricks in the tongue. [*Gn.*]

Power of speech almost completely gone, with normal respiration. [*MORGAGNI*, l. c.¹]

When spoken to she tries to answer, but is only able to produce sounds, but no intelligible words. [*MORGAGNI*, l. c.¹]

A kind of burning in the gullet down to the stomach (aft. 9 h.). [*Gn.*]

125. She relished nothing, would not take anything. [*MORGAGNI*, l. c.]

An insipid taste in the mouth, when not eating, as from deranged stomach.

No appetite for food or tobacco smoking. [*Htn.*]

He has no appetite, but is not without hunger; he eats with more discomfort than pleasure and very little. [*Fz.*]

No appetite; he relished his food, but was immediately satiated (aft. 5½ h.). [*Lr.*]

130. Thirst; he drinks more than usual. [*Fz.*]

¹ With small and feeble pulse, death following in four hours.

Thirst for cold drinks, especially for fresh water (aft. 30 h.).

[*Lr.*]

No appetite and yet ravenous hunger; he swallowed much and with avidity. [*Gn.*]

Ravenous hunger with trembling of hands when eating, and great weakness in the whole body (after walking quickly for half an hour).

[*Gn.*]

Trembling of the hands from longing for the food before him.

[*Gn.*]

135. During dinner, which he swallows hastily, as in bulimy, he is giddy in the head, as if he would lose his hearing and sight, and especially as if it would become black before his right eye. [*Gss.*]

Great hunger with much appetite (aft. 6 h.). [*Gn.*]

While eating, at noon, violent, frequent, empty eructation.

[*Gss.*]

Eructation with a foetid smell, several times (aft. 4 d.).

Violent, frequent empty eructation. [*Gss.*]

140. While eructating, something comes from the stomach into the mouth (belching). [*Gss.*]

Loathing of cheese that he used to like. [*Gn.*]

In the evening all food tastes insipid and qualmish.

[*Gss.*]

No appetite, he loathes everything, as though he should vomit or get diarrhœa after it. [*Gss.*]

He has a sickish rising and water collects in his mouth. [*Gss.*]

145. He is very sick, and his mouth fills with water; if he swallows this the sickness goes off for an instant; at the same time a peculiar flat taste in the mouth. [*Gss.*]

The sickness increases on stooping, and is allayed for instants by eructation. [*Gss.*]

After the sickness great hunger. [*Gss.*]

Nausea. [*Gn.*]

Nausea in the mouth, as if he must vomit (aft. 4 h.). [*Lr.*]

150. Nausea as if in the mouth, and every time he retches water often runs out of the mouth, like waterbrash, for two hours; at the same time he has a painful cramp-like contraction of the cervical muscles, as if he should be choked, and also of the abdomen and abdominal muscles; at first, after much retching, he only gets mucus from the fauces; then there followed some of the fluid portions of the food with sour taste, for two hours (aft. 6 h.). [*Lr.*]

After eating a morsel of bread he immediately retched and he must vomit, but he threw up nothing but small pieces of bread and the little food he had just taken along with a quantity of water (aft. 6½ h.). [*Htn.*]

His dinner was very much relished; but he must soon leave off eating as he became sick and qualmish. [*Gss.*]

Excessive vomiting followed by thirst. [MORGAGNI, l. c.]

Vomiting of a yellowish green water with a bitter taste (aft. 12 h.). [*Htn.*]

155. General ill-feeling with sickness. [*Gn.*]

Feeling of emptiness in the scrobiculus cordis with feeling of fulness in the abdomen. [*Gss.*]

To the left over the scrobiculus cordis, intermitting throbbing. [*Gss.*]

Sensation in the scrobiculus cordis, as if he felt each pulsation of the heart beat through the whole chest, as after overheating, though he feels nothing of it with his fingers, and the heart does not beat more strongly and perceptibly than at other times. [*Htn.*]

Painful aching under the short ribs on the left side of the gastric region, on only a small spot, at every expiration, which disappeared at each inspiration, was increased by external pressure, and lasted half an hour (aft. 3 h.). [*Htn.*]

160. Cold feeling as from a cool blast on the right side of the hypogastrium. [*Gss.*]

Cold feeling in the right side of the abdomen. [*Gss.*]

On the right near the navel, a prolonged shooting pain, as if twisting out of the abdomen. [*Gss.*]

In the side of the abdomen, above the left hip-bone a kind of twitching aching pain. [*Gss.*]

On the left under the navel, obtuse stitches or blows. [*Gss.*]

165. Itching pricking in the left side of the abdomen, immediately below the short ribs. [*Gss.*]

A pinching shooting in the abdomen, whilst walking (aft. 60 h.). [*Gn.*]

Intermitting pinching in the abdomen sometimes with diarrhœic movement. [*Gss.*]

Pinching in the bowels (aft. 24, 75 h.). [*Gn.*]

He feels as if the bowels were weakened by purgatives or as if he should have diarrhœa. [*Gss.*]

170. Great emptiness in the upper part of the abdomen. [*Gss.*]

Inwardly below the navel a gnawing. [*Gss.*]

On the left just above the navel a gnawing pain. [*Gss.*]

Pain like needle-pricks under the navel (aft. 58 h.). [*Gn.*]

Painful sensitiveness around the navel, with discomfort in the whole hypogastrium, and an uneasiness about the navel, which shows itself at one time as aching, at another as gnawing. [*Gss.*]

175. Quite low in the hypogastrium, above the root of the penis, transient twitching blows, which make him start. [*Gss.*]

Rumbling and rattling in the umbilical region, with empty feeling in the abdomen; soon followed by discharge of flatus (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Rumbling in the upper and lower parts of the abdomen. [*Gss.*]

Rumbling in the abdomen. [PETRUS DE ABANO, l. c., cap.

37.]

Discharge of much very fœtid flatus smelling of rotten eggs (aft. 26, 30 h.). [*Gn.*]

180. Frequent discharge of flatus. [*Gss.*]

Ineffectual straining and urging to stool. [*Fz.*]

Ineffectual urging to stool.

The first day no stool. [*Htn.*]

- Stool; the first fæces are diarrhœic, but the next firmer; he must, however, strain. [*Gss.*]
185. Stool only after 24 hours, the first part of which is hard and crumbly, the remainder thin. [*Htn.*]
 Stool hard and difficult (aft. 31 h.). [*Gn.*]
 Stool quite thin and yellow, but before the stool rattling and rumbling in the abdomen (aft. 39 h.). [*Htn.*]
 Diarrhœa.
 The food eaten the previous evening passed somewhat undigested, and almost without effort; he thought that flatus only was discharged (aft. 48 h.). [*Htn.*]
190. Soft stool (aft. 48 h.). [*Gn.*]
 Evacuation of scanty, thin, watery stool (aft. 6½ h.). [*Lr.*]
Burning in the anus, at other times than when at stool, also before and after stool. [*Fz.*]
 Frequent urging to urinate with scanty discharge of urine (aft. 27 h.). [*Lr.*]
 Frequent discharge of much urine (aft. 24 h.). [*Gn.*]
- * * *
195. Two violent sneezes. [*Gss.*]
 Prick in the thyroid cartilage. [*Gn.*]
 Viscid mucus in the windpipe, he has much hacking cough in the morning on rising. [*Gss.*]
 Tickling in the larynx, which is excited by inspiration, and produces a short cough that shakes the whole body. [*Htn.*]
 Sudden cold feeling on the left side of the chest. [*Gss.*]
200. Great emptiness of the chest, as if eviscerated. [*Gss.*]
 Severe palpitation of the heart, with a sensation as if the chest had become dilated; he breathes with great elevation of the chest, without anxiety. [*Gss.*]
 When lying he feels as if the chest were too narrow; he must draw his breath in long and deep respirations (aft. 6 h.). [*Htn.*]
 His chest in the scrobiculus cordis is oppressed when lying, and a quarter of an hour after lying down he vomits mucus, water, and small bits of bread he had swallowed previously; when he rises up from lying the oppression of the chest goes off (aft. 7½ h.). [*Htn.*]
 Sensation as if something heavy lay on the chest, which pressed it together, whereby a deep and anxious respiration is produced, when walking, standing and lying (aft. 10 h.). [*Htn.*]
205. Palpitation of the heart¹ and anxiety. [*PETRUS DE ABANO, l. c., cap. 13.*]
 Several attacks of palpitation of the heart.
 Anxiety about the heart, without anxious thoughts, with trembling of all the body, for several hours (aft. 7 h.). [*Lr.*]
Dull drawing pain over the heart, more violent when stooping, and continued during expiration (aft. 55 h.). [*Gn.*]
 Digging pain in the costal cartilages of the right side of the

¹ Rather, "distress at the heart."

chest, with intermitting pressure on a small spot, increased by pressing on it. [Gss.]

210. Pain of the right side of the chest externally, as if hard pressed. [Gss.]

Formicating shooting in the sternum.

In the sternum an obtuse, continued stitch (aft. 24 h.).

[Gn.]

On the right near the sternum, on one of the false ribs, obtuse stitches, where there is simple pain when pressed. [Gss.]

Tensive shooting in the sternum, more violent when stooping (aft. 12 h.). [Gn.]

215. Whilst walking obtuse stitches in the chest, more violent when expiring (aft. 8 h.). [Gn.]

On the upper part of the sternum obtuse pressure. [Gss.]

In the ribs on the left side, some intermitting, obtuse blows. [Gss.]

On one of the ribs on the left side (opposite the scrobiculus cordis) an intermitting gnawing. [Gss.]

On the chest under the right shoulder, a beating like obtuse blows. [Gss.]

220. Dull pain in the sternum (aft. 10 h.). [Gn.]

Obtuse stitch in the left side of the chest, continuing during inspiration and expiration (aft. 29 h.). [Gn.]

Obtuse stitch in the right side of the chest, continuing during inspiration and expiration (aft. 51 h.). [Gn.]

Stitches in the diaphragm when lying during inspiration and expiration, which cease on rising up (aft. 31 h.). [Gn.]

Pricks in the left side of the chest (aft. 1½ h.). [Gn.]

225. A stab in the left side of the chest as with a knife (aft. 48 h.). [Gn.]

Pinching stitch in the left side of the chest out at the false ribs (aft. 6 h.). [Gn.]

Obtuse shooting in the left side of the chest while walking. [Gss.]

Tensive stitch in the middle of the chest (aft. 31 h.). [Gn.]

Twitching in the right pectoral muscles (aft. 15 h.). [Gn.]

230. In the right side of the back, a pain, as if a hand were forcibly thrust in there, or as if from over-lifting. [Gss.]

Tensive shooting in the spine, when walking and standing (aft. 29 h.). [Gn.]

Burning stitch in the back under the left scapula, when sitting, which went off when moving (aft. 78 h.). [Gn.]

In the right half of the back, deep in, sudden pricks, so as almost to make him start. [Gss.]

Itching on the right scapula. [Gn.]

235. On the top of the right shoulder obtuse pressure. [Gss.]

When he raises his arms up high, or lays them under his head in bed, their shoulder-joints are painful as if dislocated. [Gss.]

A lasting stitch in the left axilla, relieved by rubbing (aft. 27 h.).

[Gn.]

Externally on the upper part of the upper arm, a pinching pain.

[Gss.]

- Cramp-like drawing in the shaft of the left humerus near the elbow, in measured jerks. [*Gss.*]
240. Twitching in the muscles of the left arm (aft. 36 h.). [*Gn.*]
Sensation of twitching in the right upper arm. [*Fz.*]
Itching prick somewhat prolonged in the left upper arm (aft. 31 h.). [*Gn.*]
Sensation of itching above the bend of the elbow. [*Fz.*]
Itching on the point of the right elbow (aft. 34 h.). [*Gn.*]
245. Obtuse pressure on the forearm, as from a hard blow. [*Gss.*]
On the outside of the left forearm, on a small spot, intermitting pressure. [*Gss.*]
Obtuse stitches or blows on the left forearm, near the wrist. [*Gss.*]
Drawing in the right forearm, over the wrist-joint. [*Gss.*]
Obtuse pressure on the forearm, just below the elbow. [*Gss.*]
250. Burning stitch in the left forearm (aft. 28 h.). [*Gn.*]
Swollen blood-vessels of the hand, without heat of it. [*Fz.*]
Intermittent obtuse aching in the palm of the hand. [*Gss.*]
Pulsating pain on the inner side of the right forearm near the wrist-joint. [*Gss.*]
Trembling of the hand whilst writing (before a meal). [*Gn.*]
255. In the fingers cramp pain (cramp-like drawing). [*Gss.*]
Drawing in the proximal finger-joints. [*Gss.*]
Burning stitches in the tip of the left index finger (aft. 12 h.). [*Gn.*]
On the distal phalanx of the right index a burning stitch, so that the finger trembles. [*Gss.*]
On the proximal phalanx of the left middle finger, cramp-like, twitching tearing. [*Gss.*]
260. Pricking and itching on the proximal phalanx of the middle finger. [*Fz.*]
Sudden swelling of the ring-finger, with burning pain; he could not bend it.
Fine twitching on the finger. [*Gss.*]
Itching on the right thumb, so that he must scratch, whereupon it first goes off, but soon afterwards changes into eroding. [*Gss.*]
Tensive burning in the tip of the left thumb (aft. 2 h.). [*Gn.*]
265. In the distal phalanx of the thumb pain as if he had got a hard blow on it, whereby the thumb becomes trembling. [*Gss.*]
Above the nates, itching, compelling him to scratch. [*Gss.*]
Itching vesicles on the nates. [*Gn.*]
In the gluteal muscles of one thigh, contractive pain when walking, like dislocation. [*Fz.*]
Obtuse stitches, posteriorly on the hip-bone; pressure causes simple pain. [*Gss.*]
270. Drawing shooting in the right thigh; not observed when standing and going up hill (aft. 37 h.). [*Gn.*]
Pain like needle-pricks in the muscles of the inner side of the left thigh (aft. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Weakness in the thighs and legs and a feeling in the

feet, chiefly in the soles, as if they were gone asleep, when walking (aft. 12 h.). [*Gn.*]

On the side of the thigh a hot feeling, soon afterwards a cold feeling lower down. [*Gss.*]

(Burning and tension in the right thigh.) [*Gn.*]

275. A quivering down through the lower extremities. [*Gss.*]

When walking quickly, on the front of the thigh a pain as when a bruised spot is pressed on.

Bubbling in the right thigh. [*Gn.*]

On the outer side of the left thigh a numbing pressure, as if the part were tightly bound and the circulation thereby stopped. [*Gss.*]

An itching prick in the posterior muscles of the thigh; it burns after scratching. [*Gss.*]

280. On the right thigh an obtuse shooting aching. [*Gss.*]

On the upper part of the right thigh, intermitting aching, increased by pressing on it. [*Gss.*]

On the external and anterior surface of the right thigh, itching, removed for a short time by scratching. [*Gss.*]

On the under surface of the left thigh, painless twitching, as if a muscle were moved. [*Gss.*]

On the thigh just above the knee, simple aching. [*Gss.*]

285. In the right thigh, just above the knee, a spot with burning and pricking pain. [*Fz.*]

Cramp-like drawing in the right bent knee. [*Gss.*]

A vibrating sensation in the legs when sitting, as after a journey on foot. [*Gss.*]

The legs are painful when sitting, he must alternately flex and extend them in order to get momentary relief. [*Gss.*]

In the legs a painful feeling of weakness, as from a long journey on foot. [*Gss.*]

290. In the shafts of the leg bones undulatory drawing. [*Gss.*]

When the leg is drawn up pulsating pain in the hough. [*Gss.*]

Sensation of twitching in the right calf. [*Fz.*]

Painful cramp in the right calf, when sitting. [*Gn.*]

Tearing in the left calf, when walking (aft. 34 h.). [*Gn.*]

295. After sitting for some time with the legs drawn up he feels, when walking, a paralytic weakness in them. [*Gss.*]

Just above the left ankle-joint painful aching, at long intervals, when standing. [*Gss.*]

Itching and rather prolonged prick in the right ankle-joint, towards the front, continuing also when moving (aft. 29 h.).

[*Gn.*]

On the dorsum of the foot simple aching. [*Gss.*]

Itching prick in the right internal ankle, that went off by scratching (aft. 10 h.). [*Gn.*]

300. Pricking and itching on the left heel. [*Fz.*]

Obtuse stitches in the left little toe, when at rest and when moving (aft. 3 h.). [*Gn.*]

A pain in the little toe and its ball, as if it were strongly pressed. [*Gss.*]

- Burning in the tip of the right big toe, when sitting (aft. 31 h.).
[*Gn.*]
Painful throbbing over the ball of the left big toe. [*Gss.*]
305. Tensive stitches in the tip of the left big toe (aft. 32 h.).
[*Gn.*]
On the sole of the right foot, on a small spot, intermitting, obtuse pressure, as though he had received blows on it. [*Gss.*]
Itching pricking sensation in the sole of the right foot, when at rest (aft. 12 h.). [*Gn.*]
Strong pressing-in on several spots of the body, gradually increasing or diminishing. [*Gss.*]
Cramp pain (cramp-like drawing) on several parts of the limbs, *e.g.* on the balls of the thumbs, on the feet, &c. [*Gss.*]
310. Squeezing pressure on several parts of the body and limbs, on the fingers and toes, as if their bones were crushed. [*Gss.*]
Great sensitiveness of the skin of the whole body; from the slight friction of the clothes it becomes sore, raw, and painful, *e.g.* on the neck from the cravat, on the thighs from loose trousers when walking. [*Gss.*]
(The symptoms are much more violent the second day than the first.) [*Gss.*]
Swelling.
General itching.
315. Itching here and there on the body, so that he must scratch.
[*Gss.*]
On undressing a smarting itching on the whole body, as from an eruption, forcing him to scratch (aft. 40 h.). [*Lr.*]
Weakness of the body. [*Gn.*]
Ill feeling and weakness in the abdomen and chest; he feels not at all well. [*Gss.*]
Tired, lazy, and dislike of all work. [*Gn.*]
320. Very faint and down-hearted; he feels ill all over. [*Gss.*]
Faint-hearted, as if his life would exhale at every breath. [*Gss.*]
Weakness of the whole body; he was unable to walk alone, but must be driven home and go to bed, where he lay until evening in slumber, but then he slept well at night. [*Lr.*]
From a short walk weariness, and the soles are painful. [*Gss.*]
Weariness and weakness of all the limbs; he can scarcely walk across the room; the knees are too weak. [*Htn.*]
325. Syncope. [PETRUS DE ABANO, l. c., cap. 13.]
Stretching of the upper part of the body and arms (aft. 9½ h.).
[*Gn.*]
Stretching and straining of the limbs, combined with a general feeling of well-being (aft. 4½ h.). [*Htn.*]
Frequent yawning, with every time a shudder running all over the body, which set all the muscles first in a shaking, and afterwards a trembling movement (immediately). [*Htn.*]
She lay as if in slumber, but yet is conscious and able to move.
[MORGAGNI, l. c.]
330. Sleeplessness.

Voluptuous dreams, with emission of semen (the 2nd and 3rd night). [*Lr.—Gn.*]

Uneasy dreams, [*Gn.*]

At night in bed no rest and no sleep. [*Fz.*]

After sleeping he feels when lying a qualmishness and squeamishness in the scrobiculus cordis, as if he should vomit, with a difficulty of breathing, which is relieved by sitting up (aft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

335. The pulse is very variable, now quick, now slow, now full, small and weak. [*Gss.*]

In the morning after rising the pulse is slower. [*Gss.*]

He often shudders suddenly, as in the severest febrile chill, or as if he were terrified by something. [*Gss.*]

When yawning he shudders. [*Gss.*]

Febrile rigor all over, without thirst or heat afterwards, when at rest and when moving (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

340. Febrile rigor all over, with cold hands and warm cheeks, without thirst, when at rest and when moving (aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Quick full pulse (in the evening). [*Gss.*]

Feeling of heat, and simultaneous chilliness of all the body, without thirst, at the same time he felt warmer to the touch than usual (aft. 7 h.). [*Lr.*]

Flying heat runs over him, especially when he sets about his work eagerly (also when sitting); likewise when he walks quickly he grows very warm, and the heat pricks his face like numerous fine needles. [*Gss.*]

Whilst reading heat is forced out of his body. [*Gn.*]

345. Dislike to work. [*Htn.*]

Obtuseness of the senses, out of humour, indisposed for everything. [*Gn.*]

Indisposed both for work and the most agreeable occupation. [*Gn.*]

Want of self-confidence, and hence serious sad disposition. [*Gn.*]

Ill-humoured, reserved. [*Gn.*]

350. He cannot bear contradiction. [*Gss.*]

Cross, morose, indisposed for everything. [*Fz.*]

The heat rapidly overcomes him; he breaks out in anger, but repents immediately afterwards. [*Gss.*]

OPIUM.¹

(The dried milky juice of the green, half-ripe heads of the *Papaver somniferum*, especially of the large-headed white poppy, *Papaver officinale*, Gm.)

In recent times many chemists have given themselves unspeakable trouble to analyze opium, and to dissociate its several constituent parts: morphium (morphia), narcotin (opian), meconic acid, extractive matter, caoutchuc, opium-balsam, fatty substance, gluten, resin, gum, volatile matter. They generally differ so much among one another, both in respect to the methods used to separate them, consisting of a number of dissimilar and complicated processes, and in respect to the chemical nature of their component parts, as also in their opinions about the relative efficacy of these constituents, that, all things considered, very little of a trustworthy or useful character seems to have resulted, either for the medical art in general, or for the benefit of the sick in particular.

But as homœopathy concerns itself only with whole, undivided medicinal substances, as they exist in the natural state, and aims at the simplest mode of preparing them, in which all their constituents shall be uniformly dissolved and develop their medicinal powers, and as it looks only to healing and not to injuring human beings, consequently it does not, like the new pharmacy, consider it an honour to prepare from opium the most painlessly and quickly killing substance (*Morphium aceticum*); hence the homœopathic art, which is only intended for beneficent ends, willingly dispenses with all these dangerous manœuvres.

It will therefore—as has hitherto been the custom—macerate one grain of finely pulverised opium in 100 drops of alcohol in the temperature of the room for a week, in order to make a tincture, and mix one drop of this with another 100 drops of alcohol by two succussions, and so proceed to the higher developments of power; or, better:

One grain of selected good opium is treated like other dry medicinal substances, is first brought to the million-fold trituration in three hours, by trituration with three times 100 grains of milk-sugar (in the manner taught at the commencement of the second part of the book on *Chronic Diseases*); of this one grain is then dissolved in 100 drops of diluted alcohol, and potentized by two succussions. This gives a fluid, one drop of which, diluted in a similar way with 100 drops of alcohol, and potentized with two succussions, is further raised to the decillion-fold potency through 25 more dilution-phials. One or two globules of the smallest size moistened with this last potency will do all the good that is capable of being effected homœopathically in the treatment of human ailments for which it is suitable.

It is much more difficult to estimate the action of opium than of almost any other drug.

In the primary action of small and moderate doses, in which the organism, passively as it were, lets itself be affected by the medicine, it appears to exalt the irritability and activity of the voluntary muscles for a short time, but to diminish those of the involuntary muscles for a longer period; and while it exalts the fancy and courage in its primary action, it appears at the same time to dull and stupefy (the external senses) the general sensibility and consciousness. Thereafter the living organism in its active counter-action produces the opposite of this in

¹ From vol. i, 3rd edit., 1830.

the secondary action: diminished irritability and inactivity of the voluntary, and morbidly exalted excitability of the involuntary muscles, and loss of ideas and obtuseness of the fancy, with faint-heartedness along with over sensitiveness of the general sensibility.

In large doses the symptoms of the primary action not only rise to a far more dangerous height, but they pass from one to another with impetuous rapidity, often mingled with secondary actions or quickly passing into the latter. In some persons certain symptoms are more conspicuous, in others other symptoms.

No medicine in the world suppresses the complainings of patients more rapidly than opium, and misled by this, physicians have made immense use (abuse) of it, and have done enormous and wide-spread mischief with it.

Were the results of the employment of opium in diseases as beneficial as its employment is common, there would be no medicine by which patients would be so often *cured* as by opium. *But exactly the opposite of this is universally the case.*

Its enormous power and rapid action imply that an uncommon amount of knowledge of its actions and an uncommonly accurate judgment and appreciation of it must be required in order to employ it medicinally, if we would use it in a *really beneficial manner, which is impossible without making a homœopathic application of it.*

Hitherto opium has been almost exclusively employed antipathically or palliatively, and hardly any but its primary actions have been opposed to the contrary morbid states, *contrariis curentur*—except when the physician prescribed (by mistake? or *numinis afflatu?*) in a sense exactly opposite to this antiquity-hallowed therapeutic rule of Galen's, and so effected miraculous cures. No medicine in the world has effected more illusory relief, more deceptive concealment and suppression of the morbid symptoms, with consequences more disastrous than the original disease. No medicine in the world has done more harm (with preliminary apparent relief) than this opium.

Opium has been employed as the supposed chief remedy against all kinds of coughs, diarrhœas, vomiting, sleeplessness, melancholy, spasms and nervous ailments—and more especially against all kinds of pains without distinction.

But all these innumerable affections are not contained in the primary action of opium, but just the opposite. Hence we can easily understand how far from permanent, how far from beneficial must be the result of such an employment of this drug in the majority of diseases of the body and mind! And daily experience teaches this.

If in some few cases opium removes cough, diarrhœa, vomiting, sleeplessness, trembling and so forth, this only happens when these ailments are of recent date or have arisen suddenly in a previously healthy body, and when they are of a slight character. Thus, for example, a cough brought on by a chill, a trembling caused by recent fright,* a diarrhœa suddenly excited by fear, a chill or other trifling

* Smelling at a globule the size of a mustard-seed, moistened with a potentized dilution of opium, gives almost immediate relief to one who has undergone a violent fright, but only on the condition that he performs the olfaction immediately after the

cause, vomiting and other symptoms produced by mental excitement, loathing, &c., are sometimes quickly removed by opium, because it is only necessary that it should suppress these ailments in a superficial and temporary manner, in order to restore to the previously healthy body its freedom to ward off spontaneously all further tendency to these affections, and to continue its former condition of health by its own powers (*vide Organon of Medicine*, 4th edition, § 63,¹ note).

Though opium succeeds in the palliative suppression of these rapid trivial ailments in the *few* instances indicated above, it by no means follows that it possesses a true curative power of permanently removing such affections in every case and under all conditions even when they are of a persistent character. It cannot remove them and restore health when they are symptoms of another disease to which opium does not correspond as a homœopathic remedy in its primary effects, or if they have already lasted a considerable time, because these ailments are not contained in the primary actions of opium.*

Hence it has hitherto been universally employed in medical practice throughout the whole world, almost always with injurious and disastrous results, in old coughs, persistent diarrhœas, long-continued sleeplessness, chronic vomiting, habitual spasms, anxiety and trembling. But when these affections existed for some time in the system and depended on totally different diseases for which opium is not the homœopathic remedy, they could never, not in one single instance, be cured by opium, so that permanent health was restored by its use.

In employing opium in the above-mentioned chronic maladies we learn that it effects *only at first* an illusory alleviation, a transient suppression of the affection for a few hours; that it then ceases to alleviate without increasing the size of the dose, that on further increasing the dose it only allays the symptoms for a short time, and even when it does this it creates on the other hand new affections and a much more serious and a worse artificial disease. Verily this is an injurious, though hitherto universally practised misuse of this gift of God which was created for the removal of quite opposite morbid states.†

But most striking was the abuse which all physicians over the whole world down to the present time‡ have made of opium, in prescribing it as a powerful remedy for *pains* of all sorts, be they ever so old and deeply fright has been received. If employed later, it not only brings no relief, it rather does harm.

* They are only to be found in its secondary action (and in the preliminary, momentary reaction—their reflexion—described below).

† For where shall we find a remedy equal to opium for the most obstinate constipation and for acute fevers, with uncomplaining stupefied sopor, with snoring from a half-opened mouth, and twitching of the limbs, with burning heat of the perspiring body, and in several other morbid states *corresponding in similarity* to the primary effects of opium.

‡ Although as long as twenty years ago, I showed incontrovertibly in these very words (in the first edition of the *Organon*, 1810), the misuse universally made by physicians of opium for pains to be a palpable injury to the well-being of patients, yet we have not seen that their conscience was the least touched, and that they abandoned a practice that is as stupid as it is criminal. To such remonstrances they only exclaim that their routine is interfered with, and they abuse and persecute the man who calls attention to their erroneous practice, just as the sinner who feels himself hit by the

¹ 5th edition, § 67.

rooted. It is obviously contrary to common sense, and is almost equal to the folly of a universal remedy, to expect from one single substance the cure of all pains which differ so infinitely among one another. Seeing that the various kinds of pains in diseases differ so much from one another in their seat, in the time and the conditions of their occurrence, recurrence, increase and diminution, &c., it might be supposed that the Creator would not fail to create a large number of different medicines for their cure; for every finite thing can only have a finite, limited sphere of action. But opium is precisely not one of those pain-allaying and curing remedies. *Opium is almost the only medicine that in its primary action does not produce a single pain.* Every other known drug, on the other hand, produces in the healthy human body each its own kinds of pains in its primary action, and hence is able to cure and remove (homœopathically) similar pains in diseases, especially if the other symptoms of the disease correspond in similarity to those observed from the administration of that medicine. Opium alone is unable to subdue homœopathically, *i.e.* permanently, any one single pain, *because it does not cause in its primary action one single pain*, but the very reverse, namely, *insensibility*, the inevitable consequence (secondary action) of which is greater sensitiveness than before, and hence a more acute sensation of pain.

Therefore all pains of any duration allayed in a palliative and temporary manner by opium by means of its stupefying and pain-subduing power, return immediately when the stupefying primary action is exhausted, and that at least* as severely as before, as the experience of all observant physicians testifies. These pains, indeed, generally return in a worse degree, and as long as no better plan than this old injurious routine is adopted, they must be again and again allayed, not only by repeated, but by larger doses of opium, whilst it develops other *worse* ailments, from which the patient did not suffer previously. Suppressing pain of any considerable duration and intensity by opium is therefore nothing but quackery—nothing but an imposition on the patient and his friends with illusory relief, to be followed by injurious results that are often disastrous, and not unfrequently fatal, but which are alleged by such practitioners of the non-healing art to be new diseases that they have had no hand in producing.†

words of a sermon on repentance only abuses the preacher, without reforming his own conduct. But why should I, who feel an inward call to enunciate such important verities, and who have truth and nature on my side, why should I bother myself about these incorrigible sinners?

“He who feels he has the power to expose errors and to extend the boundaries of science, is not only under an obligation to do so, but the public is bound to listen to him, even should it be disagreeable to a whole school which thinks its authority so firmly grounded that it will allow no appeal to nature from its verdict, or which at least does all it can to consign the revolutionary observer to oblivion.”—FR. CASIMIR MEDICUS.

* Thus WILLIS in his *Pharmacologia rationalis*, p. 298, says: “Opiates generally allay the most excruciating pains, and produce insensibility—for a certain time; but when this time is past the pains are *immediately* renewed, and soon attain their ordinary violence;” and p. 295: “When the duration of the action of opium is over, the abdominal pains return, having lost *nothing* of their excruciating character, until we again employ the magic power of opium.”

† The true (homœopathic) physician never sees in his practice any inflammation

Chronic diseases only are the test of the genuine healing art, because they do not of themselves pass into health; slight ailments that have come quickly pass away with or without medicine—evidently by the inherent powers of the organism; but with medicines acute diseases must distinctly yield more quickly and permanently than when left to themselves, if what can be called a cure is accomplished.

If opium sometimes seems to remove pains in acute diseases, this is owing to the very obvious fact that such diseases, if they do not kill, run their course spontaneously in a few days, and disappear together with their pains.

Opium can only seem really to cure pains in those rare cases where it corresponds homœopathically in its other primary effects to the symptoms of the disease, and so removes the disease itself, for then the pains also must naturally depart; but this is only an indirect cure of the pains. For instance, as every dysentery depends on a retention of fæces in the upper part of the intestines, some varieties of it accompanied by heat and stupefaction can be cured by opium, because these symptoms will be homœopathically removed by the similar primary action of opium, and as a necessary consequence their attendant pains also, because these generally depend on spasmodic retention of the fæces in the bowels.

In like manner opium cannot stop the pains of lead colic until it has homœopathically removed the obstinate constipation produced by the lead by virtue of its constipating primary action; in this case also the cure of the pains is indirect and not owing to the stupefying power of the opium, as it is given in small, not stupefying, doses. But opium is *never* able to remove pains directly without injury; on the other hand, it is a principal remedy in those stupefactive diseases where the pain of a serious malady is not felt by the patient, as for example, in dangerous bed sores, where the patient, in the stupefied state of his consciousness, cannot complain of any pain, &c.

The painful diseases of acute and chronic character can (whatever the whole worldful of antipathic and allopathic physicians may allege to the contrary) only be cured and altered into health of a permanent character by a medicine which, besides corresponding in similarity in its other primary effects to the symptoms of the morbid state, is at the same time able to excite pains very similar in kind to those observed in the disease. If such a medicine be selected then pain and disease disappear together in a marvellously rapid and permanent manner, when the smallest dose is administered, as is taught in the *Organon of Medicine*, and as experience will convince every one.

But as this method was not employed, and as all kinds of pains were antipathically treated by opium alone, many injurious results were observed from its use: stupefaction, constipation, and other troublesome

of the brain, except at the commencement of the most dangerous forms of typhus fever, which he cures along with its cerebral inflammation; nor does he ever encounter inflammation of the bowels, except in cases of poisoning and strangulated hernia or ileus; but fatal cerebral and intestinal inflammations *frequently result* from the efforts of the allopaths to suppress severe headache and intolerable colic by increasing doses of opium.

and dangerous symptoms which naturally resulted from this inappropriate antipathic employment of it, and these are the peculiar effects of opium, without which it would not be opium. But these inevitable disastrous effects of such an employment of opium were not regarded as being what they actually are, to wit, the essential characteristics of opium, but as a kind of bad behaviour inherent in it, which must be eliminated from it by all sorts of devices, in order to render it innocuous and well-behaved. Under this delusion attempts have been made from time to time, for now nearly two thousand years, to do away with this pretended improper action by means of so-called *corrigentia*, so that it should henceforth be taught to allay pains and spasms without producing delirium or constipation, check vomiting and diarrhœa without stupefying, and change chronic sleeplessness into sound sleep without exciting heat, and without leaving behind it headache, trembling, exhaustion, chilliness and prostration.

Hence pungent spices were combined with it in order to prevent the chilling propensity observed in the secondary action, and purgatives and salines were added in order to counteract its constipating misconduct, &c. More especially was it sought to separate from it its crude, and alleged useless and hurtful resin by repeated solution in water, filtration and inspissation, and also to deprive it of the volatile, and supposed poisonous, narcotic quality attached to it by macerating it for months; and practitioners even went so far as to attempt to refine it and render it mild by roasting it over a fire, and in this way they imagined they had produced a precious panacea for all ailments and troubles, for pains, sleeplessness, diarrhœa, &c., which was free from all the well-known evil propensities of opium.

But they were completely mistaken; by these processes they only made the opium weaker without altering its nature. Now much larger doses were required in order to obtain the same result, and when these larger doses were administered they always acted just like the original opium; the new preparation caused the same stupefaction, the same constipation, and so forth, and hence it became evident that opium possesses no removable bad qualities, just as little as any other medicine, but that its peculiar medicinal powers must ever prove injurious and dangerous when it is employed antipathically in large doses and when it is not understood how to make a homœopathic employment of it;—opium might be employed in its natural powerful state or, weakened by a number of expensive artificial processes, in the large doses required to produce its antipathic effects.

Opium has this peculiarity more than many other medicines, that in the case of persons unaccustomed to its use and in very excitable subjects, and still more when given in large doses, it sometimes at first displays a transient, often momentary, reaction of a peculiar sort, which, partly on account of its short duration, partly owing to its rarity, and partly owing to its very nature, must not be confounded with its characteristic chief and primary action. These rare, momentary, preliminary reactions correspond almost exactly with the secondary action of the organism upon opium (and are, so to speak, a reflexion of this secondary action): deathly paleness, coldness of the limbs or of the whole body,

cold perspiration, timorous anxiety, trembling and despair, mucous evacuations from the bowels, transient vomiting or short cough, and very rarely certain kinds of pain.

Hardly any of the peculiar primary effects of opium are observed from large poisonous doses, but this initiatory reaction passes at once, as secondary action, to death, as I myself have seen, and as WILLIS (*Pharm. Rat.*, sect. vii, cap. 1, p. 292) relates.

The oriental indulgers in opium, after sleeping off their opium intoxication, are always in a state of secondary opium action; their mental faculties are much weakened by too frequent indulgence in the drug. Chilly, pale, bloated, trembling, spiritless, weak, stupid, and with a perceptible anxious inward malaise, they stagger in the morning into the tavern to take their allowance of opium pills in order to quicken the circulation of their blood and obtain warmth, to revive their depressed vital spirits, to reanimate their dulled phantasy with some ideas, and to infuse, in a palliative way, some activity into their paralysed muscles.

The symptoms of opium arranged below are mostly secondary action and counter-action of the organism. Physicians who cannot make up their minds to refrain from making a hurtful use of opium in large doses for palliative (antipathic) purposes, may be encouraged to do so by a perusal of these horrible secondary effects; their feelings of humanity can hardly fail to be shocked by them, and their conscience roused so as to compel them to do better.

The antidotes to dangerous doses of opium are tincture of ipecacuanha, camphor, but especially strong warm infusion of coffee, introduced in large quantities above and below, accompanied by frictions on the body. But when icy coldness of the body, insensibility, and loss of irritability of the muscular fibres have already set in, a (palliative) warm bath must be resorted to.

When opium has been given in large doses in order to allay pains and check diarrhœa, and, as not unfrequently occurs, true paralysis of the limbs has been produced, there is no cure for this kind of paralysis, just as paralysis can never be cured by strong electric shocks.

Some of the primary effects of opium last but a few hours, others, especially those caused by large doses, last longer when they do not prove fatal.

Opium belongs to those medicines whose primary effects seldom admit of a homœopathic application in human diseases; but when it is so used a small portion of a drop of the decillion-fold potency suffices for a dose.

[HAHNEMANN's fellow-observers were CUBITZ, GUTMANN, SCHÖNIKE, STAFF.

The following old-school authorities are quoted:

Acta Nat. Cur., iv.

AEPLI, sen., in *Hufel. Journ.*, xxv.

ALIBERT, in *Wibmer, Wirkung der Arzneien u. Gifte*.

ALPIN, *Med. Egypt.*, iv.

ALSTON, *Medical Essays*.

BARDELL, SAM., *Diss. de Viribus Opii*, Edinb., 1765.

BAUER, in *Act. Nat. Cur.*, ii.

BAUTZMANN, in *Misc. Nat. Cur.*, Dec, ii, ann. 8.

- BAYLIS, *Prax. Med.*, Lib. i.
 BELLONIUS, *Observat.*
 BERGER, *Diss. de vi Opii rarifacient.*, Viteb., 1703.
 BERGIUS, *Mat. Med.*
 BOERHAAVE, *Praelect.* iv.—*De Morb. Nerv.*
 BOHN, *De Officio Med.*
 BONET, *Sepulcret. Anatom.*, lib. i.
 BORELLI, *PET.*, Cent. 4.
 BÜCHNER, *Diss. de Opio*, Halæ, 1748.
 BÜTTNER, CH. G., *Unterr. über d. Tödtlichkeit d. Wunden.*
 CHARAS, MOSES, *Pharm. Reg. Chym.*
 CHARDIN, *Voyage en Perse*, Amst., 1771, vol. iv.
 CHARVET, *De l'Opium*, 1826.
 CLARK, *Essays and Obs., Phys. and Lit.*, edit. 3, 1771.
 CLAUDER, GABR., in *Misc. Nat. Cur.*, Dec. ii, ann. 5.
 COCO, in *Stalpaart van der Wiel's Observat.*, Cent. ii.
 CROIX, DE LA, *Journ. de Méd.*, xxxix.
 CRUMPE, *Natur und Eigensch. des Opiums.*
 ETTMÜLLER, *Diss. de vi Opii diaphor.*, Lips., 1694.
 FREIND, *Opera*, tom. i, *Emmenol.*
 GARCIAS AB HORTO, *Hist. Aromat.*, i.
 GASTER, DE, *Med. Dogm.*
 GUIAND (no reference).
 GEOFFROY, *Mat. Med.*
 GRIMM, F. C., *Acta Nat. Cur.*, iii.
 HALLER, DE, *De Partib. corp. irritab. et sensib.*—in *Praelect. Boerh. Institut.*, iv.
 HAMBERGER, *Diss. de Opio*, Jen., 1749.
 HARGENS, in *Hufel. Journ.*, ix.
 HECQUET, *Reflexions sur l'usage de l'Opium*, à Paris, 1726.
 HELLWICH, CH. DE., *Bresl. Samml.*, 1702.
Histoire de l'Acad. des Sc., 1735.
 HOFFMANN, FR., *Diss. de Operatione Opii*, Hal., 1700,—*Med. Rat. Syst.*, ii.—*D Correct. Opii*, Hal, 1702.
 HUNTER, J., *On the Venereal Disease.*
 JONES, *The Mysteries of Opium revealed.*
 JOERDENS, in *Hufel. Journ.*, xviii.
 JUNCKER and BÖHMER, *Diss. sistens casum Matrone largisimo usu Opii tractatae*, Halæ, 1744.
 KÄMPFER, *Amœn. exot.*, fasc. iii.
 KILIAN, in *Med. Annal.*, 1800, Oct.
 KNEBEL, in *Hufel. Journ.*, xxvi.
 LASSUS, in *Mem. de l'Inst. National des Sc. et des Arts*, tom. ii.
 LEROUX, *Journ. de Med.*
 LEVESQUE-BLASOURCE, in *Journ. de Medec.*, 1808, Juillet.
 LINDESTOLPE, *de Venenis.*
 LORRY, *Journ. Encyclop.*, i,—*Recueil Period.*
 MANCHART, *Eph. Nat. Cur.*, Cent. i.
 MATTHÆI, C. C., in *Hufel. Journ.*, xi.
 MATTHIOLUS, in *Tralles*, l. c.
 MEAD, *de Venenis*, in *Opera*, t. ii.
Misc. Nat. Cur., Dec. ii, ann. 10.
 MONRO, *Essays Phys. and Liter.*, vol. iii.
 MÜLLER, in *Hufel. Journ.*, xviii.
 MURRAY, *Apparat. Med.*, ii.
 MUZELL, *Wahrnehmungen*, ii.
 OUTREPONT, D', *Deutsche Zeitsch. f. Geburtshelk.*, i.
 PITCAIRNE, *Diss. de Circulatione in Animalibus genitis et non genitis*, L. B.—*Element. Med.*, Lib. ii.
 PLATER, *Observ.*, Lib. i.
 PYL, *Aufsätze*, Samml. i.
 RADEMACHER, in *Hufel. Journ.*, iv.

- REINEGGS, in *Blumenbach's Med. Bibl.*, i.
 RENODÆUS, *Mat. Med.*, Lib. i.
 ROLANDSON, MARTEN, in *Vetensk. Acad. Handling.*, 1773, pt. ii.
 RUDGERI, *Ouwens Noctes Haganæ*, Vorr.
 RIEDLIN, *Liz. Med.*, ann. iv, Dec.
 RUEF, DE, *App. ad Nova Acta Nat. Cur.*, v.
 SAAR, JON. JAC., *Reise nach dem Orient.*
 SACHS VON LEWENHEIM, in *Misc. Nat. Cur.*, ann. 2.
 SAUVAGES, *Nosol. Method.*, i.
 SCHELHAMMER, in *Misc. Nat. Cur.*, Dec. ii, ann. 5.
 SCHWEIKERT, in *Hufel. Journ.*, viii.
 STALPAART VAN DER WIEL, Cent. ii.
 STENZELIUS, *De Venenis*, i.
 STUTZ, in *Hufel. Journ.*, viii.
 SWIETEN, VAN, *Comment.*, i.
 THOMPSON, AL., *Diss. de Opio.*
 TRALLES, *De Usu et Abusu Opii*, i.
 THUESSINK, EV. JO. THOMASSEN A, *Diss. de Opii usu in Syphilitide*, L. B., 1785.
 VERMANDOIS, no reference.
 VICAT, *Plantes Veneneuse de la Suisse.—Observationum Delectus.*
 WALDSCHMID, J. J., *Monita Medica circa Opium*, Marburg, 1679.
 WARD, in *Neues Journ. d. Ausländ. Med. Literatur*, iv.
 WEDEL, *Opiologia.*
 WEPFER, *De Apoplexia.*
 WHYTT, *New Edinb. Essays.*
 WILLIS, *Pharm. Rat.*
 YOUNG, *Treatise on Opium*, Edinb., 1753.
 In the *Fragmenta de Vir.* there are 274 symptoms, in the 1st edit. 578, in the 2nd edit. 638, and in this 3rd edit. 662.]

OPIUM.

Vertigo from stooping (aft. 20 h.).

Vertigo. [C. C. MATTHÆI, in *Hufel. Journ.*, xi, 2.¹—YOUNG, *Treatise on Opium*.²—TRALLES, *De Usu et Abusu Opii*.²—CLARK, *Essays and Obs. Phys. and Lit.*, edit. 3, 1771.³—MURRAY, *Apparat. Med.*, ii, p. 282.⁴]

Vertigo and stupefaction of the head. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

Great vertigo compels him to lie down. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

5. Vertigo, as if all went round in a circle with him. [SCHELHAMMER,⁵ in *Misc. Nat. Cur.*, Dec. ii, ann. 2, obs. 12.]

Giddy, anxious, insane. [TRALLES, l. c., p. 283.]

Vertigo and confusion of the head. [YOUNG, l. c.]

Giddy intoxication, he staggered hither and thither. [AL. THOMSON, *Diss. de Opio*, p. 121.⁶]

Intoxication. [RADEMACHER, in *Hufel. Jour.*, iv, 3, p. 587.⁶—BUCHNER, *Diss. de Opio*, Halæ, 1748, § 45.⁷]

¹ Observations on patients.

² Observations and statements.

³ Poisoning of a man by twenty grains (wrongly given as "Clark").

⁴ General statement.

⁵ From pills of styrax and opium.

⁶ From tincture Thebaica given in dysentery.

⁷ Not accessible.

10. A kind of intoxication, that prevented her supporting herself on her legs. [LEROUX, *Fourn. de Med.*¹]

In larger doses than those that cause cheerfulness, opium excites intoxication. [TRALLES, l. c.]

Cloudiness of the head (immediately). [DE LA CROIX, *Fourn. de Med.*, xxxix.²]

Dulness in the head, with a dry hot feeling in the eyes, and inclination of the eyes to shut, without sleepiness, with a sensation as if he had not slept the previous night. [Ctz.]

The head is heavy, and as if intoxicated (for 12 hours). [TRALLES, l. c., p. 101.]

15. Confusion of the head. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

Confusion of the head, as if smoke had got into the brain.³ [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

Stupor. [BERGIUS,⁴ *Mat. Med.*, p. 482.]

Stupefaction of the intellect, as if he had a board in front of the head, and vertigo compelling him to lie down; then trembling of the body for some time.⁵ [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

Violent stupefaction and intoxication (from the smell of a large quantity of opium). [LORRY, *Fourn. Encyclop.*, i, part ii, p. 72.⁶]

20. Dull stupefaction, with dull eyes and excessive powerlessness. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

Stupefaction and insensibility, and yet he answers rationally. [VICAT, *Plantes Vénéneuses de la Suisse*, p. 226.7] (Comp. with 40.)

Sensation in the head as if he had slept off a severe wine debauch and awoke. [TRALLES, l. c., p. 101.]

Obtuseness of the intellect, short anxious respiration, in which the chest is raised high; the eyes look dead and are full of water. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

Copious flow of ideas with gaiety.

25. It makes his mind livelier and more disposed to serious, important work. [WEDEL, *Opiologia*, p. 165.⁸]

More disposed to elevated contemplations all night, without sleep. [*Misc. Nat. Cur.*, Dec. ii, ann. x, obs. 80.⁹]

All inclination to sleep disappeared (after taking opium the previous evening), the imaginative faculty and the memory became exalted to a wonderful degree, so that he was compelled, as it were, to pass the night in the most profound meditations; at day dawn he slumbered for some hours, but then could no longer recal all that he

¹ From nearly a drachm, in a woman of 51.

² From two grains taken by a woman in a clyster (p. 313). Preceded by a feeling as if something mounted to her head.

³ From a mixture of Hoffmann's anodyne and opium: momentarily occurring.

⁴ General statement from authors (p. 458).

⁵ As S. 16.

⁶ Observations and statements.

⁷ From overdose of laudanum mixed with amber and nitre. (All the symptoms referred to Vicat belong to this case.)

⁸ Not accessible.

⁹ Statement (wrongly given *Eph. Nat. Cur.*).

had been thinking of at night.* [RUDGERI, *Ouwens Noctes Haganæ*, Vorr., p. 14.¹]

Slow recollection, stupidity, senselessness. [WILLIS, *Pharm. Rat.*, p. 305.]

Keeping silence. [BERGIUS, l. c.]

30. Weakness of mind. [F. C. GRIMM, *Acta Nat. Cur.*, iii, obs. 19.²]

The mental faculties depart. [BERGIUS, l. c.]

Obtuse senses. [SAUVAGES, *Nosol. Method.* i, p. 847.³]

Obtuseness of the mind. [BOHN, *De officio med.*, p. 362.⁴]

All the faculties of the mind, all the senses, are blunted. [CHARDIN, *Voyage en Perse*, Amst., 1771, tom. iv, pp. 203, 204.⁵]

35. Indifference to pain and to pleasure. [REINEGGS,⁶ in *Blumenbach's Med. Bibl.* i, 1.]

Stupefaction, indifference. [EV. JO. THOMASSEN A THUESSINK, *Diss. de Opii usu in Syphilitide*, L. B. 1785, 8.⁷]

Confusion of the head; he has no true conception of anything, and cannot understand the sense of what he reads. [SCHELHAMMER, l. c.]

Obtuseness of the senses (aft. 8, 12 h.).

He does not know his nearest relatives, nor the most familiar objects.

40. Obtuseness of senses, insensible, almost unconscious of his existence, and yet his answers are tolerably appropriate. [SCHELHAMMER, l. c.] (comp. with 21).

Is not in his right consciousness. [REINEGGS, l. c.]

Stupefaction of the senses and loss of reason. [FR. HOFFMANN, *Diss. de operatione Opii*, Hal., 1700, p. 5.⁸]

Blunts the sensibility and sometimes takes it quite away. [TRALLES, l. c.]

She knew not what was going on around her and gave no sign of feeling; the limbs were flexible and all the muscles were relaxed. LASSUS, in *Mem. de l'Inst. National des Sc. et Arts*, tom. ii.⁹]

45. Obscuration and weakness of the understanding; self-deception,

* The symptoms of the mind and disposition caused by opium cannot be so easily separated as those caused by other medicines, so that we can place the former at the commencement among the head symptoms, and the latter at the end of all the other symptoms, because in opium both generally occur together. When opium is used for palliatively suppressing pains, spasms, and the opposite mental and moral states (as in SS. 619, 25, 612, 613, 611, 605, 614), or even for dispelling natural night-sleep (in this latter case in some degree homœopathically), it produces in their stead usually such mental ecstasies and emotional transports—all transient primary action. These ecstasies and transports often closely resemble the inner lucid waking of the somnambulists (clairvoyance).

¹ From laudanum taken for spasms of legs.

² Experiments on self with gr. j—iij.

³ From ʒiiss of laudanum drunk by a boy of 15.

⁴ Symptoms not found.

⁵ Statements as to opium-eaters.

⁶ Account of the effects of opium-eating.

⁷ Not accessible.

⁸ General statement.

⁹ From twenty-six grains taken by a woman of 60.

as if his eyes were four times larger and his body¹ of gigantic size. [SCHELHAMMER, l. c.]

He feels as if he flew or floated in the air, and as if all turned round with him. [SCHELHAMMER, l. c.]

He is not destitute of sight and hearing, but of the senses of taste, smell and touch in regard to external objects; and yet he feels the coldness of his own body² (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [SCHELHAMMER, l. c.]

Stupidity. [REINEGGS, l. c.]

Stupidity, indifference to external objects. [CRUMPE, *Natur und Eigensch. des Op.*³]

50. Stupidity and imbecility. [HALLER, in *Prælect. in Boerh. Instit.*, iv, p. 519.⁴]

Opium eaters are drowsy and almost stupid. [ALPIN,⁵ *Med. Aegypt.* iv, cap. i.]

Opium eaters are always lazy and intoxicated. [ALPIN, l. c.]

Want of memory. [REINEGGS, l. c.]

Loss of memory. [BERGIUS, l. c.]

55. Often weakness of memory (from the frequent use of opium). [WILLIS,⁶ l. c.]

Loss of memory for several weeks. [WILLIS, l. c.]

Long continued loss of memory. [COCO,⁷ in STALPAART VAN DER WIEL, *Observ.*, cent. ii, obs. 41.]

Lost memory. [BONET, *Sepulcret. Anatom.*, lib. i, sect. 1, p. 214.⁷ *]

Fluctuating conceptions. [SCHELHAMMER, l. c.]

60. Insensibility to modesty and the finer feelings. [REINEGGS, l. c.]

The power of the will was lost at the merest trifle. [DE RUEF,⁸ *App. ad Nova Acta Nat. Cur.*, v., p. 63.]

Opium eaters have a reputation for fickleness; they often promise what they hesitate to perform (every one guards himself from them, no one will have anything to do with them). [ALPIN, l. c., cap. 2.]

Rush of blood to the brain. [HALLER, l. c., iv, p. 509.]

(The cerebral vessels were distended with blood.) [MEAD,⁹ *De Venenis*, in *Opera*, t. ii, p. 190, edit. Götting.]

65. Pulsation of the arteries of the head. [CHARVET,¹⁰ l. c.]

He hears the arteries bringing the blood to the brain. [CHARVET, l. c.]

* Note to 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58.—If all these states are long continued they become permanent after a prolonged repetition of indulgence in opium; they then amount to the chronic disease, to a kind of paralysis of the mental organs, which may well be incurable (53 to 58 secondary action).

¹ Observer says nothing about his body.

² The last clause in the original is—"He felt his cheeks cold when he touched them."

³ General statement (p. 38).

⁴ General statement.

⁵ General statements as to Egyptian opium-eaters.

⁶ Observations and statements.

⁷ Symptom not found.

⁸ General statement.

⁹ General statement. This is merely an hypothesis thrown out by the author.

¹⁰ Experiments with various doses (*Act. de l'Opium*, Paris, 1826).

Very painful headache, involving the occiput. [D'OUTREPONT.¹]

Onesided headache in the forehead as if it pressed out, diminished by external pressure.

Headache like outward pressure in the forehead.

70. Tearing and pecking in the forehead, sour eructation, sour vomiting, she must lie down and then she perspired.

Single twitches in the temporal muscles.

A kind of pressure in the forehead that seemed to extend to the eyes and nose. [CHARVET, l. c.]

A sensation of tension in the head. [CHARVET, l. c.]

Headache. [MATTHÆI, l. c., viii, 4.]

75. Violent headache. [MUZELL,² *Wahrnehmungen*, ii, p. 131.]

Aching pain in the head. [MATTHÆI, l. c., viii, 4; and xi, 2.]

Pain as if all were lacerated in the head and sensation as if all turned round in the body, with cross discomfort. [Ctz.]

Heaviness of the head. [MURRAY, l. c.—BERGIUS, l. c., p. 482.—*Gn.*]

For several days very heavy head, the occiput like lead, so that the head always fell back and he could not hold it up. [TRALLES, l. c., p. 87.]

80. He cannot hold the head up; it sways to and fro. [TRALLES, l. c., i, p. 283.]

Sunken, pale face. [PYL, *Aufsätze*, Samml. i, p. 95.³]

Pale face. [*Sche.*]

Frequent alternation of redness and paleness of the face.

Paleness of the face and nausea, with sensation of drowsiness and diminution of all secretions and excretions, often even of the perspiration. [A. THUSSINK, l. c.]

85. Pale face and forehead, glassy eyes.⁴ [SAUVAGES, l. c.]

Earthy complexion. [REINEGGS, l. c.]

Earthy pale complexion, dull eyes full of water; he slumbers with half open eyes, observes nothing, gives irrelevant answers, passes his faces involuntarily, sinks down in a heap, and has short anxious respiration. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

Bluish and earthy complexion. [GRIMM, l. c.]

Appearance of the face as if he had not slept enough, or had been dissipating during the night, with sunken, blinking eyes. [Ctz.]

90. All the facial muscles appear to be relaxed, whereby the countenance has a stupid expression; the lower lip has a tendency to hang down loosely, the nostrils are wide open, and the upper eyelid can with difficulty be raised. [*Sche.*]

Red spots on the pale cheeks. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

Bloated face.⁵ [THOMPSON, l. c., p. 120.—YOUNG, l. c.]

¹ From a large dose taken by a woman eight months gone in pregnancy (*Deutsche Zeitschrift f. Geburtskunde*, i, 1, 99).

² From a mixture of opium and spiritus cornu cervi.

³ From a large dose of the extract in a man of 50—60.

⁴ Observer adds "fixed" before "glassy."

⁵ "Somewhat swollen" would better represent the original.

Bloated face, hot, dry skin, white tongue, hoarseness, very oppressed breathing, hæmoptysis.¹ [YOUNG, l. c.]

Dark red face.² [VICAT, l. c.]

95. Quite red face. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

Red, bloated, swollen face. [MURRAY, l. c.—MÜLLER, in *Hufel. Journ.*, xviii, iv.³]

Cherry-brown face. [SCHWEIKERT, in *Hufel. Journ.*, viii, 3.⁴]

Distended blood-vessels in the face. [RIENEGGS, l. c.]

Red, bloated face and distended blood-vessels on the head. [HOFFMANN, l. c.]

100. Red face and red eyes. [BERGER, l. c.]

Red face and red inflamed eyes. [J. HUNTER, *Ueber de Vener. Krankh.*, p. 640.⁵]

Uncommon redness of face with swollen lips. [HAMBERGER, *Diss. de Opio*, Jen., 1749, § 16.⁶]

Face not merely red, but as if inflamed. [HECQUET,⁷ *Reflexions sur l'usage de l'Opium*, Paris, 1726, p. 184.]

Face quite red, with wild, projecting, red eyes. [STENTZEL, *De Venenis*, i, § 46.⁷]

105. Distorted features, silence, open eyes. [ÆPLI, sen., in *Hufel. Journ.*, xxv, 3.⁸]

Spasms of the facial muscles. [KNEBEL, in *Hufel. Journ.*, xxvi, 2.⁹]

Spasmodic movements of the facial muscles (aft. 7 d.). [LEVESQUE-BLASOURCE, in *Journ. de Médec.*, 1808, July.¹⁰]

Convulsive trembling of the facial muscles, lips, tongue. [ÆPLI, l. c.]

Bright, sparkling eyes. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

110. Staring eyes of excessive brightness. [MÜLLER, l. c.]

Glassy, projecting, immovable eyes that see nothing, like those of a dying person. [VICAT, *Observationum Delectus*, p. 242.]

Immobility of the pupils to light. [MURRAY, l. c.]

Dilated pupils (the first h.).

Pupils easily dilated.

115. Contracted pupils.

The eyes only half shut, the pupils dilated, their contractility gone. [KILIAN, in *Med. Annal.*, 1800, Oct.¹¹]

Open eyes with pupils turned upwards. [PYL, l. c.]

¹ From opium taken for an incipient cold when in a plethoric state (S. 144, 305, 316, 332, 578, all belong to this observation).

² Not found.

³ From a mixture of tinct. Thebaica and Hoffmann's anodyne given for a nervous affection (p. 55).

⁴ Not found.

⁵ Observations on patients.

⁶ A general statement cited from Geoffroy.

⁷ Not accessible.

⁸ From mixture of opium and rhubarb given to a baby for colic.

⁹ Observation on a child with whooping-cough (p. 148).

¹⁰ From large doses in a man (vol. xvi, part 1, pp. 21—24).

¹¹ Not accessible.

Sensation in the eyes as if they were too large for the orbits.

[CHARVET, l. c.]

He stares at those about him, with watery eyes, but he knows not what is going on, and cannot recognise people. [REINEGGS, l. c.]

120. Sparks before the eyes.¹ [CLARK, l. c.]

Dimness of vision, it is as if he saw through a veil. [MÜLLER, l. c.]

Blackness before his eyes and he is giddy. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

He is perfectly sensible, but complains that his eyes become dark, and he is blind² (aft. 4 h.). [WILLIS, l. c.]

Swelling of the lower eyelids. [GRIMM, l. c.]

125. The eyelids hang down as if paralysed. [D'OUTREPONT, l. c.]

Trembling eyelids, which only half cover the globes. [GUIAND.³]

Dull roaring in the ears, after eating (aft. 4 h.). [CHARVET, l. c.]

Humming in the ears (very soon). [CHARVET, l. c.]

Ringing in the ears. [YOUNG, l. c.—MURRAY, l. c.]

130. The lower lip is painful when he touches it with the upper teeth or with the fingers. [*Sche.*]

Distortion of the mouth.⁴ [LORRY, l. c.]

Trismus. [DE LA CROIX,—PYL, l. c.]

Violent pains of the lower jaw⁵ (aft. 7 d.). [LEVESQUE-BLASOURCE, l. c.]

Her mouth could only be opened by force, and she could with difficulty swallow some spoonfuls of fluid. [DE LA CROIX, l. c.]

135. Pain of the upper jaw (aft. 8 h.).

Toothache.

Looseness of the teeth.

Fine eroding pain in the nerves of the tooth (aft. 8 h.).

The lower jaw hangs down. [KILIAN, l. c.]

140. Paralysis of the tongue. [REINEGGS, l. c.]

The voice is weak when he speaks; he can only speak loud with an effort. [*Ctz.*]

He cannot speak with open mouth. [REINEGGS, l. c.]

He stammers. [REINEGGS, l. c.]

White tongue. [YOUNG,—GRIMM, l. c.]

145. Black tongue. [LEVESQUE-BLASOURCE, l. c.]

Flow of saliva. [HARGENS, in *Hufel. Journ.*, ix, 2.⁶—REINEGGS, l. c.]

Profuse flow of saliva. [ALSTON, *Edinb. Vers.*, v, 1.⁷]

Flow of saliva as from mercury. [A THUËSSINK, l. c.]

Saliva flowed constantly from the mouth. [KILIAN, l. c.]

150. Suppresses the secretion of the salivary glands, the nasal mucus, and that of the glands of the larynx. [MURRAY, l. c.]

¹ The original is—"he thought flashes of fire came from his eyes."

² Just before death.

³ Not accessible.

⁴ With delirium.

⁵ These are described as "rapid and momentary."

⁶ Observation on a patient, a phthisical old woman, who had this symptom whenever she took opium to check a colliquative diarrhoea. Not found under Reineggs.

⁷ Observations. (From *Essays and Observations*, Edinb., v, 93.)

Inspissates the saliva, the nasal mucus, the mucus of the wind-pipe, and makes the tongue dry. [YOUNG, l. c.]

Dryness of the tongue, palate and fauces, without desire to drink. [Ctz.]

Feeling of dryness of the anterior part of the tongue, without thirst, in the morning.

With dryness of the mouth, without desire for drink, chill over the abdomen.

155. Dryness of the whole mouth, with little thirst. [Sche.]

Dryness at the back of the throat. [BERGIUS, l. c.]

Dryness in the throat and on the tongue. [ETTMÜLLER, *Diss. de vi Opii diaphor.*, Lips., 1694, cap. i, § 5.¹—MURRAY, l. c.]

Dryness of the mouth, so that he can hardly utter a word. [SCHELHAMMER, l. c.]

Great thirst, especially for small beer. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

160. Urgent thirst. [ETTMÜLLER,—MURRAY, l. c.]

Produces small ulcers in the mouth and on the tongue.

[MATTHIOLUS, in *Tralles*, l. c., § iv, p. 190.*]

Causes ulcers on the palate and tongue. [WEDEL, l. c., p. 26.]

When chewed it burns the mouth and tongue, and inflames the fauces. [LINDESTOLPE, *De Venenis*, p. 591.¹]

Causes intolerable biting burning like pepper on the tongue.

[BOERHAAVE, *Praelect.*, iv, p. 529.†]

165. On the neck distended veins, and violently beating arteries.²

[MATTHÆI, l. c.]

Difficulty of swallowing. [LASSUS, l. c.]

Impossibility of swallowing. [AEPLI, l. c.]

Bitterness of the mouth. [GRIMM, l. c.]

Inspid, flat, almost no taste.

170. Sour taste.

Bitter taste in the mouth, the next morning. [CHARVET, l. c.]

Anorexia.

(In large doses) it takes away the appetite immediately. [WILLIS, l. c.]

Loss of appetite. [JOERDENS, in *Hufel. Journ.*, xvii, 1.³—

REINEGGS,—BERGIUS, l. c.]

175. Want of appetite for food and drink. [MURRAY, l. c.]

He loathes everything. [REINEGGS, l. c.]

For a long time distaste for all food. [TRALLES, § i, p. 142.]

Extreme loathing of food with great weakness. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

Extreme loathing of animal food, with dirty tongue. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

* From tasting opium. [Rather, from retaining it some time in the mouth. The same holds good of S. 162.]

† Taken into the mouth in some quantity.

¹ General statement.

² No distinction is made in the original between veins and arteries.

³ Observation on self, when taking laudanum to secure sleep.

180. He wishes to eat, but has scarcely taken a morsel when he desires no more. [REINEGGS, l. c.]
 Increased appetite.
 Ravenous hunger in frequent fits, sometimes with insipid taste in the mouth (aft. 3 and more h.).
 Ravenous hunger. [KÄMPFER,¹ *Amœn. exot.*, fasc. iii, obs. 15.]
 Ravenous hunger, with distension and oppression of the stomach after eating. [MANCHART,² *Eph. Nat. Cur.*, cent. i, obs. 15.]
185. Excessive hunger with great exhaustion. [WARD, in *Neues Journ. d. Ausländ. Med. Literatur*, iv, 1.³]
 Ravenous hunger with loathing of food. [GRIMM, l. c.]
 Nausea. [GRIMM, —MATTHÆI, l. c., viii, 4.]
 Inclination to vomit. [MATTHÆI, l. c., xi, 2.]
 Frequent loathing and vomiting. [J. J. WALDSCHMID, *Monita Medica circa Opium*, Marburg, 1679.⁴]
190. Violent, ineffectual retching. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]
 Ineffectual efforts to vomit. [CHARVET, l. c.]
 Vomiting (after a few minutes).
 Inclination to vomit on moving. [CHARVET, l. c.]
 Vomiting after eating. [CHARVET, l. c.]
195. Efforts to vomit, hæmatemesis. [HECQUET, l. c., p. 314.]
 Excites vomiting. [WEDEL, l. c.]
 Along with stomachache and convulsive movements she vomits. [JUNCKER and BOEHMER, *Diss. sistens casum Matronæ largissimo usu Opii tractatæ*, Halæ, 1744, p. 7.⁴]
 Constant vomiting. [PYL, l. c., p. 94.]
 Vomiting of green matter. [DE LA CROIX, l. c.]
200. Insensibility of the stomach to emetics. [MURRAY, l. c.]
 Eructation (aft. 5 h.). [GRIMM, l. c.]
 Full in the stomach. [JOERDENS, l. c.]
 Stomachache. [BOHN, l. c.]
 Hiccough continued, with short interruptions. [SCHWEIKERT, in *Hufel. Journ.*, viii, 3.]
205. Great aching in the stomach (immediately). [WILLIS, l. c.]
 Weakness of stomach.
 Pressure in the stomach, as if a stone lay there (aft. 2 h.).
 Immediately after a meal violent pressure in the gastric region, relieved by walking. [Ctz.]
 Painful⁵ distension of the stomach. [D'OUTREPONT, l. c.]
210. After dinner, extremely annoying pressure over the stomach, as if he had eaten too much or too hard food, which was relieved by movement in the open air. [*Sche.*]
 Violent pains in the stomach. [LEVESQUE-BLASOURCE, l. c.]

¹ Observation on self in health.

² From a grain of crude opium taken by self. Said by reporter to be a common occurrence with him. (Wrongly printed "Mouchard.")

³ From external application.

⁴ Not accessible.

⁵ *i. e.* to touch.

Quickly, stomachache and compression of the diaphragm. [FR. HOFFMANN, *Diss. de correctione Opii.*, Hal., 1702, § 16.¹]

Constrictive pain in the stomach, which is intolerable and causes deathly anxiety. [YOUNG, l. c.*]

Weakens the stomach. [HALLER, l. c., p. 519.]

215. Makes the digestion slower and diminishes the appetite. [GEOFROY, *Mat. Med.*, ii.²]

Slow digestion. [WILLIS, l. c. cap. 2.]

Deranges the digestion, excites a feeling of weight and compression in the stomach, and an indescribable uneasiness in the scrobiculus cordis. [ETTMÜLLER, l. c.]

Painful distension of the scrobiculus cordis. [TRALLES, l. c., p. 142.]

The abdomen is distended especially in the umbilical region. [DE LA CROIX, l. c.]

220. Feeling of distension of the abdomen, and particularly of the stomach.

In the stomach and bowels accumulation of flatulence. [MURRAY, l. c.]

Distended abdomen. [DE LA CROIX,—TRALLES, l. c.]

Abdomen tense and painful, [J. HUNTER, l. c.]

Bellyache, as from a purgative (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

225. Bellyache, as from a chill.

Bellyache of simple pain, as if bruised (aft. 2 h.).

Aching and pressing distension of the abdomen as if it would burst; it was relieved by bodily exertion, on sitting down the aching returned (aft. 2 h.). [Gn.]

Constant development of flatulence. [TRALLES, l. c., pp. 142, 148.—REINEGGS, l. c.]

Frequent discharge of flatus (aft. 24 h.). [Gn.]

230. Sensation of a weight in the abdomen, in the umbilical region, with anxiety, sensation of transient, internal heat, and stupefaction of the head (aft. 1 h.).

Throbbing in the abdomen.

Aching and tensive pain in the abdomen (aft. 24 h.).

Stitches in the left side of the abdomen, also when not breathing (aft. 3 h.).

Bellyache before and after evacuation of the bowels.

235. Pressure and heaviness in the abdomen as from a stone. [CH. G. BÜTTNER, *Unterr. über d. Tödlichkeit. d. Wunden*, p. 224.³]

Drawing pain in the abdomen. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

Pain in the abdomen, as if the bowels were cut to pieces. [JUNCKER and BÖHMER, l. c., p. 8.]

* From opium taken immediately after dinner. [Young's statement is that the man took his dose "after a plentiful supper and load of liquor."]

¹ Not accessible.

² General statement.

³ Observation (p. 204).

- Inactivity of the bowels and retained stool.¹ [WILLIS, l. c.]
 Paralysis of the bowels.² [PYL, l. c., p. 94.]
240. Almost always binds the bowels. [TRALLES, l. c., p. 145.]
 Rare evacuations. [MURRAY, l. c.]
 Constant retention of the stool and costiveness. [TRALLES, l. c., p. 144.]
 Retention of the intestinal evacuations.
 Fæces and urine interrupted. [KILIAN, l. c.]
245. Constipation for ten days (ending in death). [PYL, l. c.]
 Hard stool, preceded by pinching in the abdomen and flatus. [Gn.]
 When straining at stool sensation as if the passage through the rectum were closed.
 Hard stool only passed with an effort, for six days. [Ctz.]
 Costiveness for six or eight weeks, with anorexia; the excrements only come away with clysters, and in the form of small hard balls. [JUNCKER and BÖHMER, l. c., p. 8.]
250. Costiveness for several months. [TRALLES, l. c., p. 145.]
 Stool in small hard lumps, with labour-like pains, as in parturition. [TRALLES, l. c., p. 146.]
 Almost incurable, chronic costiveness. [WALDSCHMID, l. c., p. 17.]
 Opium sometimes causes diarrhœa (in its secondary action). [HAMBERGER, l. c., § 15.]
- Evacuation of the bowels, pappy stool** (immediately or within $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).
255. Very fœtid stool (aft. 20 h.).
 Increased fæcal evacuation. [BAUER,³ in *Acta Nat. Cur.*, ii, obs. 93.]
 Watery diarrhœa. [BAUTZMANN,⁴ in *Misc. Nat. Cur.*, Dec. ii, ann. 8.*]
 Evacuation of a black matter by stool (aft. 24 h.). [LEVESQUE-BLASOURCE, l. c.]
 Fluid frothy stools, with itching burning in the anus and violent tenesmus. [GRIMM, l. c.]
260. Very fœtid diarrhœa. [GRIMM, l. c.]
 Violent painful movements of the fœtus, often remitting for hours, but recurring in still greater intensity. [D'OUTREPONT, l. c.]
 The uterus was soft.⁵ [D'OUTREPONT, l. c.]
 Horrible labour-like pains in the uterus, which compelled her to bend the abdomen double, with anxious, almost ineffectual urging to stool (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).
 Horrible pressing-asunder pain in the rectum (between 4 and 6 h.).

* Whenever she uses opium for her toothache.

¹ In the original—"dulness or difficulty of evacuation."

² Rather—"the intestines seemed paralysed."

³ Observation.

⁴ Observation (Obs. 44).

⁵ In the original—"The uterus was so soft that the movements of the child"—see previous symptom—"could be felt externally." This was coincident with a general paralysed state.

265. Lemon-coloured urine, with much sediment. [GRIMM, l. c.]
 Dark coloured urine. [RIEDLIN, *Lin. Med.*, ann. iv, Decemb., obs. 16.¹]
 Dark urine and dry tongue (in himself). [YOUNG, l. c.]
 Very dark red urine, which deposits a sediment. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]
 Hæmaturia. [HECQUET, l. c.]
270. Very scanty, very red urine, without cloudiness. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]
 The urine has a brick-coloured sediment. [CHARVET, l. c.]
 Sensation when straining to pass urine as if the passage to the urethra were closed.
 Involuntary interruption of the stream when urinating. [CHARVET, l. c.]
 He can only pass the urine after long straining. [CHARVET, l. c.]
275. He passes little urine of very dark red colour, with cutting pains while urinating. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]
 Suppresses the evacuation of urine. [MURRAY, l. c.]
 Urine suppressed. [KILIAN, l. c.]
 Retention of urine. [MATTHÆI, l. c.—HUNTER, l. c., p. 641.]
 Opium suppresses the secretion of urine. [PITCAIRNE, *Diss. de Circulatione in Animalibus genitis et non genitis*, L. B., § 13.²]
280. Retention of urine, with quite dry mouth and increased thirst. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]
 Keeps back the evacuation of urine. [ETTMÜLLER, l. c., §§ 3, 4.]
 Weakens the contractile power of the bladder. [DE HALLER, *De Partib. corp. irritab. et sensib.*, sect. 2.³]
 Opium sometimes suppresses sometimes promotes the urine. [GEOFFROY, l. c.]
 Excites the urinary secretion. [WILLIS, l. c.—BERGER, l. c., § 2.]
285. Stiffness of the penis during sleep, and after waking complete impotence. [STALPAART VAN DER WIEL, cent. ii, obs. 41.⁴]
 Excessive stiffness of the penis. [MOSES CHARAS, *Pharm. Reg.*, cap. 51.⁵]
 Exalted sexual desire, with erections, pollutions, and lascivious dreams. [MURRAY, l. c.]
 Exaltation of the sexual desire, erections of the penis, nocturnal emissions of semen. [GEOFFROY, l. c.]
 Lascivious dreams and nocturnal emissions of semen. [WEDEL, l. c., ii, 3.]
290. It excites the sexual desire. [WEDEL, l. c.]
 Amorous ecstasy, erection of the penis for twenty-four hours,

¹ Observation.

² Observations.

³ Not found.

⁴ From ʒss of solid opium.

⁵ Symptoms not found.

lascivious dreams, nocturnal seminal emissions. [TRALLES, l. c., i, p. 131.]

Nocturnal seminal emission (the 1st n.).

At night amorous pictures of fancy, pollutions. [CH. DE HELLWICH, *Bresl. Sammlungen*, 1702.¹]

Uncontrollable lechery. [JOH. JAC. SAAR, *Reise nach dem Orient.*²]

295. In some excitation, in others diminution of the sexual desire.

[SACHS VON LEWENHEIM, in *Misc. Nat. Cur.*, ann. 2, obs. 69.³]

Sluggishness of the sexual desire. [RENODÆUS, *Mat. Med.*, lib. I, sect. 13, cap. 2.⁴]

Is considered as emasculating and weakening the sexual desire. [WEDEL, l. c.]

Excitation of the sexual passion.

Impotence. [CHARVET, l. c.]

300. Impotence of the male. [REINEGGS, l. c.—GARCIAS AB HORTO, *Hist. Aromat.*, i, cap. 4.⁵]

Cooling of the sexual desire. [REINEGGS, l. c.]

Increased menstrual flux (aft. 2 h.).

Opium left the menses regular, even in a case where the patient had swallowed for thirty years a drachm and more daily, on account of very painful and spasmodic attacks. [JUNCKER and BÖHMER, l. c.]

* * *

In the warm room, after walking in the open air, stoppage of the nose like a stuffed cold. [*Gn.*]

305. Hoarseness. [YOUNG, l. c.]

Hoarseness, with very dry mouth and white tongue. [GRIMM, l. c.]

Extreme hoarseness. [YOUNG, l. c.]

Hoarseness, as from mucus in the windpipe.

She coughed while swallowing fluid. [DE LA CROIX, l. c.]

310. The cough becomes worse after eating.

Hollow, very dry cough (immediately after taking it); it goes off again quickly.

Attack of violent, dry cough; thereafter yawning and sudden loud cry (aft. 36 h.).

He becomes suddenly blue in the face and wants to cough, but the breathing stops (suffocative spasm); thereafter deep sleep with cold sweat of the body (aft. 30 h.).

Cough when swallowing. [DE LA CROIX, l. c.]

315. He coughs up frothy mucus. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

Hæmoptysis. [YOUNG, l. c.]

Expectoration of thick, bloody mucus. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

Keeps back bloody expectoration and stool. [THOMPSON, l. c.]

Quick breathing. [BÜCHNER, l. c., § 45.]

¹ Not accessible.

² Statement as to use of opium by Chinese.

³ General statement.

⁴ Statement.

⁵ Observation.

320. Quick, oppressed, anxious breathing. [GRIMM, l. c.]
 More rapid, difficult breathing. [MURRAY, l. c.]
 Breathing always shorter and shorter. [SAUVAGES, l. c.]
 Slow breathing.
 Difficult, tight breath, especially at night.
325. Sometimes single deep respirations, sometimes cessation of breathing for a minute at a time.
 The respirations are long and sighing. [CHARVET, l. c.]
 Short, stertorous¹ respiration, which from time to time ceases for half a minute. [PYL, l. c., p. 95.]
 Difficult respiration. [TRALLES, l. c.]
 Attacks of anxiety of short duration, with short, tight respiration, and trembling of arms and hands. [Ctz.]
330. Difficult breathing and anxiety.² [HAMBERGER, l. c., §§ 10 and 49.]
 Anxiety with contraction and tightness of the chest. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]
 Constriction of the chest, as if it were stiff; difficult respiration. [YOUNG, l. c.]
 Tightness of the chest as if pleurisy were about to occur, and tension in the shoulder-blade. [GABR. CLAUDER, in *Eph. Nat. Cur.*, Dec. ii, ann. 5, obs. 178.³]
 Spasmodic tightness of the chest.⁴ [YOUNG, l. c.]
335. Tightened and difficult respiration and præcordial anxiety. [FR. HOFFMANN, *Med. Rat. Syst.*, ii, p. 270.⁵]
 Obstructed respiration, tightness of the chest. [STÜTZ, in *Hufel. Journ.*, viii, 3.⁶]
 Difficult, obstructed respiration. [VICAT, *Pl. Venen.*, l. c.]
 Deep stertorous breathing. [SAUVAGES, l. c.]
 Difficult deep breathing. [DE LA CROIX, l. c.]
340. Panting, loud breathing.⁷ [WILLIS, *Pharm. rat.*, p. 305.]
 Loud, difficult breathing. [LASSUS, l. c.]
 He fetches his breath with the greatest effort and anxiety, with open mouth. [GRIMM, l. c.]
 The respiration was sometimes stertorous and loud, sometimes difficult and very weak. [LEROUX, l. c.]
 Loud, laboured, rattling respiration. [DE LA CROIX, l. c.]
345. Slow, difficult, stertorous breathing. [CRUMPE, l. c.]
 Groaning, slow breathing (aft. 4 h.). [MUZELL, l. c.]
 Groaning,⁸ interrupted respiration. [ÆEPLI, l. c.]
 The inspiration is interrupted. [ALIBERT, l. c.⁹]

¹ Instead of "schnarchendes," snoring, Pyl says "röchelndes," rattling.

² "Anxiety" not found in original.

³ Experiment with an extract prepared with sulphuric acid.

⁴ In the original, "asthma."

⁵ General statement (p. 273). "Præcordial anxiety" not found.

⁶ From opium given in a convulsive attack (X. 4, 35-7).

⁷ Not found.

⁸ Rather, "sobbing."

⁹ Not accessible.

- Respiration imperceptible, sometimes with a noise. [VERMENDOIS.¹]
350. Irregular breathing threatening suffocation. [GRIMM, l. c.]
Oppressed and not merely difficult, but also irregular breathing. [WILLIS, l. c.]
Breathing ceasing for some minutes,² then returning with a deep sigh. [SAUVAGES, l. c.]
Cessation of respiration; he was for five minutes as if dead, then short, sudden snatches of breath, as if hiccup would come on. [SCHWEIKERT, l. c.]
The respiration ceases for a longer and longer time until death. [SAUVAGES, l. c.]
355. Excessive aching pain in the right side of the chest, also when not breathing, with stitches in the same side while inspiring (aft. 1 h.).
Drawing tearing pain in the side of the chest.
Contractive (squeezing) pain in the sternum and back, felt when moving.
He feels heat in the chest (on himself). [BELLONIUS, libr. 3, *Observ.*, cap. 15.³]
In the heart, burning as from live coals, so that he thinks he must die. [JUNCKER and BÖHMER, l. c., p. 7.]
360. Pain in the hypochondria, especially the right. [GRIMM, l. c.]
Tension of the region below the ribs, which is very painful when touched (aft. 4 h.). [GRIMM, l. c.]
Tensive pain under the short ribs along where the diaphragm is attached, whilst breathing.
Single twitches in the arms. [RADEMACHER, l. c.]
Single twitches in the arms.
365. In one or other arm a convulsive moving to and fro.
Trembling of the left arm in fits (aft. 3 h.).
Formication as if asleep in the fingers, increased by grasping anything.
Itching in the arms and on the shoulder. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]
Trembling of the hands. [A THUSSINK, l. c.]
370. The (left) arm is paralyzed (aft. 48 h.). [LEVESQUE-BLASOURCE, l. c.]
Disagreeable formication in the hands and feet, which changed into a frightful, intolerable rolling. [MÜLLER, l. c.]
Almost no feeling in the legs. [YOUNG, l. c.]
Severe itching in the legs, in the evening. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]
Weakness of the legs. [GRIMM, l. c.]
375. Sensation sometimes as if flashes of fire, sometimes as if ice-cold water flowed through the blood-vessels. [JUNCKER and BÖHMER, l. c.]
Drawing tearing pain in the back.
He kicks his feet up and down as in convulsion, with sudden loud cry.
Numbness in the foot.

¹ Not accessible.

² Rather, "for a minute at a time."

³ From opium eating (p. 431).

- The foot is so stiff and sensitive that he cannot tread on it nor walk.
380. Swelling of the foot.
Heaviness of the feet after eating (aft. 2 h.).
Frightful pains, that penetrate through the marrow of his bones.¹
[CHARDIN, l. c.]
Emaciation of the body. [BERGIUS, l. c.]
Dropsical state of the body. [REINEGGS, l. c.]
385. Intolerance of the open air and feeling as if he would catch cold.
Pale, bluish colour of the skin. [GRIMM, l. c.]
Blueness of the skin of the body, especially of the genitals.²
[ÆPLI, l. c.]
Blue spots here and there on the body (aft. 15 h.). [*Histoire de l'Academie des Sc.*, 1735.³]
Redness of the whole body. [J. HUNTER, l. c.]
390. Burning pain,⁴ sometimes itching of the skin. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]
Burning, itching and elevation of the epidermis into pustules.
[HECQUET, l. c.*]
Here and there in the skin pricking itching.
Itching, especially on the upper part of the body, from the chest up over the face, especially the nose. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]
Very tiresome itching. [WILLIS, l. c.]
395. Tiresome itching all over the body. [BERGER, l. c., § 3.]
Redness and itching of the skin. [GEOFFROY, l. c.]
Itching all over the body; after scratching there come thick red lumps (wheals) which itch much, but soon go off. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]
Cutaneous eruption and occasional itching. [FREIND,⁵ *Opera*, tom. i, *Emmenol.*, cap. 14, p. 139.]
After perspirations, frequent cutaneous eruptions and smarting itching on the skin. [TRALLES, l. c.]
400. Small red,⁶ itching spots here and there on the skin. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]
Itching and formication in all the limbs⁷ (aft. 5 h.). SCHELHAMMER, l. c.]
First diminution of sensibility, afterwards diminution of the irritability.
Obtuseness and insensibility of the limbs. [STÜTZ, l. c., x, 4.]
Numbness and insensibility of the limbs with coldness of the whole body (aft. 2 h.). [SCHELHAMMER, l. c.]
405. Cold, stiff body.⁸ [PYL, l. c.]
Tetanus. [MUZELL, l. c.]

* From taking opium frequently.

¹ In confirmed opium-eaters.

² During the opisthotonos of S. 407.

³ Not accessible.

⁴ In the original, simply "burning."

⁵ General statement.

⁶ Matthæi adds "thick" to "red."

⁷ Schelhammer simply speaks of "pruritus."

⁸ "The whole body paralysed and stiff" is Pyl's statement.

- Beginning of opisthotonos. [AEPLI, l. c.]
 Head bent backwards (a kind of tetanus of the nape) (aft. 1 h.).
 The back is stiff and straight (a kind of tetanus) (between 1 and 2 h.).
410. Bending of the trunk like a bow from the violent trembling movement in the limbs, which strains all the nerves. [JUNCKER and BÖHMER, l. c.]
 Stiffness of the whole body (aft. 1 h.). [LEVESQUE-BLASOURCE, l. c.]
 Tetanus and epileptic convulsions. [STENTZELIUS, *de Venen.* i, § 46.*]
 Convulsions. [VAN SWIETEN,¹ l. c., p. 372.—*Acta Nat. Cur.*, cent. i, obs. 54.¹—SCHWEIKERT, l. c.†]
 Spasmodic movements accompanied by crying. [LEVESQUE-BLASOURCE, l. c.]
415. Convulsive movements. [MUZELL, l. c.]
 Epilepsy. [MUZELL, l. c.]
 Epileptic fits, with violent delirium. [MUZELL, l. c.]
 Foam before the mouth. [REINEGGS, l. c.]
 Restlessness in the sound limbs, which cannot remain a moment in one place. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]
420. Trembling in the whole body, as if he had been frightened, with single jerks of the body and twitchings in the limbs, in which only the flexor muscles are involved, with external coldness of the body.
 Convulsive trembling of the limbs. [AEPLI, l. c.]
 Spasmodic trembling of the limbs. [STÜTZ, l. c.]
 Trembling movement in all the limbs, which distorts all the nerves. [JUNCKER and BÖHMER, l. c.]
 Staggering. [REINEGGS,—GRIMM, l. c.]
425. Unsteadiness; he cannot walk without staggering. [SCHEHAMMER, l. c.]
 Agreeable lassitude, as from intoxication. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]
 Slow, unsteady gait.
 Unconquerable lassitude. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]
 Laziness. [STÜTZ, l. c.—FR. HOFFMANN, *de Correct. Opii*, § 16.]
430. Great desire to lean against everything, to stretch out the lower limbs lazily and to support the head on a hand. [*Sche.*]
 Feeling of strength.
 Exhaustion (aft. 8, 12 h.).
 Relaxation, laziness. [REINEGGS, l. c.]
 Lazy movement. [MURRAY, l. c., p. 285.]
435. Exhaustion; everything external is distasteful to him, he is sleepy, dazed, stupefied, sad, and his memory fails him. [MURRAY, l. c.‡]
 Exhaustion. [BERGIUS,—(immediately) WILLIS, l. c.]
 Checks the activity of the voluntary muscles, diminishes sensibility and hence induces sleep. [TRALLES, l. c., p. 110.]

* Shortly before death.

† From large doses.

‡ When the primary action of the opium is passed.

¹ General statement.

² From a large dose of "Theriaca" given to a child of four weeks.

Diminishes (in robust persons) the power of the muscles subject to the will, causes weight of the head and great exhaustion. [TRALLES, l. c., p. 107.*]

Premature senility. [BERGIUS, l. c.]

440. It causes remarkable loss of the powers, and deprives the firm parts of tone and mobility. [FR. HOFFMANN, *Med. Rat.*, ii, p. 270.]

Relaxation of the limbs and weakness. [HAMBERGER, l. c., § 16.]

The power of movement of the muscles is depressed. [ETT-MÜLLER, l. c.]

Heaviness of the limbs (aft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [Gn.]

Weakness of the powers. [KÄMPFER, l. c., p. 645.†]

445. Apoplexy not rare. [WEPFER, *de Apoplexia*, p. 24.¹—MEAD, l. c., p. 133.—VAN SWIETEN, l. c., p. 325.—LORRY, l. c.]‡

Sinking of the powers. [CLARK,—WILLIS, l. c.§]

Debility, sinking of the powers. [REINEGGS, l. c.]

Unfit for all work, exhausted and weak. [CHARDIN, l. c.]

He can scarcely move the feet, can hardly walk forwards even when forcibly compelled to do so. [SCHELHAMMER, l. c.]

450. Exhaustion of the powers and inability to move. [FR. HOFFMANN, *Dissert. de Operatione Opii*, p. 8.]

He lay in the greatest weakness. [TRALLES, l. c., p. 238.]

The muscles move with greater difficulty. [BERGER, l. c., § 10.]

Increased immobility of the limbs. [SCHELHAMMER, l. c.]

The muscular tone is relaxed, so that a kind of paralysis ensues.

[FREIND, l. c., cap. 14.]

455. All the muscles relaxed. [LASSUS, l. c.]

Paralysis. [BAGLIO,² *Prax. Med.*, lib. I, p. 65.¶]

The limbs lay immovable, and remained lying in the place where they were laid. [KILIAN, l. c.]

Great prostration, sinking of all the vital spirits. [WILLIS, l. c.]

Discomfort, ill feeling of body and mind (aft. 8, 12 h.).

460. Syncope. [MÜLLER, l. c.—FR. HOFFMANN, *Diss. de Correct. Opii*, § 16.]

Syncope recurring every quarter of an hour; he closes the eyes, lets the head hang down, with weak respiration, without consciousness, with unaltered pulse; then some spasmodic shocks of the body, whereupon after a few minutes the paroxysm ends with a sigh; followed by anxiety.³ [MÜLLER, l. c.¶¶]

* Opium diminishes only in the secondary action the power of the muscles subject to the will, and then also paralyses them completely; but in its primary action it excites them; but if this primary action is interrupted by stupefaction and stupefied slumber, then in this opium sleep one or other limb twitches.

† From the daily abuse of opium.

‡ From large doses.

§ Till death.

¶ From too many and too strong doses of opium.

¶¶ From a mixture of laudanum and hartshorn.

¹ Not accessible.

² Statement.

³ The symptoms of Müller's patient before and after taking the opium were so similar, that the effects ascribed to the drug on his authority are very dubious.

Flow of blood from a recently opened vein (until death). [PET. BORELLI, cent. 4, obs. 57.¹]

With increased powers she tries to get up out of bed, but immediately becomes faint and giddy; on lying down again she immediately revives. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

Inclination to lie down. [GRIMM, l. c.]

465. Yawning for several hours, with pain in the jaw-joints as if they would break. [*Stf.*]

Drowsiness. [BERGIUS,—MATTHÆI, l. c.]

Great inclination to sleep. [CHARVET, l. c.]

Sudden falling asleep (aft. a few m.). [CHARVET, l. c.]

Waking sopor.

470. Incomprehensible chattering in the sopor.

A kind of stupefied sleep, with half-opened eyes, eyeballs turned upwards under the upper lid, mouth more or less open and stertorous inspiration.

Drowsiness, slumber, stupefaction. [FREIND, l. c., xiv, p. 140.]

Slumber. [SAUVAGES,—BÜCHNER, l. c.]

In place of sound sleep it easily induces a morbid slumber.

[TRALLES, l. c., p. 112]

475. He lay as if sunk in slumber. [SCHELHAMMER, l. c.]

Nocturnal, continued sopor, with increased thirst, tongue almost clean, with dark red border and dry cracked lips. [JUNCKER and BÖHMER,—MATTHÆI, l. c.]

Soporou stupefaction. [DE LA CROIX, l. c.]

The sleep caused by opium passed into an unusual stupefaction.

[RIEDLIN, l. c., ann. v, Oct., obs. 30.]

Such a stupefied slumber that an answer cannot be got from him.

[STALPAART VAN DER WIEL, Cent. ii, obs. 42.]

480. Very sound sleep with rattling respiration, as after apoplexy (aft. 6 h.). [LASSUS, l. c.]

During almost constant slumber, with half-shut eyelids, he has floccilation and feels all about him. [RADEMACHER, l. c.]

Stupid sleep without any consciousness, with rattling on the chest. [KILIAN, l. c.]

Sleep with consciousness: he hears everything about him, but cannot rouse himself; waking after two hours. [CHARVET, l. c.]

On shaking the patient and speaking to her she can be roused from her sleep; she then complained and wished to die. [LEROUX.]

485. Sopor and insensibility, with sufficient warmth and normal pulse and respiration. [WILLIS, l. c.]

Unconquerable sleep, in which, however, he feels pain, and when pinched opens his eyes. [SAUVAGES, l. c.]

Irresistible sleep (immediately after taking two grains and upwards), but which is disturbed by dreams, and on awaking he is not refreshed, but feels nausea. [A THUËSSINK, l. c.]

Unrefreshing sleep with general perspiration. [GRIMM, l. c.]

After long opium sleep weariness. [YOUNG, l. c.]

¹ Observation.

490. On awaking faint-heartedness.¹ [YOUNG, l. c.]
 After waking inclination to vomit. [YOUNG, l. c.]
 After the opium sleep exhaustion,² heaviness of the head, and dryness of the throat. [BERGIUS, l. c.]
 During sleep erection of the penis, and after waking impotence—in the male. [STALPAART VAN DER WIEL, l. c., obs. 41.]
 After the opium sleep stammering. [PLATER, *Observ.*, lib. i, p. 127.³]
495. After waking difficulty of moving the tongue.⁴ [SCHELHAMMER, l. c.]
 After the sleep dulness of the head. [JÖRDENS, l. c., xvii, 1.]
 Starting in sleep, and after waking he is as if intoxicated and half mad. [TRALLES, l. c., i, p. 282.]
 After sleep intoxication and vertigo. [TRALLES, l. c., i, p. 282.]
 More exhausted after waking, by uneasy dreams during the night. [TRALLES, l. c., i, p. 122.]
500. A man who had long been unused to dreams, dreams after taking opium. [RIEDLIN, l. c., ann. ii, Nov., obs. 16.]
 The sleep from large doses of opium is not without dreams. [TRALLES, l. c., p. 120.]
 The whole night occupied with a number of visions and fancies in sleep. [TRALLES, l. c., p. 121.]
 The sleep of opium is always associated with dreams and grimaces. [LINDESTOLPE, l. c., cap. 10, thes. 75.]
 Merry dreams. [DE RUEF, l. c.]
505. Sometimes agreeable, sometimes sad, sometimes anxious and frightful dreams. [TRALLES, l. c., p. 120.]
 Sleep disturbed sometimes by pleasant, sometimes by horrible dreams, degenerating either into sopor or an apoplectic death with convulsions. [MURRAY, l. c.]
 Opium affects the brain and produces uneasy dreams. [BELLONIUS, l. c.]
 Deep sound sleep with rattling respiration, like an apoplectic. [LASSUS, l. c.]
 Snoring. [DE LA CROIX, l. c.]
510. Snoring in sleep whilst expiring.
Whining in sleep (aft. 2 h.).
 Piteous cry in sleep.
 Restless sleep, full of sighs and moanings. [YOUNG, l. c.]
 Anxious sleep, full of dreams (aft. 7 h.). [GRIMM, l. c.]
515. Anxious dreams. [DE RUEF, l. c., p. 63.]
 Anxious sleep disturbed by the saddest dreams, so that in slumberous intoxication he seems to be constantly delirious. [GRIMM, l. c.]
 Sleep full of dreams.
 Attack of suffocation in sleep (nightmare).

¹ In original, "sense of faintness and failing about the heart, seizing him as often as he was dropping asleep."

² Better, "lassitude."

³ Not found.

⁴ With the dryness of mouth of S. 158.

Sleep full of horrible phantasies and frightful dreams. [FR. HOFFMANN, *Diss. de Operat. Opii*, § 5.]

520. Sleep full of horrors; when he closes his eyes he feels as if he had lost his reason (aft. 3 h.). [SCHELHAMMER, l. c.]

Very vivid, vexatious dreams, in which everything goes wrong, there is much of an annoying and irritating character (aft. 2 h.).

Horrible dreams. [FR. HOFFMANN, l. c.]

Starting in sleep. [TRALLES, l. c., p. 282.]

Soft, pleasant slumber, from which he is suddenly awakened by horrible jerks in the limbs. [Ctz.]

525. Sleep interrupted by starting. [YOUNG, l. c.]

Restless, sleepless¹ night. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

In spite of drowsiness he cannot go to sleep, with slow pulse. [GRIMM, l. c.]

The sleep-producing power of opium is much diminished by great pain or serious distress. [YOUNG, l. c.]

Sleepless night with restlessness and talking nonsense. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

530. Sleeplessness attended by unwelcome visions and full of phantasies, which are very different from the things around him, as in insanity. [TRALLES, l. c., p. 122.]

Between waking and sleeping dreams and visions of dragons, skeletons, and horrible ghosts and grinning spectres. [TRALLES, l. c., p. 125.]

Restless night, sopor alternating with wakefulness, much raving, hot skin and stupefaction, during which he lies in a heap. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

Sleep and redness of face. [BERGIUS, l. c.]

From 108 the pulse falls to 72; at the same time chilliness and shivering, diminished activity, great exhaustion and yet increased hunger. [WARD, *Neues Journ. d. Ausländ. Med. Chir.*, lib. iv, i.]

535. Diminishes the rapidity of the pulse and respiration. [ATHUESSENK, l. c.]

Pulse first 14 beats slower (the first 4 h.), afterwards (aft. 10 h.) 30 beats quicker. [SAM. BARD,² *Diss. de Viribus Opii*, Edinb., 1765.*]

(Circulation diminished by one half. †)

(The heart beats four times slower. [WHYTT, *Neue Edinb. Vers.*, i, art. 19. ‡])

Large slow pulse, with laboured deep breathing. [DE LA CROIX, l. c.]

540. Large slow pulse, with slow, laboured stertorous breathing. [CRUMPE, l. c.]

* From rubbing in two drachms of opium—after 50 minutes.

† This was seen by Alston (*Edinb. Vers.*, v, pt. i, sect. iii) through a magnifying glass in the foot of a frog, to which he had given some drops of tincture of opium.

‡ In a frog to which opium had been given.

¹ Instead of "schlaflose" original has "traumlose" (dreamless), which, however, may mean the same thing.

² Experiment on self with 1½-grain doses (p. 15).

Slow pulse.

Stronger pulse.

At first full, slow pulse, afterwards weak pulse. [BERGIUS, l. c.]

Slow pulse, with groaning, slow breath, very red, bloated face, and very profuse perspiration with convulsions. [MUZELL, l. c., p. 131.*]

545. Full, regular, slow pulse, with deep stertorous breathing. [SAUVAGES, l. c.]

Weak, suppressed, slow, small pulse. [FR. HOFFMAN, *Med. Syst.*, iii, p. 537.]

He complains of chilliness. [WILLIS,—REINEGGS, l. c.]

Tendency to shiver. [REINEGGS, l. c.]

Diminution of the temperature.

550. Chilliness in the back, with suppressed, scarcely perceptible pulse. [SCHELHAMMER, l. c.]

Chilliness in the back.

Coldness of the limbs.

Thirst during the chill.

Fever: at first chilliness, then flying heat in the face (with white tongue, and perspiration before midnight).

555. Fever: first rigor, then heat with sleep, during which he perspires profusely.

(Fever: he falls asleep during the chill; no thirst during the chill; during the heat thirst and profuse general perspiration.)

In the evening in bed, immediately chill, and as soon as she falls asleep she breaks out in perspiration, which is particularly profuse on the head.

(Fever: Rigor with thirst, then increased heat of the whole body, with tendency to throw off the bedclothes, with strong full pulse, dryness of the fauces without thirst, and liveliness of the ideas and memory) (aft. 1 h.).

External coldness of the limbs. [WILLIS, l. c.]

560. Coldness with stupefaction. [CHARDIN, l. c.]

At first diminished temperature (shown by the thermometer), afterwards increased transpiration. [ROLANDSON MARTIN, in *Vetensk. Acad. Handling*, 1773, pt. ii, No. 7.]

Strong, very quick pulse, which at last (aft. 8½ h.) becomes weak and intermittent (shortly before death). [ALSTON, ¹*Medical Essays*.†]

Quick and uncommonly weak pulse, with quick, oppressed, anxious respiration (aft. several h.). [GRIMM, l. c.]

Quick pulse with headache. [YOUNG, l. c.]

565. Quick, violent, hard pulse, with dark red face. [VICAT, *Obs.*, l. c.]

Rush of blood to the brain. [HALLER, in *Praelect. Boerhavii*, iv, p. 509,—MURRAY, l. c.]

* From laudanum and heartshorn.

† From a scruple.

¹ This symptom should read, "Her pulse, which was large, equal, and not very frequent, sank, and began to intermit a quarter of an hour before she died."

(The vessels of the brain were distended with blood.) [MEAD, l. c.]

Violent, rapid, hard pulse, with difficult, obstructed respiration. [VICAT, *Plantae Venen.*, l. c.]

Quickened circulation with sensation of heat. [MURRAY, l. c., pp. 281, 282.]

570. The blood-vessels distended. [MURRAY, l. c.]

Increased heat. [MURRAY,—YOUNG, l. c.]

Alternation of moderate heat with cold.

Heat.

Great redness of face, with burning heat of the body, for eight hours; then convulsive striking out of right arm and leg, with loud cry, difficult breathing and coldness of face and hands, covered with beads of perspiration (shortly after taking it).

575. For six successive evenings, a burning heat in the face and feeling of heat especially in the eyes, without thirst. [Ctz.]

Heat with thirst. [CLARK, l. c.]

Increases the heat of the whole body and leaves dryness of the mouth and thirst. [BERGER, l. c., § 2.]

Sometimes dry, hot skin, sometimes slight perspiration. [YOUNG, l. c.]

Heat of the body with great anxiety. [BERGER, l. c.]

580. Intolerable heat with great anxiety. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

Acute fever with delirium, which occurred after a short sleep and lasted twelve hours, after which he became very weak and sick, with weak pulse; after three hours, delirium returned which lasted forty-eight hours, with strong full pulse; thereafter sleep for eight hours. [J. HUNTER, l. c., p. 641.]

With restlessness, oppression, confused ideas and sparks before the eyes, there rises up a burning disagreeable heat into the head which then spreads all over the body. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

Perspiration¹ first on the head then all over the body, like drops of dew, and sleep. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

Increased transpiration.

585. Perspiration only on bodily exertion.

General perspiration.

In the morning, during sleep, perspiration all over, with inclination to uncover himself (aft. 12, 36 h.).

Cold sweat on the forehead.

Perspiration especially on the upper parts, whilst the lower parts are hot and dry. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

590. Almost always induces perspiration. [BERGER, BÜCHNER, FREIND, GEOFFROY, HALLER, PITCAIRNE, THOMPSON, WEDEL, l. c.]

Frequent perspiration. [MUZELL,—TRALLES, l. c., p. 134.]

Profuse perspiration² (for 12 h.). [VICAT, *Pl. Ven.*, l. c.]

General perspiration (aft. 6 h.). [GRIMM, l. c.]

During tolerably quiet sleep, profuse perspiration. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

¹ "Thick sweat" in original.

² During convalescence.

595. Perspiration very profuse, so that the skin itches and is covered by an eruption, whilst all the senses become blunted—touch, vision, and smell. [MURRAY, l. c.]

Perspiration and red miliary rash with itching. [TRALLES, l. c., p. 138.]

General perspiration of the extremely hot body, with great thirst, full, strong pulse, bright eyes and active mind. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

Contentedness.

Alternating state of careless sullenness and cheerfulness.

600. Taciturn reserve (after the smallest dose).

Tranquil indifference to earthly things; she cared for nothing in comparison with the ecstasies of the phantasy. [MEAD, l. c.]

Always quiet cheerfulness of disposition; as if in heaven. [HECQUET, l. c.]

Free from pain he remained the whole night in extreme cheerfulness of mind.* [VAN SWIETEN, *Comment.*, i, p. 878.]

The most agreeable sensation that can be imagined, with tranquility of mind and forgetfulness of all ills. VAN SWIETEN, l. c.]

605. In no other way could she procure for herself complete tranquility and happiness of mind. [JONES, *The Mysteries of Opium revealed.*¹]

Not often an uncommon self-satisfaction and unusual tranquility of mind. [Mos. CHARAS, l. c.]

He did not sleep, but became as tranquil as if he were in heaven. [*Eph. Nat. Cur.*, Dec. ii, ann. x, obs. 80.†]

Sweet, delightful phantasies, which she prefers to all known happiness, chiefly when she had previously been tortured with pains. [BOERHAVE, *Praelect. in Inst.*, ad § 856.]

Sensation as if he were in heaven, strong, delightful phantasies hover before him like waking dreams, which drive away sleep. [MEAD, l. c.]

610. The cheerfulness of mind from opium may rather be called a dream without sleep. [TRALLES, l. c., p. 122.]

Tranquility of mind. [DE RUEF, l. c.]

Activity of mind. [DE RUEF, l. c.]

A woman subject to melancholy thoughts is wonderfully relieved by it; her sorrow ceased for some time.‡ [*Act. Nat. Cur.*, iv, obs. 145.²]

It causes the mental sufferings to be forgotten for a time and brings on an ecstasy and refreshing happiness of mind. [TRALLES, l. c., p. 98.]

615. It makes the (usually sad stupid) opium-eaters happy; they are very riotous, sing amorous songs, laugh much and play other pranks;

* He had taken a grain in the evening for a very annoying pain.

† After taking a moderate dose of opium for intolerable pain from stone.

‡ But, as it acted antipathically (palliatively), in order to procure the same relief, she must not only continue the use of opium, but increase the doses, so that at last she was obliged to take an ounce and a half of opium in one week.

¹ Observations.

² Observation.

this agreeable elevation of mind and disposition lasts an hour, then they became angry and uncontrollable, after which they again become sad and weep, until they go to sleep, and thus again return into their previous state. [ALPIN, l. c.]

Cheerfulness, liveliness, contentment, increased strength. [FREIND, l. c., p. 139.]

Strength, liveliness, self-satisfaction. [*Hufel. Journ.*, xiii, 1.¹]

Invigoration. [MATHÆI, l. c.]

Cheerfulness, inclination for work, fearlessness, courage. [ALPIN, l. c.]

620. Courage, intrepidity, magnanimity.

Feeling of courage and merriment, so that he is as if he would carry out what was required with energy, without repugnance or fear, with a peculiar feeling of voluptuousness (but lasting only a few minutes) (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.); immediately afterwards dulness in the head, &c. [*Ctz.*]

Intrepidity in danger. [REINEGGS, l. c.]

Opium inspires courage and resolution in one who is afraid of a surgical operation. [G. YOUNG, l. c.]

Criminals (in India) lose their fear of death and go courageously to execution. [TRALLES, l. c.*]

625. Daring wildness. [REINEGGS, l. c.]

Wildness, cruelty like furious beasts.† [KÄMPFER, l. c.]

Fury. [LORRY, in *Recueil Period.*, p. 74.]

Insanity and fury. [BERGER, *De vi Opii rarefacient.*]

Furious madness and distortion of the mouth (from applying opium on the temples). [LORRY, l. c.]

630. Confusion of the reason. [CLARK,—DE GARTER, *Med. Dogm.*, cap. 1.²]

Delirium. [PITCAIRNE, *Element. Med.*, lib. ii, cap. 6, § 8.]

The patient has visions. [MÜLLER, in *Hufel. Journ.*, xviii, 4.]

Fearfulness and fright. [YOUNG,—TRALLES, l. c.]

Want of courage.

635. Fear (aft. 8, 12 h.).

Horrible pictures of fancy. [CLARK, l. c.]

She was troubled when awake with the supposed sight of ghosts, devils and spectres,³ which she believed to be surrounding her bed

* The last nine symptoms are palliative primary actions of opium in otherwise melancholy timorous dispositions.

† In larger doses than those that give palliatively courage and increased strength to the timid and weak, opium causes daring, unruliness, anger, and fury. This palliative primary action brings the Turks during the first onslaught in the commencement of a battle into an almost irresistible fighting fury, which, however, in an hour or two passes into the most cowardly irresolution or stupefaction, in which they are more easily conquered than any other army.

¹ Not found.

² Not accessible.

³ In original, "ghosts, spectres, and chimæras."

and which annoyed her much, as she chattered deliriously. [TRALLES, l. c.*]

He chattered all sorts of unconnected stuff and pointed with his fingers to imaginary masked people approaching him; sometimes he broke out into loud laughter; sometimes he started at imaginary swordsmen, who might kill him; he became angry when one talked to him and wished to regard him as insane, but in his delirium he accused himself of folly. [TRALLES, l. c., p. 126.†]

Delirious, he raves about all sorts of events, with open eyes, and afterwards remembers his chatter only as if he had dreamt it. [MANCHART, l. c.]

640. Hot, anxious and intoxicated she talked all sorts of things mixed up together, retracted what she had said, sometimes suddenly started sometimes angrily laid hold of the hands of those about her. [TRALLES, l. c., p. 125.‡]

He does nonsensical things. [REINEGGS, l. c.]

The increasing hilarity and happy thoughts pass into nonsensical and irrational behaviour. [TRALLES, l. c.§]

Violent mania with red face, sparkling eyes and greater activity of body. [MATTHÆI, l. c.]

He throws himself about on the floor in a maniacal state, with burning anger and threatening expression; he does not know his friends; with swollen head and face, reddish blue, swollen lips, and projecting inflamed eyes. [TRALLES, l. c., p. 90.]

645. First ecstasy and thereafter sadness and dejection. [CHARDIN.]
Sadness.

Hopelessness, sulky disposition, moroseness (aft. 8, 12 h.).

Lamentable weeping and howling (in the first h.).

She is vexed about a pain so that she weeps.

650. Suspicion.

Fretfulness. [GRIMM.]

Melancholy. [BERGES, l. c.]

Anxiety. [RADEMACHER,—TRALLES, l. c.]

Horrible anxiety. [MUZELL, l. c.]

655. Præcordial anxiety and restlessness (aft. 2 h.). [YOUNG, l. c.¶]

(From the external application, especially in substance.)

Burning pain and irritation. [ALSTON, l. c.]

Laid on the skin it raises blisters. [BOERHAVE, *Praelect.* iv, p. 520.]

Applied to the skin as a plaster, it causes great heat and pains,

* Every time when her morbid states—palpitation of the heart, vomiting, hiccup, præcordial pain, bellyache, trembling, and convulsive movements—are relieved palliatively by opium.

† After opium given in a case of dysenteric diarrhœa.

‡ From opium given for indescribable pain that tended to pass into convulsions.

§ From larger doses.

¶ Ever renewed doses of opium were the only palliative relief for it, but only for a short time.

raises a blister, erodes the skin and produces mortification. [BOERHAVE, *De Morb Nerv.*, p. 448.]

Eats into the skin, erodes the hair and causes itching. [JONES, l. c.]

660. Eats away the hair, causes itching, erodes the skin and raises blisters. [GEOFFROY, l. c.]

Applied directly to the nerves, it does not take away their sensitiveness, but on the contrary increases the pain. [MONRO, *Essays Phys. and Literar.*, vol. iii, p. 327.¹]

Applied to the muscles, it speedily destroys their irritability. [MONRO, l. c., p. 309.]

¹ Experiments on frogs. The author simply states that "when applied directly to a nerve, it does not diminish its functions." (Name correctly given in 2nd edition, incorrectly as "Monno" in 3rd edition.)

PHOSPHORICUM ACIDUM.¹

(*Phosphoric acid.*)

(To prepare it, we take one pound of bones calcined white and broken into small pieces, place them in a porcelain jar, and pour over them one pound of the strongest sulphuric acid. The mixture is to be stirred with a glass rod several times during twenty-four hours, then well mixed and diluted with two pounds of good brandy, and the whole tied up in a linen bag and pressed out between two smooth boards loaded with weights. What remains in the bag may be again diluted with two pounds of brandy, and the expressed fluid added to the first quantity. The whole is to be allowed to stand for two days, so that the cloudiness may settle down. The clear fluid is now to be decanted off, evaporated in a porcelain dish over the fire, and melted at a red heat. The melted phosphoric acid should be as clear as crystal, and while still warm it is to be broken into small fragments and preserved in a well-corked bottle, because when exposed to the air it soon completely deliquesces into a thickish fluid as clear as water.)

A grain of this crystalline acid is dissolved in 100 drops of a mixture of nine parts of water with one part of alcohol (the alcohol being added in order to make it drop easily). The solution is succussed twice (with two strokes of the arm). A drop of this is again succussed with 100 drops of alcohol, by means of two strokes of the arm. This contains $\frac{1}{100000}$ th part of a grain of phosphoric acid. Of this one drop is well mixed with 100 drops of alcohol by means of succussion with two strokes of the arm. This is \bar{i} . And the process is repeated up to the trillion-fold dilution (\bar{iii}). A sugar globule the size of a poppy seed, and moistened with this trillion-fold dilution, is administered for a homœopathic dose.

The following remarkable, pure, artificial morbid symptoms produced by phosphoric acid on the healthy body indicate of themselves the natural morbid states in which it is specifically curative by reason of homœopathic similarity.

Every dose acts for more than two weeks in chronic diseases.

The over-violent action of phosphoric acid is diminished by camphor.

[HAHNEMANN was aided in this proving by BECHER, FRANZ, GROSS, GUTMANN, FRIEDRICH HAHNEMANN, HARTMANN, HERRMANN, LANGHAMMER, MEYER, STAPE, TEUTHORN, WISLICENUS.

No old-school authorities are cited.

The 1st edit. has 571 symptoms, this 2nd edit. 679; the *Chr. Kr.* has 818, 55 of the new symptoms being contributed by Dr. C. Hering.]

PHOSPHORICUM ACIDUM.

Vertigo all day.

Vertigo towards evening, when standing and walk-

¹ From vol. v, 2nd edit., 1826.

ing, as if intoxicated; he staggers; no vertigo when sitting (several evenings).

Vertigo in the morning, making him fall, when standing.

Several mornings vertigo on rising from bed.

5. Heat in the head, which often caused vertigo, even when sitting; when writing he must often nod involuntarily; objects seemed to turn round; the table seemed as if falling; when he clutched hold of it in walking, and when he looked on the ground when standing, he was like to fall forwards, and must make a step forwards in order to keep himself erect. [*Myr.*]

Vertigo: the head tends to sink forwards and backwards (aft. some m.). [*Hrr.*]

Vertigo: the head tends to sink backwards (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) [*Hrr.*]

Vertigo: in the morning in bed, when he shut his eyes, he felt as if the feet rose up and he was standing on his head. [*Bch.*]

In the morning after rising from bed weakness of the head, as if he should stagger.

10. He cannot rid himself of a thought, and the connecting ideas do not come.

He dare not be alone without falling into absence of thought and unconsciousness (in the morning). [*Fz.*]

He cannot reflect on anything properly on account of want of ideas and weakness of mind; he became giddy on attempting to think about anything. [*Hrr.*]

Lazy, obtuse, inactive mind, without imagination, indisposed for even agreeable mental work. [*Stf.*]

In the evening when sitting he sees nothing but ciphers before the eyes, for an hour; at the same time he was very stupid and bad in the head—at last very hot.

15. He cannot bring his thoughts into proper connexion.

When reading there came a thousand other thoughts into his head, and he could not rightly comprehend anything; what he had read became as if dark in his head, and he immediately forgot all (for 48 h.); what he had long known, he can only recall with difficulty. [*Myr.*]

Illusion of the senses; he imagines he hears a bell pealing and sees things lying near him (outside the sphere of vision) moving. [*Fz.*]

His reason is affected. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Emptiness in the head, for three hours. [*Fz.*]

20. In the forenoon his head is cloudy, as if he had sat up all night or as if after a nocturnal debauch.

Dulness of the head (aft. 4 d.).

In the evening when he comes into the warm room, he is dazed in his head.

Confusion of the whole head. [*Hrr.*]

Confusion of the sinciput, especially of the orbits. [*Gss.*]

25. Confusion of the head as from excessive indulgence in venery, for three days (immediately). [*Fr. H—n.*]

He feels quite empty in the head and tired in the limbs, as if he had not slept enough after a debauch (aft. 1 h.). [*Fz.*]

Roaring in the head.

Headache, like stupidity, with buzzing in the head; on coughing the head feels quite painful as if it would burst.

In the morning, pressure in the head and bitter taste in the mouth (the 5th morning).

30. Headache, in the morning immediately upon awaking, which goes off on rising.

Dull pain in the forehead and temples, during which, however, he is pretty lively. [*Fz.*]

Dull creeping sensation in the sinciput, with sweat on the forehead (immediately). [*Fr. H—n.*]

Shooting over the left eye upwards into the head (when standing) (aft. 14 h.).

Constant headache. [*Hrr.*]

35. Severe headache, which compelled him to lie down, and his nape was stiff.

On the slightest shock or noise, the pains in the head became extremely violent. [*Hrr.*]

Painful shock in the head when walking.

Extremely severe pressure in the head, in the afternoon.

Headache, as if the brain were pressed upwards, at the same time beating in it, like the beating of the pulse.

40. Single blows in the head as with a hammer.

In the morning on rising, and all the forenoon, a prickling headache.

Aching and shooting pain in all parts of the head, in fits.

Twitching in the head.

A great weight in the whole head which extended to the left frontal protuberance with a violent pressure. [*Htn.*]

45. Headache, as from a strain, like a weight in it.

His head is heavy. [*Gn.*]

Headache in the occiput, which compels him to lie down.

On bending the head forwards a pressure forwards combined with heaviness in the occiput, which only goes off when he bends the head backwards (aft. $2\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Aching pain in the right side of the occiput which partly spreads to the front; on pressing on it with the open hand and on turning the head it became more violent, all day (aft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

50. Aching pain in the brain behind the left ear (aft. 3 h.). [*Gn.*]

In the right side of the occiput a painful pressure outwards (aft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

A pressure as from a weight from above downwards in the head, or as if he had a blow on the top.

Intermittent pressure as with a blunt point, deep in the left side of the crown, so that he cannot tell the precise spot (aft. 7 d.). [*Gss.*]

Dull headache with pressure over the orbits and stitches behind the ears, in the afternoon for four hours. [*Trn.*]

55. In the morning on awaking, severe headache, a pressure in the

forehead so that she was quite stupefied and could not open the eyes ; on account of the pain she could scarcely speak, the slightest movement increased it.

Violent headache ; a forcing and pressing upwards in the crown, for three days.

Hard pressure on the left side of the forehead. [*Hrr.*]

A violent out-pressing pain in the right frontal protuberance (aft. 2 h.). [*Htn.*]

An aching in the forehead as after a debauch. [*Myr.*]

60. A hard pressure above the left temple extending to the occiput, with dread of moving. [*Myr.*]

Squeezing pressure in and on the right temple, more violent on moving (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Hrr.*]

A violent pressure outwards in the right temple (aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Hrr.*]

A squeezing pressure in the right temple. [*Gss.*]

Pain in the whole brain as if it were compressed (aft. 34 h.). [*Gn.*]

65. **Squeezing pressure in both parietal bones, worse when moving.** [*Hrr.*]

Pain as if both temples were pressed towards one another, as if violently pinched together by forceps. [*Gss.*]

Boring aching pain in the left temple. [*Fz.*]

Headache as if holes were bored through the skull, especially in the crown. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Digging boring pain in the right side of the occiput (aft. 2 h.). [*Gn.*]

70. In the left temple a regularly intermitting, squeezing pressive pain as with a blunt hard body. [*Gss.*]

Drawing pressure in the right parietal and occipital bones, more violent when moving. [*Hrr.*]

Tearing and squeezing pressure in the brain here and there (aft. 7 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Tearing pressure in the occiput aggravated by noise and by the slightest movement. [*Hrr.*]

Pressure in the occiput as if he lay on something hard. [*Myr.*]

75. **Drawing in the left temple and tragus, which becomes an aching pain on moving** (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Hrr.*]

Twitching through the head from behind forwards, synchronous with the pulse (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Ws.*]

Tearing in the vertex and occiput. [*Hrr.*]

Tearing in the left temple to the forehead, aggravated by movement (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Hrr.*]

In the evening in bed, headache in both temples as if they were constricted in single jerks (tearings). [*Fz.*]

80. Obtuse shooting pain out at the middle of the forehead. [*Gn.*]

In the right temple an obtuse stab, as from a blunt arrow, darts deep into the brain in frequent attacks. [*Gss.*]

Single sharp blows in the right temple. [*Htn.*]

Violent shooting pain in the right temporal region which extended into the right eye. [*Myr.*]

A severe shooting in the right temple. [*Htn.*]

85. A sharp, long-continued stitch externally on the vertex, increased by touching.

Shooting drawing on the vertex, that is allayed by pressure with the hand (aft. 20 m.). [*Ws.*]

Burning headache at the top of the brain.

On the head a burning stitch. [*Fz.*]

Burning sensation on the right side of the hairy scalp (aft. 3½ h.).

[*Gn.*]

90. Dull pain on the hairy scalp (aft. 3 h.). [*Gn.*]

The hairy scalp is painful when touched, as if his hair were pulled ; a kind of sore pain.

A painful elevation is formed on the scalp ; he feels as if the hair were pulled at the part—when touched there was pain as if bruised.

Sensation of coldness on the hairy scalp. [*Hrr.*]

Drawing pain in the occipital bone, every day ; but no pain was caused by touching.

95. Aching pain on the occiput, as though he had lain on a hard stone, diminished by external friction. [*Myr.*]

Pressive pain on the right temple (aft. 30 h.). [*Gn.*]

On the occiput where the muscles of the nape are inserted, pain, as if they were bruised. [*Fz.*]

A drawing shooting aching in the nape, which extends unnoticed to the occiput, and there goes off (aft. 1¼ h.). [*Htn.*]

A twitching sensation in the nape, when at rest, but more frequently on raising up the head (from 6 to 8 d.). [*Bch.*]

100. Feeling of stiffness of the nape, when at rest, going off on moving (aft. 8 h.). [*Htn.*]

A painful aching on the left side of the neck, as if it would become sore internally, but which is not aggravated either by swallowing or by speaking (aft. 3¾ h.). [*Htn.*]

A pinching pain on a small point on the neck. [*Htn.*]

Pressure in front and at both sides of the neck (aft. 4 h.).

[*Hrr.*]

In the right cervical muscles there occurs, on turning the head, a spasmodic drawing pain extending to the right eye.

105. The right cervical muscles are very painful.

Painful stiffness in the left cervical muscles ; tightness up into the head.

Burning sore pain on the side of the nape (aft. 9 h.).

[*Fz.*]

Great pressure from the forehead down to the nose.

Aching and gnawing on the forehead at the root of the nose (aft. 5 h.). [*Fz.*]

110. Itching erosion on the forehead. [*Ws.*]

Burning pain on the skin of the left side of the forehead (aft. 57 h.).

[*Gn.*]

Warm feeling on the side of the frontal bone. [*Fz.*]

A large pimple on the forehead which causes sore pain when touched and when let alone.

Fine, very transient drawing through the left cheek into the inner ear (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Ws.*]

115. Heat of that half of the face on which he has not lain. [*Fz.*]

(During a heat in the face, felt on touching it, a tension of the skin of the face, as if white of egg had dried on it.)

In the morning immediately after rising, paleness of the face and tendency to stare (aft. 17 h.). [*Bch.*]

Paleness of the face. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Crawling and creeping, as if a small insect ran about on the face and on some parts of the body. [*Hrr.*]

120. Burning pain on a small spot on the left cheek. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Eruption of some large pimples on the face.

Eruption of large pimples on the face.

Red pimples on the face, cheeks and nose, smaller than a lentil, filled with a little pus; they itch especially when touched (aft. 3 d.).

[*Hrr.*]

Dilatation of the pupils (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.), and then contraction (aft. 1 h.), which lasted sixteen hours. [*Trn.*]

125. The pupils became very contracted, without diminution of the power of vision (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.).

Contracted pupils (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.), for several days. [*Stf.*]

Dilated pupils for six hours (aft. 3 h.). [*Myr.*]

Dilatation of the pupils (aft. 1 h.). [*Lr.—Htn.*]

The pupil of the right eye became uncommonly dilated, so that the whole iris seemed to disappear (aft. 2 m.); the more he strained the eyes to see, the larger the pupil became, and after seven days it was four times larger than that of the left eye, which remained constantly normal. [*Bch.*]

130. Very greatly dilated pupils (aft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

The eyes are glassy and dull (aft. 4 h.). [*Trn.*]

The eyes are quite lustreless (aft. 6 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Dull sunken eyes (aft. 5 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Blue rings round the eyes. [*Hrr.*]

135. The eyes are surrounded with blue borders. [*Myr.*]

Staring look. [*Hrr.*]

Heaviness of the eyelids as if they would close (immediately). [*Gss.*]

Pressive squeezing in the left superior orbital border. [*Gss.*]

Aching and burning in the eyes; in the evening she cannot look into the light; but they are not gummied up in the morning.

140. **Very transient burning in the left eye, as if something pungent had been smelt** (aft. 1 h.). [*Myr.*]

Pain as if the eyeballs were forcibly pressed together and into the head. [*Gss.*]

Pressure in both eyes backwards (aft. 9 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Sudden pain in the left eye, as if a grain of sand were pressing on it, or as if a pimple were there. [*Fz.*]

Burning in the integuments of the eye all day, and burning itching in the inner canthus.

145. **Pressure on the left lower eyelid** (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Hrr.*]
 Pressure on the right eyelid and feeling of heaviness in it. [*Hrr.*]
 Inflammation of the eye, a stye on the upper eyelid (aft 24 h.).
 Burning under the upper eyelid.
 A burning in the inner canthus, usually in the afternoon, just as if too much air and light penetrated to that part; on closing the eyes it is less.
150. In the morning he has dry eye-gum on the lids, and on clearing this away they smart.
 (The eyes are gummed up.)
 A constant pressure on the eyes, as from looking long at one object, which compels him to close the eyes (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]
 The eyes feel as if pressed out, on account of which he must often wink (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Hrr.*]
 A pressure on the eyes as if they were too large and had not room in their orbits; the eyes are immovable as if he had not slept enough, and at the same time the head feels stupid. [*Myr.*]
155. Swelling and redness of the lower eyelids. [*Lr.*]
 Swelling of the lower eyelids. [*Myr.*]
 Swelling under the lower eyelids. [*Myr.*]
 The lower eyelid twitches towards the inner canthus (aft. 9 h.). [*Ws.*]
 Shooting drawing through all the eyelids, from one canthus to the other, together with sharp pricks in the canthi themselves, and around the orbits (aft 14 h.). [*Ws.*]
160. In the morning on opening the eyes they are painful; she cannot keep them open long.
 Both eyes had a glassy look, and the eyeballs were very and almost involuntarily mobile, chiefly when staring before him. [*Bch.*]
 A dull, sometimes shooting, sometimes burning, sometimes burning shooting pain forced the right eyeball towards its outer canthus; he could not then see anything with this eye, it seemed to him as if he were looking over an illimitable expanse of snow running up a hill, on which fiery shining points occasionally fell; when this had occurred several times the expanse became fiery and the falling points dazzling white (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Bch.*]
 Quick stitches like electric shocks under the right eyelid; he must close the eyes. [*Myr.*]
 Aching pain under the lower left eyelid; it became violent by pressing on it with the finger and then went off immediately. [*Gn.*]
165. Sharp shooting in the thin osseous wall of the orbit towards the root of the nose. [*Myr.*]
 A burning in the eyes, and the tears that occasionally came scalded still more severely (aft. 6 d.). [*Bch.*]
 Pain rather smarting than burning in the eyes, especially in the evening by candle light.
 The inner borders of the eyelids are very cold, observed when shutting the eyes (aft $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Both eyes water. [*Htn.*]

170. Smarting water runs out of the eyes (aft. some h.).

A yellow spot in the white of the eye, towards the inner canthus, but more towards the cornea; at the same time a dimness of vision, which, however went off when he shaded the eye with his hand (causing the pupil to dilate). [*Myr.*]

Dimness of the eyes; if she looks long at one place, there comes a flickering before the eyes; it commences to ache in the inner canthus—if she then rubs the eye, tears come, and the dimness goes off.

Weakness of the eyes, more in the forenoon than in the afternoon; distant objects seemed enveloped in a mist, and only became more distinct on straining the sight; but every near object which was somewhat illuminated dazzled him and caused aching in the eyes—the same happened when he suddenly came into the dark.

He sees better in the distance.* [*Lr.*]

175. When reading by candle light, glittering before the eyes.
Roaring before the ears, especially the right ear (aft. 15 h.).
Roaring before the ears, with hardness of hearing.
Crying in the ear on blowing the nose.
Ringing like bells in the right ear. [*Myr.*]

180. In both ears he did not hear a watch hung at a moderate distance; held at three spans from the ear he heard the ticking distinctly; but when held close to the ear he heard only a hissing in the ear itself, but not the ticking (aft. 1½ h.). [*Bch.*]

The watch which in his usual state he heard at a distance of twenty paces, he could only hear at a distance of ten paces (aft. 6 d.). [*Bch.*]

At every stroke of the bell and at every musical note he felt stitches in his ears, like earache, also when he himself sang; but non-musical sounds and noises, like the rattling of carriages, shutting of doors and the like caused no stitches, and he was quite indifferent to them (aft. 53 h.). [*Bch.*]

Musical notes were and continued to be intolerable to him, though they did not cause pain in the ear. [*Bch.*]

Spasmodic drawing pain in the left ear.

185. A long continued fine prick deep in the right ear (aft. 30 h.).
Burning stitches in the ears.
Drawing pain in the left cheek and stitches in the ears.

Drawing in the right internal and external meatus.

[*Hrr.*]

Tearing in the external and internal meatus of the ears (aft. 30 h.). [*Myr.*]

190. (Both ears are swollen, hot, with burning and itching.)

Twitching tearing, sometimes only simple tearing, in the left auricle. [*Hrr.*]

Painful drawing, as it were spasmodic pain in the right auricle (aft. 4½ h.). [*Htn.*]

* Curative reaction of the organism in a myope.

An almost painless stitch in the left ear that went off on putting in the finger (aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

Itching pricks in the interior of the right ear, continuing while moving the lower jaw (aft. 27 h.). [*Gn.*]

195. Pricking itching on the lobe of the right ear (aft. 2 h.). [*Fz.*]

Fine twitching on the right ear lobe (aft. 3 h.). [*Ws.*]

A large red lump behind the lobe of the ear, with sore pain *per se*, but much more violent when touched.

(A creeping and burning in the nose.)

Itching in the point of the nose; he must scratch there. [*Myr.*]

200. A pimple on the point of the nose, with throbbing sensation in it; it is also painful when touched.

The dorsum of the nose is swollen and studded with red spots, and there are red spots on its side which go away and come again, accompanied by tense sensation. [*Myr.*]

On the lower part of the septum of the nose an itching scab.

Epistaxis and frequent blowing of blood from the nose.

(Pus flows out of the nose.)

205. (Mucus stops up the nose.)

On the right side of the upper lip an oblique chap, as if he had cut himself, with sore pain, especially on moving the lip, for several days. [*Stf.*]

In the red part of the upper lip, a point with obtuse shooting and creeping as if gone to sleep (aft. 32 h.). [*Fz.*]

(Pimples on the red of the upper and lower lips, which cause burning pain.)

(On the red of the upper and lower lips, ulcerous, depressed spots, which cause a tense and smarting pain, even without moving the lips; they become covered by a dark-coloured skin, which is readily detached by washing; they then bleed, and when touched there is sore and smarting pain in them.)

210. Yellowish-brown, scabby eruption containing pus in the lower lip, towards the commissure of the mouth, without pain, for six days. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Eruption on the border of the lower lip, not far from the angle of the mouth.

The lower lip is burst in the middle.

Violent burning pain in the right lower lip, persisting also when moving it (aft. 5, $8\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

Burning pain on the left side of the lower lip (aft. 12 h.). [*Gn.*]

215. Burning pain in the skin of the cheek near the right angle of the mouth (aft. 27 h.). [*Gn.*]

Obtuse pressive, drawing pain on the right angle of the lower jaw (aft. 7 h.). [*Gn.*]

Pain as if the right lower jaw were forced out of its joint in front of the ear, even when the part is not moved—but more severe when chewing. [*Hrr.*]

Pain on touching the gland under the left angle of the lower jaw, like a broad, aching stitch, in connexion with sorethroat.

When he chews anything he gets a cold (in the morning, painfully cold) sensation in the roots of the molars especially, which goes off after eating. [*Htn.*]

220. The teeth are on edge, as from a corrosive acid.

The whole of the gums are painful when touched, as if sore, and they bleed when rubbed.

Bleeding of the gums, on the slightest touch.

The inner surface of the gums is swollen and painful when eating and on being touched.

Great bleeding from a hollow tooth.

225. Pain of the wisdom tooth.

In a hollow tooth a tingling like tingling burning.

Burning pain in the incisors, at night.

Jerking tearing in the right upper molars, neither increased nor diminished by chewing.

Boring shooting pains in the teeth, which end in swelling of the cheek.

230. A tearing in the teeth up into the head as if the teeth were pressed asunder and forced out, increased by the heat of the bed, as also by hot and cold things.

Pain in the mouth as if sore and raw, when not swallowing (aft. 2 h.).

Shooting on the tip of the tongue. [*Fz.*]

Itching pricking on the tip of the tongue (aft. 1½ h.). [*Ws.*]

Shooting pain on the right side of the tongue (aft. 26 h.). [*Gn.*]

235. The tongue is quite dry (aft. 24 h.).

Dry feeling on the tongue and **palate**, without thirst (aft. 6 h.). [*Fz.*]

In the afternoon, great dryness of the mouth, with a quantity of tasteless, sticky, soapy mucus, which he often spits out. [*Stf.*]

Burning on several points of the tongue as if something corrosive had got upon it, without external alteration of it (aft. 6 h.). [*Ws.*]

Dryness of the palate, without thirst (aft. 6 h.). [*Fz.*]

240. He could not swallow well; he felt as if something had got behind the palate (aft. 10 h.). [*Myr.*]

Burning posteriorly on the velum pendulum palati as if it were inflamed and sore (aft. 4½ h.). [*Fz.*]

Painful soreness on the velum pendulum palati and rawness in the throat, felt especially when expiring (aft. 6½ h.). [*Fz.*]

Feeling of swelling and soreness at the posterior nares (aft. 3½ h.). [*Fz.*]

Nausea in the palate. [*Hrr.*]

245. Soreness in the throat, when not swallowing.

On swallowing, sore sensation in the throat.

Throat as if raw; she must hawk; it is painful when talking and swallowing.

Sorethroat: pain on the leftside, like an abscess, throbbing, tense, and as if dry on that part, when not swallowing; speaking is difficult for him; when swallowing there occurs a scrapy sore pain extending to the ears, where, at the same time, there is scrapy shooting pain.

- Inflammation of the throat (with a vesicle causing smarting pain).
 250. When swallowing the saliva, an aching stitch, which lasts as long as the swallowing continues.

When swallowing food, shooting in the throat.

When swallowing bread, it feels scrapy in the throat.

The mouth always comes full of water, with excitation of nausea on the chest. [*Fz.*]

Great secretion of sourish saliva in the mouth. [*Trn.*]

255. Constant sourish taste in the mouth (aft. 4 h.). [*Ws.*]
 Much frothy saliva in the mouth of a harsh taste (aft. 2 h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]

Putrid, steamy taste in the mouth.

Putrid flat taste in the mouth. [*Gn.*]

In the morning he has still the taste of food in his mouth, especially of bread.

260. Long after-taste of bread that had been eaten, with some scrapiness in the throat.

He loathed even the sight and smell of black bread; the smell of sour things was most repulsive to him; even when eating the sourness of the bread was repugnant to him and almost made him vomit (aft. 24 h.). [*Bch.*]

In the forenoon, herb-like taste in the mouth, breakfast has the same taste.

Bread tastes as bitter as gall, otherwise the taste in the mouth is normal. [*Fr. H—n.*]

In the morning he is thirsty and slimy and oily in the mouth.

265. Intense thirst. [*Fr. H—n.*]

An almost insatiable thirst for cold milk. [*Bch.*]

Much thirst for beer after the abdominal pains, all day. [*Myr.*]

Anorexia. [*Hrr.*]

Food has a very slight but not altered taste. [*Fr. H—n.*]

270. After and during eating she has confusion of the head.

Every time after eating a pressure in the stomach, as if there were a down-pressing weight in it; at the same time drowsiness, so that he can do no work.

After a meal (breakfast) she was overcome by such exhaustion that she fell down and had to be carried to bed (but without unconsciousness or cold perspiration) (aft. 10 d.).

After eating pressure in the stomach and great drowsiness, the same after drinking; after eating he felt as heavy as lead in the stomach.

Pressure in the stomach, even before eating, and also after eating, which is aggravated by movement.

275. After eating his head is confused, for two hours.

After eating frequent and persistent eructation of air, each time preceded by rumbling in the region of the stomach. [*Trn.*]

After a meal the abdomen feels immediately full, and yet the appetite is tolerable.

Frequent eructation of air. [*Ws.*]

Incomplete, disagreeable eructation (aft. 3 h.). [*Fz.*]

280. Sourish eructation, an hour after a meal. [*Fz.*]
 Burning, sourish eructation without taste, which is not audible, and does not rise up as high as the mouth (aft. 3 h.). [*Bch.*]
 He is full, uncomfortable, and anxious.
 Sickness in the region of the stomach (immediately). [*Trn.*]
 A twisting in the stomach (after eating), then very severe nausea, so that she must lie down in bed. [*Fr. H—n.*]
285. Vomiting of food, and then almost every hour vomiting, day and night, until the morning. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Grumbling and rumbling in the region of the stomach (aft. 1¼ h.). [*Htn.*]
 Audible rumbling in the abdominal cavity. [*Bch.*]
 Aching and pressing in the hypochondria, which causes him great anxiety, as though he could not live long (chiefly when standing) (aft. 38 h.). [*Fz.*]
 Under the short ribs a periodical aching squeezing. [*Gss.*]
290. After walking some time an aching squeezing just above the liver, below the ribs and thence into the umbilical region (aft. 10 d.). [*Gss.*]
 (Feeling of weight of the liver.)
 Boring pain in one spot of the hepatic region.
 Towards the left side, under the false ribs, a squeezing (aft. 5 m.). [*Gss.*]
 (When walking in the open air) a burning and soreness in the umbilical region.
295. **In the navel a periodical aching squeezing.** [*Gss.*]
In the umbilical region a persistent severe aching squeezing (aft. 10 m.). [*Gss.*]
 A burning pain in the stomach which commenced under the scrobiculus cordis and spread thence towards the left. [*Myr.*]
 Tensive pain in the upper part of the abdomen, which almost took away his breath (aft. 6½ h.). [*Gn.*]
 Round about the umbilical region and also on many other parts of the body and limbs, intermittent pressive, obtuse pricks, as with a blunt point. [*Gss.*]
300. Fine intermittent pricks in the abdomen, up to the scrobiculus cordis, especially on raising up the body when sitting (aft. 9 h.). [*Ws.*]
 Shooting pain in the abdomen, under the last left true rib, more violent during inspiration (aft. 1 h.). [*Gn.*]
 Boring stitch in the integuments of the upper part of the abdomen, persistent during inspiration and expiration (aft. 4 h.). [*Gn.*]
 Incarcerated flatulence.
 Distension of the abdomen and sensation of fulness, though he does not feel flatulence (aft. ½ h.). [*Trn.*]
305. The abdomen is much inflated by wind; but after a single discharge of flatus of moderate amount the abdomen immediately resumed its usual state (aft. 1 h.). [*Htn.*]
 Flatulence and discharge of flatus to a much greater extent than when in his healthy state. [*Htn.*]

When he bends forwards or backwards he has a gurgling in the abdomen, as if it contained water; also when touching the abdomen there is a squashing and gurgling in it.

Loud rumbling in the whole abdomen, especially in upper part, only when lying. [*Gn.*]

Pressure on several parts of the hypogastrium. [*Hrr.*]

310. Out-pressing pain in the right groin, as if a hernia would occur, when walking, more violent when pressing on it with the hand, lasting a quarter of an hour. [*Gn.*]

An extremely violent pinching contraction of the bowels from both sides of the umbilical region (aft. 4 h.). [*Htn.*]

Bellyache, like griping and pinching in the umbilical region (when sitting) not followed by stool. [*Myr.*]

Before going to sleep cutting pinching in the abdomen, as if diarrhœa would come on, in the evening. [*Fz.*]

Attacks of cutting pain transversely through the abdomen. [*Fz.*]

315. Cutting pains in the abdomen, with drawing pain in the pelvis, at night.

Squeezing pain in the abdomen, in the evening, when taking a walk (aft. 36 h.).

Cutting pain in the abdomen, when walking. [*Fz.*]

Quite low down in the hypogastrium, just above the groin, a shooting, only when changing his position, when commencing to walk or on sitting down.

Single gurgling jerks in the right groin.

320. Cutting pain in the left groin (aft. 11 h.). [*Gn.*]

Cutting pain in the abdomen, and at the same time a blunt-pointed pressive pain in the coccyx (aft. 10 h.). [*Gn.*]

Tensive shooting pain in the whole of the right side of the abdomen and thorax, so that it almost took away his breath (aft. 10½ h.). [*Gn.*]

Needle pricks in the abdominal muscles on the left side (aft. ¼ h.). [*Ws.*]

An itching erosion above the rectum, on the coccyx.

325. **Itching prick on the outer circumference of the anus** (aft. ¾ h.). [*Gn.*]

Tearing pain in the anus and on the penis, in the evening and morning.

In the rectum tearing pain and diarrhœic irritation, not followed by stool. [*Fz.*]

In the morning on going to stool a contraction of the bowels, followed by a smarting in the rectum.

After evacuation of the bowels a long forcing and tenesmus, without bellyache; the first fæces were always hard, the following pappy. [*Trn.*]

330. Ineffectual urging to stool for twenty-four hours, then difficult evacuation of the bowels; the following day there was no stool. [*Fz.*]

Evacuation of the bowels only after thirty-two hours; the first fæces were hard, the following pappy. [*Myr.*]

The first six days a daily motion of the bowels, then for several days only one stool in forty-eight hours, later on only every seventy-two hours.

Hard stool (aft. 5 h.). [*Gn.*]

Very hard stool passed with difficulty (aft. 30 h.). [*Fz.*]

335. Stool hard and broken up. [*Myr.*]

Stools soft and frequent (aft. 72 h.). [*Bch.*]

With the feeling as if flatus would be discharged, there comes quickly and involuntarily a rather pappy bright yellow stool.

Every two or three hours a soft stool (aft. 24 h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]

A diarrhœa that does not weaken.

340. Whitish-grey, diarrhœic stool.

Four diarrhœic stools, one every quarter of an hour, with belly-ache (aft. 1½ h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]

Painful spasmodic contraction of the bladder, without urging to urinate. [*Htn.*]

Urging to make water, as often as eight times during the day, and two or three times at night.

Urging to urinate, with scanty discharge of urine (aft. ½, ¾, 3 h.). [*Lr.*]

345. Urging to urinate, and at the same time burning.

An urging in the urethra and rectum, as from acrid water (aft. 14 d.).

No urine passed the first seven hours, then frequent micturition, but the urine passed is not so much in quantity as usual, with a disagreeable, almost burning sensation at the neck of the bladder. [*Myr.*]

The urine is like limpid water. [*Ws.*]

In the forenoon no urine is passed, but in the afternoon (aft. 10, 14 h.) more frequent discharge of a watery urine, which he is often unable to retain. [*Fz.*]

350. On the discharge of the last portion of urine he feels as if a pressive weight lay in the hypogastrium and pressed down towards the genitals (aft. ½ h.). [*Gss.*]

The second day the urine is passed very frequently, but is dark coloured and a cloud forms in it. [*Fz.*]

He must urinate frequently and each time copiously (aft. 24 h.), for many days. [*Htn.*]

Frequent micturition (aft. 24 h.).

Diuresis, with cutting burning in the urethra and spasmodic pain in the sacrum.

355. During the two last days more frequent and copious urinary discharge. [*Htn.*]

Quite pale urine, which immediately forms a thick whitish cloud (aft. some d.). [*Gss.*]

When urinating a burning (and thereupon increase of the gonorrhœal discharge).

Great burning in the urethra, whereby the discharge of the urine is delayed; afterwards he had always renewed irritation to urinate.

A burning when passing water, and a cutting before it came; the

urine did not come immediately but he had ineffectual urging to urinate for half a minute.

360. (A drawing in the urethra extending to the anus.)

A shooting in front of the urethra, when not urinating (immediately).

A creeping in the urethra, when not urinating.

Creeping itching downwards, posteriorly on the external skin of the penis (aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Fz.*]

Feeling of heaviness in the glans penis, especially when urinating [*Hrr.*]

365. Itching pricking on the glans penis (aft. 28 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Itching creeping under the glans penis on the frenum.

A creeping near the frenum under the glans penis; small vesicles broke out there, which exuded and itched.

Vesicles near the frenum which itch only when pressed.

A burning cutting in the glans penis, with an out-pressing pain in both groins.

370. Fine pricking on the point of the penis (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

(On the condylomata heat and burning.)

On the condylomata sore pain when walking and sitting.

Painful pricks at the end of the urethra. [*Ws.*]

Sore pain on the scrotum. [*Fz.*]

375. Itching long prick on the scrotum. [*Fz.*]

A drawing sore pain in the testicles as from something excoriated.

Pressive pain on both testicles worse when touched and when walking. [*Hrr.*]

An eruption of small red pimples on the anterior surface of the scrotum and the posterior lower part of the penis with feeling of heat there (aft. 32 h.); the hairs on the genitals fell out to some extent (aft. 52 h.). [*Bch.*]

A creeping on the scrotum, as from ants, which after scratching changes into burning and sore pain (aft. $2\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

380. Burning tearing in the left testicle and burning in the prostate gland, with frequent erections (aft. 8 h.). [*Fz.*]

Loss of sexual desire.

Great stiffness of the penis without sexual desire.

Swelling of the penis for several minutes, without amorous excitement either from thoughts, or words or acts (aft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Nocturnal seminal emission, without erection of the penis (the 1st night).

385. (The catamenia that had ceased for several months, came on again at full moon.)

Leucorrhœa after the catamenia, lasting some days.

*

*

*

(Catarrhal fever, all his limbs are painful and he has no relish for food.)

A contractive pain that seemed to narrow the pit of the throat, worse when bending the neck, for ten minutes (aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

Great **hoarseness**.

390. Roughness in the throat, that impedes talking. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Sometimes an irritation as to cough, which, however, only causes a couple of stitches in the palate, but no actual cough.
 Irritation to cough from a tickling in the pit of the throat.
 In the morning cough with whitish-yellow expectoration.
 (Before the cough comes, he cries out about pains in the abdomen.)
395. Headache as if the skull would burst, from coughing.
 Along with fluent coryza and cough, burning in the chest and up into the throat as far as the mouth, even when she did not cough.
 Dry cough; the irritation and tickling that caused it were felt deep in just above the scrobiculus cordis; in the evening after lying down the cough is worst. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Severe cough, which causes heaving as if to vomit, but without pain. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 A creeping pain in the chest, when at rest; on bending forwards there is pain in the sternum, as also during any movement and on touching.
400. Pain in the chest as from exhaustion, as if it arose from prolonged sitting, through the whole chest—ameliorated by walking.
 Obtuse stitches in the middle of the sternum (aft. 4 h.). [*Gn.*]
 A shooting in the lower part of the right side of the chest, when sitting, on drawing in the breath, which goes off on walking.
 Obtuse shooting on the left side betwixt the lowest false rib and the pelvis, which appears to spread over the abdomen, more violent during inspiration. [*Hrr.*]
 Sharp stitches in the region of the first right false rib (aft. 34 h.). [*Hrr.*]
405. Difficult, tightened breathing, with small stitches between the short ribs of both sides, chiefly the left (aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]
 In the upper region of the chest under the right arm, a sharp shooting, which takes away the breath for instants, as when one falls suddenly into the water (aft. 3, 4 h.). [*Myr.*]
 Boring, obtuse stitch in the left side of the chest, continued; more violent during inspiration (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Gn.*]
 (A severe pressure all over the chest waking him up out of sleep at night, which extended to the abdomen and went off after a discharge of flatus.)
 Pinching shooting in the whole chest (aft. 3 h.). [*Gn.*]
410. Boring pinching in the left side of the chest, persisting during inspiration and expiration (aft. $3\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Gn.*]
Pressure and oppression behind the sternum, whereby inspiration is rendered difficult (aft. 3 h.). [*Fz.*]
 In the right side, in the region of the seventh rib, a pressive squeezing. [*Gss.*]
 In the region of the seventh rib, not far from the sternum, an intermitting, pressive squeezing. [*Gss.*]
 In the region of the left nipple, a pressive squeezing. [*Gss.*]
415. Oppression of the chest; the chest is contracted, with attendant stitches (in the afternoon).

Painful oppression of the chest on commencing to walk. [*Stf.*]

Pain in the chest, as if constricted.

Squeezing pressure under the last right false rib, anteriorly in the region of the sternum (aft. 3 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Squeezing pressure opposite the right nipple under the right axilla (aft. 23 h.). [*Hrr.*]

420. Pressive pain in the left side of the chest, most severe during inspiration and expiration (aft. 10 h.). [*Gn.*]

Pressive pain in the middle of the chest, most severe when expiring; he felt as if the sternum would be pressed out; on pressing the hand on the sternum the pain was more violent, as also on stooping, coughing, &c., for an hour (aft. 25 h.). [*Gn.*]

Burning on the chest, externally.

Sharp pressure in the left mammary gland (aft. 1½ h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]

Sensation on the side of the chest as if the ribs were beaten in (aft. 3 h.). [*Fz.*]

425. Cutting pressure on the left side of the chest on breathing deeply. [*Ws.*]

A burning in the chest causes her to cough.

Burning cutting pain in the left breast (when sitting), more severe when touched (aft. 9 h.). [*Myr.*]

Burning sore pain internally on the last rib (aft. 7 h.). [*Fz.*]

Burning on the chest. [*Fr. H—n.*]

430. An itching pricking as from many fleas, betwixt the mammæ, owing to which she awoke about midnight and could neither lie nor sit still on account of it, but had to get out of bed and walk about the room for an hour. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Itching erosion on the right side at the false ribs, which excites hacking cough. [*Hrr.*]

After each starting up out of sleep, palpitation of the heart.

Red pimples on the neck, chest and back, particularly above the scapulæ, which are only sensitive when touched or when rubbed by the clothes (especially those on the sternum), and which show themselves chiefly in the evening, but have partially disappeared in the morning; some of them last a fortnight. [*Ws.*]

Itching erosion on several parts of the trunk and thigh, sometimes in one place sometimes in another. [*Hrr.*]

435. Itching erosion in the region of the lumbar vertebræ, which excites scratching. [*Hrr.*]

On lifting there occurred a stitch over the hip into the loins, which persisted while sitting; it went off at once on moving.

Itching prick above the anus on the coccyx for some minutes (aft. 8 h.). [*Gn.*]

Fine pricks above the anus, on the coccyx and sternum (aft. ¼ h.). [*Ws.*]

Just above the sacrum a place where there is burning pain.

440. On rising up after cowering down, a severe stitch in the sacrum.

In the sacrum a lively pain, like drawing and pressing, sometimes tearing—only distinctly felt when standing (aft. 5½ h.). [*Fz.*]

Intermittent quick drawing and aching sacral pain, mostly when standing, less when walking, which goes off by pressing on it, sitting down, and also when stooping. [*Fz.*]

Intermittent tearing sacral pain after rising up from stooping, but quietly drawing in jerks when he stands still. [*Fz.*]

At night tearing pain in the back.

445. Pinching pain in the middle of the spine (aft. 6 h.). [*Ws.*]

Small violent jerking stitches on the middle of the spine (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Htm.*]

In the dorsal vertebræ painful drawing, as if they were bruised, chiefly when sitting (aft. 4 h.). [*Fz.*]

Painful tearing on the left scapula, when sitting, with the body bent forwards (aft. 26 h.). [*Fz.*]

Eruption on the scapula, which does not itch, but is painful when touched.

450. Under the apex of the scapula a slight drawing and pressure on the bone, like gnawing. [*Fz.*]

Squeezing pressure on the top of the right shoulder. [*Hrr.*]

In the shoulder-joint drawing and throbbing.

Tearing in the left shoulder and left hand.

Here and there on the arm and shoulder a burning pain, as from a red-hot coal.

455. In the forenoon a weakness in the arm, so that it trembled.

The (injured) arm becomes stiff and painful on every movement; the hand becomes as heavy as lead; in the ulcer there is a jerking and shooting, and in the ball of the thumb and in the fingers there is a tearing and shooting; the hand feels an internal burning pain; on allowing the arm to hang down the blood rushes into the hand.

Drawing in both arms, from the shoulder downwards.

An itching prick on the right upper arm, which did not quite go off by scratching (aft. 1 h.). [*Gn.*]

Muscular twitching on the left upper arm, above the bend of the elbow, which went off on moving (aft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

460. Very painful twitching tearing in the limbs, in the arms, fingers, &c. [*Gss.*]

Paralytic squeezing pressure on the right upper arm anteriorly, more violent when touched (aft. 13 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Paralytic pressure on the left upper arm, posteriorly, more violent when touched. [*Hrr.*]

A feeling of icy coldness on the right upper arm. [*Myr.*]

The forearms are painful, as if bruised, when he leans upon the table with them (aft. 26 h.). [*Fz.*]

465. A drawing from the elbow to the shoulder.

In the points of both elbows a burning sensation.

Drawing cutting pain in the elbow-joint, in the wrist-joints, and the proximal finger-joints.

The elbow-joint is painful to the touch.

Under the elbow, on the outer side of the forearm, a paralytic pain, which, however, does not prevent the movement of the arm.

470. **Sharp shooting boring pains on the inner side of the**

left forearm, near the bend of the elbow, worst when at rest (aft. 37 h.). [*Gn.*]

Painful squeezing heaviness in the right forearm. [*Htn.*]

Squeezing pressure on the forearm, on the inner side inferiorly (aft. 4 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Sensation of stiffness and squeezing pain in the right wrist-joint, more painful on moving (aft. 8 h.). [*Htn.*]

On the shafts of the bones of the forearm and the bones of the hand and fingers a tearing rolling upwards and downwards, sometimes an obtuse shooting therein (from the 6th to the 8th d.). [*Bch.*]

475. The hands tremble when writing, he cannot keep them quiet, and he feels a creeping and itching in them (aft. 3 h.). [*Ws.*]

Pinching pain above the right wrist-joint (aft. 4 h.). [*Ws.*]

Tearing across the right wrist-joint (aft. 10 h.). [*Myr.*]

Rough, corrugated, dry skin of the hands.

Itching on the backs of both hands, which is increased by scratching.

480. Increased warmth in both palms (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]

Drawing shooting pains in the muscles of the right palm (aft. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Drawing shooting pains in the muscles of the left palm. [*Htn.*]

Pricks in the finger-joints.

Tearing in the thumb and index of the right hand, especially in the joints; on moving them there occurs a kind of tension, a feeling as if the tendons were too short. [*Hrr.*]

485. Tearing in the middle and index fingers of the right hand (aft. 2 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Tearing in the left ring finger. [*Hrr.*]

Violent sharp shooting tearing in the proximal phalanx of the right middle finger (aft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

(Among the metacarpal bones an exostosis, very painful *per se*, especially at night, most painful when touched.)

Pinching, squeezing pain between the right metacarpal bones, as if they were squeezed together (aft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

490. A kind of cramp pain in the fingers of the left hand, during which, however, movement remains free. [*Gss.*]

On the little finger a painful aching drawing, especially at the joint, which goes off when he bends the extended fingers into the hand. [*Fz.*]

During the chill one side of the left index quite dies away and is softer to the touch, so that it seems as if a hard line ran along the finger between the living and the dead parts (aft. 3 h.). [*Fz.*]

Pimple-like red spots on the backs of the fingers, without sensation. [*Bch.*]

Red papules, the size of a pin's head (latterly with a white elevation in their centre), on the backs and sides of the fingers and between the fingers, without any sensation, which lasted five days (aft. 11 d.). [*Fz.*]

495. The fingers became cold, yellow, corrugated, and as if asleep, and at the same time the pulse was slow, very small, and could scarcely be felt (aft. 13 h.). [*Myr.*]

Intermittent, obtuse stitches in the ball of the left thumb.

[*Gss.*]

Fine pricking through the back of the right thumb extending to beneath the nail (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Ws.*]

Erosive itching on the middle finger of the left hand, which went off, for a short time only, after scratching. [*Gss.*]

A boil on the natis.

500. When walking crampy drawing in the left natis. [*Fz.*]

Itching twitching in both glutæi muscles above the coccyx (aft. 28 h.). [*Gn.*]

Feeling as if bruised in the hips, thighs, arms, and nape like growing pains; at the same time repeated single tearing stitches in all these parts at once; the stitches occur each time he commences to walk, and especially to go up stairs; the bruised pain, however, is persistent whilst sitting, standing, and walking (aft. 53 h.). [*Bch.*]

A stretching and bruised pain in the hip-joint, worse on moving.

[*Bch.*]

After sitting, a heaviness and as it were paralysis in the left hip-joint, on commencing to walk, which, however, goes off after continuing to move (aft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

505. In the trochanter, a pain when walking and touching, as if broken.

Tearing pain in the thigh some inches below the hip, which seems to go up from the hough, but is not relieved by pressing on it. [*Fz.*]

Below the hip a tearing pressive pain upwards in the thigh and at the same time on the tibia (immediately). [*Fz.*]

Bruised pain in the muscles of the thigh.

In the posterior muscles of the thigh a burning sensation, when standing, which goes off on walking (aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Fz.*]

510. Pressure as with a blunt bit of wood posteriorly on the thigh. [*Hrr.*]

Severe stitches in the thighs, on moving, but chiefly when sitting down and rising up from the seat.

Boring obtuse stitch in the left thigh, near the inguinal ring, when at rest (aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

Pressive cramp-pain in the right thigh (aft. 2 d.). [*Hrr.*]

When walking the thighs and legs feel as if bruised. [*Myr.*]

515. When sitting an anxious weariness in the thighs; in order to relieve it he must constantly move the legs. [*Myr.*]

The thighs across their middle are as if bruised, only when walking; he feels as if they would break in the middle, so that he must stagger. [*Myr.*]

A very sharp pressure in the muscles of the right thigh down to the knee (aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Ws.*]

Painful pulsating twitching from the middle of the thigh to the knee (aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Ws.*]

Pressure as with the finger, a hand's breadth above both knees (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Hrr.*]

520. Pressive squeezing above the knee, on the outer side of the left thigh. [*Gss.*]

Pressure a hand's breadth below both knees. [*Hrr.*]

Just below the left knee, a pressure, as with something blunt, a kind of squeezing, at intervals of from five to six minutes, and lasting from two to six seconds (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gss.*]

A stretching pain in the tendons of the houghs—worse when moving—which then were painful when touched. [*Bch.*]

Painful drawing deep in the left knee and down towards the tibia, when on walking the weight of the body rests on one leg, and the body is about to be supported on the right leg that is moved forwards. [*Gss.*]

525. Shooting pain in the right patella, when at rest; worst when moving (aft. 32 h.). [*Gn.*]

On the knee and calf, several pimples with violent itching, by day and in the evening in bed; scratching was at first agreeable, but afterwards left a burning; the pimples ran together, became sore, spread around, and each became a small easily bleeding ulcer. [*Myr.*]

Spasmodic drawing in the leg, also at night in bed; she must lay the limb at one time in one place at another in another place; when it comes on by day she must get up and walk.

Perceptible pulsation in the left leg, when at rest (aft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

Itching erosion on the left leg; it excites to scratching; after the scratching there is transient alleviation, and then the erosion becomes more severe than before. [*Hrr.*]

530. Exhaustion in the legs, when walking. [*Myr.*]

Aching pain in the right tibia, when at rest, which went off when walking (aft. 12 h.). [*Gn.*]

Sharp shooting in the lower part of the tibia (aft. 1 h.). [*Lr.*]

Spasmodic nipping in the left calf, which is removed for some time after rubbing (aft. 10 m.). [*Ws.*]

Cutting shooting pain in the muscles of the left calf, downwards (aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

535. Formication on the right leg. [*Gss.*]

On the ankle a severe itching; the part becomes red from scratching.

Pain as if sprained, in the ankle-joint, even in bed in the morning.

(On the right inner ankle, a tensive shooting pain up towards the right foot.)

The left foot is quite numb and as if lifeless and without sensation, only when walking, not when sitting.

540. Dull paralytic pain in the left ankle-joint, when at rest, on moving there is cracking in it (aft. 15 h.). [*Gn.*]

Tensive sensation and gone to sleep feeling in the anterior portion of the right foot and toes (when walking). [*Gn.*]

Tearing stitches in the ball of the left big toe (aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Squeezing pressure on the two last toes of the right foot (aft. 1 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Persistent boring stitch in the left little toe, when at rest and when moving (aft. $12\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

545. In the morning, sore pain on the outer side of the right foot.
In the soles a burning shooting pain, especially in the evening,
but in the morning only burning in them.

Burning in the feet and soles.

Violent jerk-like stitches on the right sole (aft. $7\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Squeezing pressure on the right sole, anteriorly (aft.

7 h. [*Hrr.*]

550. **Intermittent pressure on the left sole, anteriorly, in the region of the big toe.** [*Hrr.*]

Squeezing pressure on the left sole (aft. 3 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Shooting and burning in the corns for eight days.

Red spots on the upper and lower extremities, which burn like fire.

The whole body (face, hands and feet excepted) looks redder than usual; very conspicuous large red spots and places, without sensation, appear on the shoulders; broad red stripes spread over the patellæ and from both hips to the navel; when the body is uncovered it is very sensitive to the open air, but the heat of the bed is pleasant; the large red spots lasted more than twenty-four hours. [*Ws.*]

555. On several parts of the body a violent burning pricking itching; the more he scratched the redder the part became, and the more burning and pricking was there in it afterwards.

Eruption of red, smooth pimples on the forearms and neck, surrounded by red areolæ, which *per se* are without sensation, but when touched are painful as if excoriated.

Miliary rash all over the body, which burns rather than itches.

(Burning pain in the ulcers.)

Every sore or injured place on the body is painful as if excoriated.

560. In the wounds, sore pain, even in the wounds of the bones.

Feeling all over the body as if something ran over the skin, mixed with some fine pricks (aft. some m.). [*Ws.*]

Feeling as if ants were running over the body here and there.

[*Hrr.*]

Here and there over the body a creeping (itching) like ants running about (aft. 6 h.). [*Gss.*]

Itching creeping on the body and hands, in the evening after lying down. [*Gss.*]

565. Rapidly occurring itching here and there on the body, on the back, arms, pudendum and even on the scalp, which goes off only for instants by scratching. [*Stf.*]

Spasmodic drawing in the hands and feet, as if asleep, in the morning and evening.

The arms and legs go to sleep at night; he cannot then move them himself, the limbs must be moved by others from their place.

Sensation in the upper and lower extremities, as if gone to sleep, creeping and powerlessness in them.

In the morning the joints are as if bruised, in the arms, legs and nape.

570. Hand and foot as if bruised (as if paralysed).

All the pains from phosphoric acid are neither aggravated nor ameliorated by pressure with the hand. [*Gss.*]

Very acute pain like scraping with a knife, on the periosteum of all the shafts of the bones of the whole body (aft. 1, 2 h.). [*Myr.*]

All the limbs feel contracted. [*Fr. H—n.*]

He thinks he staggers when walking. [*Fr. H—n.*]

575. Exhaustion in all parts of the body. [*Hrrr.*]

The body is unwieldy, the mind inactive.

The body exhausted, the mind depressed (the 4th d.).

He is weaker and more exhausted.

In the morning after rising, she is so exhausted (and looks pale) that she must lie down again for some time; then she feels well.

580. Exhaustion of the body (in the afternoon). [*Ws.*]

(A kind of epilepsy [immediately after taking the medicine]). [*Fr. H—n.*]

Feeling of an agitation in the blood.

Great restlessness, a forcing and driving in the blood; he is as if beside himself (aft 4 d.).

He sweats profusely when walking.

585. Very much fatigued by a walk, exhausted and prostrated; chilliness in the house (aft. 50 h.).

When walking in the open air he sweats profusely all over, especially in the genitals.

He becomes thinner, looks wretched in the face, and has deeply set eyes.

Constant yawning and stretching of the arms, with drowsiness (aft. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Much yawning, during which water runs out of the eyes.

590. By day great weariness and drowsiness, which goes off on walking; but at night she cannot go to sleep, and from evening till midnight she has heat and perspiration.

He falls irresistibly into a sound and deep sleep in the middle of writing. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Sopor; must sleep after dinner; he falls asleep while talking. [*Myr.*]

Drowsiness all day with yawning, which always makes him close his eyes. [*Fz.*]

In the evening early sleeping; and in the morning great drowsiness for a long time.

595. He falls asleep earlier than usual, from exhaustion, and sleeps more profoundly than usual.

In the evening, great drowsiness with yawning, which always makes him close his eyes. [*Fz.*]

Such deep sleep that he can hardly be awake in the morning. [*Htn.*]

He can only fall asleep late in the evening (aft. 3 d.).

Sleep with sometimes vexatious, sometimes indifferent dreams, during which, towards morning, he lays his arms under his head, and they then go to sleep. [*Fz.*]

600. Ravenous hunger wakes him up at night.

(He moans much in his sleep.)

(With half open eyes he wails and talks in his slumber, and his hands twitch.)

In the evening he lay for a couple of hours in bed, without being able to sleep; ciphers came before his eyes, as if he was not quite right in his head; when he rose up, this went off.

(In slumber he has sometimes a smiling sometimes a lachrymose expression, and the half open eyes are distorted.)

605. Lascivious dreams with seminal emission. [*Gn.*]

Sleep at night disturbed by dreams and erections.

Before midnight agreeable, after midnight very frightful but ill-remembered dreams. [*Gn.*]

(Wonderful dreams at night.)

All night in his dreams he is occupied with the things that had last happened to him in the evening.

610. Very vivid dreams, as by day, of feasting.

Restless night with dreams full of scolding and quarrelling. [*Lr.*]

Vivid, gruesome dreams, not remembered in the morning. [*Stf.*]

Disturbing dreams.

Frequent starting up at night out of sleep, as if he fell down and into the water. [*Lr.*]

615. He wakes up about 1 a.m., and though his consciousness is pretty clear, he has very gloomy, anxious, care-beset thoughts, for half an hour, whereupon he falls asleep again until the morning. [*Stf.*]

The first night dreams of dead people, which make him very anxious, and when he is half awake he is uncommonly fearful. [*Fz.*]

Restless sleep with dry heat (the 6th night).

Too early waking at night, and he cannot go to sleep again. [*Fr.*]

H—n.]

Anxious waking (the first night).

620. **In the morning he can hardly be roused from sleep,** and is still very drowsy.

In the morning he gets up in very bad humour, exhausted and sleepy.

Chilly feeling on the face, temples, and forehead, as if from a cool wind blowing on him, with cold feeling in the tips of the fingers, which were quite cold to the touch (aft. 1 h.). [*Stf.*]

Shivering over the abdomen, with cold finger tips, for two hours, without thirst, chiefly from the access of the open air, even when he merely looked out of window, without subsequent heat (aft. 2 h.). [*Trn.*]

Frequent cold feeling on the right cheek, and warm feeling on the left, without outwardly perceptible alteration of the temperature. [*Bch.*]

625. In the evening attacks of febrile rigor, followed at night by exhausting perspiration (the 2nd night).

Chilliness, even when walking in the warm room. [*Stf.*]

Chill all over the body (aft. 26 h.). [*Myr.*]

Chill all the forenoon, by jerks, like general shudder (but not running over him) even in the room, with blue, icy cold hands and dry palate, without particular thirst. [*Fz.*]

Every night fever: in the evening, after sleeping for an hour, she is awakened by chilliness all over the body and drawing in the limbs, without subsequent heat.

630. Towards evening, chilliness and coldness for an hour, without thirst and without subsequent heat.

Alternation of shivering and heat, in the evening.

Frequent alternations of chilliness and heat, in the evening; the dry heat in the face is not attended by redness, and during this heat there is chilliness; after the cessation of the heat still greater chilliness, coldness runs all over his body; towards morning profuse sweat in the second sleep, that is, when, after awaking, he again fell asleep.

Severe rigor, from afternoon till evening, 10 o'clock, then dry heat to such a degree that he became almost unconscious.

Rigor all over the body, with icy cold fingers, without thirst (an hour after eating); after four hours increased warmth, without thirst.

[*Myr.*]

635. Frequent rushing over of cold and chilliness, and palpitation of the heart.

Occasional rigor running over him, without thirst, for a minute, followed immediately by heat rapidly alternating with cold for a minute. [*Gss.*]

In the evening on lying down chilliness, and after the first awaking heat all over, without thirst (aft. 12 h.).

In the evening chilliness causing trembling, then in the morning heat of the face, dryness in the mouth, and shooting pain in the throat when swallowing.

The temporal arteries and the blood-vessels of the hand are distended, and the arteries beat more full. [*Ws.*]

640. On going to sleep dry heat (the 4th evening).

In the evening heat of all the body, followed by restless night.

After lying down in the evening heat all over the head, with only moderately warm body, but very cold feet (aft. 14½ h.). [*Htn.*]

Internal heat throughout the body, without thirst, not perceptible outwardly and without redness of the cheeks; he becomes anxious and breathes deep (aft. 1¼ h.). [*Ws.*]

In the evening when walking in the open air heat on the cheeks and flying heat in the back. [*Fz.*]

645. Morning sweat, with heavy dreams of dead people, and as if he were hunted.

Profuse morning sweat.

On two nights, about midnight and when he awakes, profuse sweat, which commenced on the head, and was most profuse on the chest.

(Great thirst for water, with much heat and perspiration all over, by day and night.)

Pulse beats strongly (aft. 9 h.). [*Bch.*]

650. The pulse is irregular and often intermits one or two beats. [*Ws.*]

In the afternoon heat in the face, without redness, with thirst.

[Fz.]

In the evening before falling asleep, heat in the cheeks and ears.

At night much heat in the face. [Bch.]

Internal heat and anxiety; he feels as if the chest were too narrow (aft. 8 h.). [Hrr.]

655. Great anxiety; he must lie down in the afternoon (the 3rd d.).

Restlessness and anxiety throughout the body.

He looks very ill humoured and sullen, so that everybody asks him what is the matter, and yet he does not look actually ill.

[Stf.]

Very irritated, the mind depressed, the body exhausted.

Very irritated, cross, ill humoured. [Stf.]

660. Always cross, disinclination to speak.

Silent crossness. [Hrr.]

A trifling vexation makes him very angry and hot.

He speaks unwillingly, talking is very disagreeable to him. [Stf.]

He speaks little and answers unwillingly questions put to him

(aft. 5 h.). [Hrr.]

665. Dislike to speak. [Lr.]

When speaking a kind of hurriedness; he cannot get anything quickly enough, whereas he is usually very patient.

Restlessness in the morning in bed.

Inward restlessness hinders him in his work.

Restless, indifferent. [Stf.]

670. **Sad humour, on account of concern for the future** (aft.

50 h.). [Gn.]

Dejection (aft. 4 d.).

Serious, dejected, and sad, only when walking in the open air, and the more he walked the more sad, serious, and dejected he became; in the house this went off gradually, and he became cheerful.

Disposition lachrymose, as from home sickness. [Trn.]

Discontented with himself, self-reproaches. [Lr.]

675. He is very wilful about everything.

Disposition active and lively* (aft. 24 h.). [Fz.]

He became very cheerful and well disposed.* [Bch.]

(Disposition is often extravagantly gay.†)

(A woman affected with epilepsy danced in a senseless, violent, and wild manner for several days, without lying down, except at night.†) [Fr. H—n.]

* Reaction of the organism, secondary action.

† This inordinate gaiety seems to be a (rare) alternating action.

PULSATILLA.¹

(*Anemone Pratensis.*)

(The expressed juice of the whole green fresh plant mixed with equal parts of alcohol by shaking. After the cloudiness has settled down, the clear fluid is decanted off. Of this two drops are dropped into the first of 30 diluting-phials (each filled three quarters full with 99 drops of alcohol), and the phial being corked is held in the hand and the contents potentized by means of two strokes of the arm from above downwards. This is to be marked first dilution or $\frac{1}{100}$. Of this one drop is to be introduced into the second phial and two equal shakes administered (to be marked second dilution or $\frac{1}{10000}$). One drop of this is to be introduced into the third phial, and this process is to be repeated, until the thirtieth phial is provided with one drop from the twenty-ninth (which had got its drop from the twenty-eighth phial and been twice shaken) ; this is also to be twice shaken and marked 30th dilution or $\overline{\text{X}}$.)

THIS very powerful plant produces many symptoms on the healthy human body (as may be seen from the following tolerably complete list), which often correspond to the morbid symptoms commonly met with ; hence, also, they admit of frequent homœopathic employment, and often do good. We can therefore unquestionably reckon it as a remedy of many uses (polychrest).

It is useful in acute as well as in chronic diseases, as its action, even in small doses, lasts from ten to twelve days.

I have indicated the peculiarities of its symptoms in the notes, therefore I will not repeat them here.

As the experiments, whose results will be found below, were chiefly made by me with very moderate and small doses, the symptoms recorded are consequently almost without exception primary effects.

The homœopathic employment of this, as of all other medicines, is most suitable when not only the corporeal affections of the medicine correspond in similarity to the corporeal symptoms of the disease, but also when the mental and emotional alterations peculiar to the drug encounter similar states in the disease to be cured, or at least in the temperament of the subject of treatment.

Hence the medicinal employment of pulsatilla will be all the more efficacious when, in affections for which this plant is suitable in respect to the corporeal symptoms, there is at the same time in the patient a timid, *lachrymose* disposition, with a tendency to inward grief and silent peevishness, or at all events a mild and yielding disposition, especially when the patient in his normal state of health was good tempered and mild (or even frivolous and good-humouredly waggish). It is therefore especially adapted for slow, phlegmatic temperaments ; on the other hand, it is but little suitable for persons who form their resolutions with

¹ From vol. ii, 3rd edit., 1833.

rapidity, and are quick in their movements, even though they may appear to be good tempered.

It acts best when there is a disposition to chilliness and adipsia.

It is particularly suitable for females when their menses usually come on some days after the proper time ; and especially also when the patient must lie long in bed at night before he can get to sleep, and when the patient is worst in the evening. It is useful for the ill effects caused by partaking of pork.

When pulsatilla has been given in too large a dose, or in an unsuitable case, and has consequently produced disagreeable effects, these, according to their peculiar character, may be removed by chamomilla (particularly when drowsiness, exhaustion, and diminution of the senses are permanent) or by an infusion of coffee (*e.g.* in the timorous anxiety), or by ignatia or nux vomica. The fever, the disposition to weep, and the pains of pulsatilla with all their after-sufferings can be most quickly removed by the tincture of raw coffee.

The proper dose is a small globule moistened with the thirtieth potency, repeated at most every twenty-four hours ; in acute diseases the olfaction of a globule the size of a mustard seed is preferable.

[HAHNEMANN'S fellow provers were, FRIEDRICH HAHNEMANN, HORNBURG, MICHLER, E. F. RÜCKERT, STAFF.

Symptoms are taken from the following sources :

BERGIUS, *Mat. Med.*

HELLWING, *Flora Campana*, Lips, 1719.

HEYER, in *Crell's Journ.*, ii.

SAUR, in *Bergius' Mat. Med.*

STOERCK, ANT. V., *Von der Pulsatille*.

In the *Frag. de Vir.* pulsatilla has 309 symptoms, in the 1st edit. 1073, in the 2nd edit. 1163, in this last edition they are reduced to 1154 (correcting the erroneous enumeration).]

PULSATILLA.

Vertigo.

Violent vertigo, like intoxication. [*Stf.*]

Vertigo, like that which occurs on turning round for a long time in a circle, combined with nausea. [*Hbg.*]

Vertigo (immediately), still worse the next day. [*Fr. H—n.*]

5. Vertigo as from intoxication.*

Vertigo as if the blood mounted to the head ; raking and grasping in it.

Giddy staggering, as from intoxication, with internal heat of head and paleness of the normally warm face, especially in the evening.

Staggering as from the side. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Staggering, as from drinking spirits. [*Hbg.*]

10. Attacks of vertigo, intoxication, heat.

After eating he feels as if intoxicated.

Vertigo, especially when sitting.

* 5, 7, comp. 41, 1077.

Vertigo in the morning on rising from bed ; on account of it he must lie down again.

Vertigo when taking a walk in the open air,* which goes off on sitting down.

15. Whirling, only when sitting, and stupid in the head, and as if sleepy.

Vertigo, he imagines he cannot stand (in the 1st hours).

Vertigo, he imagines he cannot comprehend a subject (in the 1st hours).

A kind of vertigo—when he turns the eyes upwards—as if he would fall, or as if he were dancing.†

Vertigo when stooping, as if he would fall down, as from intoxication ; followed by inclination to vomit (aft. 6 h.).

20. Vertigo when stooping down, so that she could hardly raise herself up again.

When stooping he feels as if the head became too heavy, and he could not raise himself up again.

Vertigo as from a weight in the head, when walking and stooping, with some whirling which was also felt when lying.

When stooping forwards sensation in the head as if he would fall forwards.

Staggering when walking as if he had vertigo, and yet he is not giddy, in the evening‡ (aft. 3 d.).

25. Dulness in the head and vertigo, caused by moving.

Cannot support his head nor hold it upright, must lie down, and yet cannot remain in bed.§

Headache, when lying down for the midday siesta, in the half of the brain of the side on which he is not lying|| (aft. 18 h.).

Cannot maintain the head erect, cannot raise it.

Heaviness of the head.¶

30. Heaviness in the head, he cannot bear the light of a candle.**

Dulness of the head and pains in the forehead as if beaten to pieces.

Headache, so that he would like to incline his head to one side.

Headache on moving the eyes, deep in the orbits, as if the forehead would fall out, and the frontal bones were too thin, with dulness of the head, in the evening†† (aft. 48 h.).

Semilateral headache, as if the brain would burst, and the eyes fall out of the head.

* One of the alternating states of *pulsatilla*, which always comes on later and more rarely than the opposite state, where the ailments are relieved or go off in the open air, but recur when sitting and when at rest, as may be seen in part in S. 15.

† Comp. 64.

‡ Comp. 810.

§ A kind of third alternating state, which is intermediate between the production of the symptoms when sitting and the production of symptoms by movement.

|| Comp. 58.

¶ Comp. 102, 733, 1014.

** The oversensitiveness of the eyes to light, comp. 103, 104, 105, 107 is an alternating state with the dimness of vision caused by *pulsatilla*. See 94, 98, 99, 101, 102.

†† 33, 34, comp. with 213, 712, 788, 900.

35. Head stupid, so that the eyes in her head are painful.
 Head as if stupid and heavy.
Stupid feeling in the head, and pain as from a bruise in the forehead.
 Stupid feeling in the head, as if his memory were defective (aft. 2 h.).
 Emptiness and hollowness in the head; his head felt like a lantern.
40. Emptiness and pain in the head as from a debauch the previous day.*
 Headache as from intoxication and night-watching (aft. 12 h.).
 Dulness in the head; his thoughts leave him.
 A thought he has once entertained he cannot get rid of.
 Headache causing him to be confused, when he comes into the warm room.†
45. Creeping pain in the forehead‡ (aft. 1 h.).
 Gurgling in the head, at night; he distinctly heard the pulse beating in it.
 Headache like throbbing of the arteries in the brain (aft. 6 h.).
 Throbbing headache about midnight.
 Throbbing pain in the forehead, when stooping and when exerting his mind, which goes off on walking, in the evening.
50. Headache in the occiput, a rythmical throbbing. [*Hbg.*]
 Throbbing, aching pain in the head, which was alleviated by external pressure§ (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).
Aching pain in the head on stooping forwards.
 In the forehead, above the orbits, an aching pain involving the head. [*Rkt.*]
 Dull headache, especially pressive in the forehead (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) [*Rkt.*]
55. Aching pain in the whole forehead at once, only when walking.
 Aching pain in the occiput; at the same time frequently hot in the body and always in transpiration.
 Aching, tearing pain in the left side of the occiput, in the morning (aft. 60 h.).
 After lying down to sleep heavy headache, on the side on which he is not lying.||
 Drawing pain in the occiput above the nape, in the morning¶ (aft. 60 h.).
60. Headache on awaking and some time thereafter; the brain confused and as if lacerated, as in putrid fever, or after drinking spirits (aft. 6, 12 h.).
 Watering of one eye with drawing headache.

* Comp. 931, 1051.

† Comp. 573.

‡ Comp. 102, 723.

§ This diminution of the pains by external pressure occurs in other *pulsatilla* pains; see 840, 841.

|| Comp. 27.

¶ Comp. 61, 102.

Pain on the hairy scalp on stroking back the hair, a kind of drawing pain.

Tensive headache over the brain (aft. 1 h.). [*Rkt.*]

Tensive drawing pain in the forehead above the orbits; which is aggravated by raising up the eye.*

65. Headache: the brain is as if squeezed in, with a boring pain in the vertex.

Headache in the temples, as if constricted. [*Stf.*]

Above the eyes a contractive headache, which is aggravated if she looks closely at anything.

An out-boring headache with dull stitches.

Single sharp blows or jerks in the right half of the brain (aft. 1 h.).

70. Jerking tearing in both temples, as if they would be torn asunder.

Headache: Shooting from the occiput through the ears.

Shooting in the occiput, which is aggravated by lying down, but goes off on rising up.

Stitches which dart through the whole brain, after dinner till bedtime, mingled with shivering and attacks of faintness (aft. 16 h.).

Semilateral shooting in the head.

75. Shooting pain in the head. [*HEYER*, in *Crell's Journ.*, ii, p. 205.]

Shooting and tearing in the head, especially in the temples.

[*Fr. H—n.*]

Stitches in the temples.

Stitches out at the forehead, in the evening.

Cutting headache.

80. Evening headache, as from stuffed coryza; followed by dry heat in bed and sopor, with delirious visions and almost waking dreams.†

Headache as from having eaten too much, or from having disordered the stomach by over-loading it with too fat meat.‡

Humming in the head.

Rushing in the head, and still louder roaring before the ears, on account of which he must go to bed in the evening earlier than usual.

[*Fr. H—n.*]

Headache, occasionally, as if a keen wind blew through the brain.§ (aft. 40 h.).

85. Crepitation in the brain, when walking, synchronous with the pulse.

The headache, which ceases and returns at indeterminate times, is especially severe when walking in the open air. [*Rkt.*]

Contracts the pupils at first.

Dilates the pupils at last.

Dilated pupils. [*Rkt.*]

90. Swollen eyes and sensation in them as if they were squinting.

He sees objects double (aft. several h.).

* Comp. 33.

† Comp. 999, 1006, 1093.

‡ Comp. 321, 327.

§ Comp. 155.

Obscuration of the sight with inclination to vomit and pale face.*

Vertiginous obscuration of the sight after sitting, on standing upright and commencing to walk (aft. 24 h.).

Dimness of vision, like a mist before the eyes, on rising from a seat and walking (aft. 24 h.).

95. Dim vision like a mist before the eyes. [*Hbg.*]

Pale vision. [*Stf.*]

Obscuration of sight.† [SAUR,¹ in *Bergius, Mat. Med.*, p. 517.]

In the morning on rising from bed, it is very dark before his eyes.

Transient obscuration of sight.

100. Greater acuteness of vision for distant objects.‡

During some days recurring obscuration of sight.

Sight and hearing leave him, with drawing pain in the head and a sensation of heaviness and formication in the brain, followed by chilliness.§

(Glittering before the eyes.)

He sees fiery circles before the eyes, which become more expanded and larger towards noon (this ceases towards evening).

105. The flame of a candle appears surrounded by a star-like halo.

On shaking the head there is shooting in the left eye, and a tear escapes.

One eye or the other suffers shooting pains, almost without inflammation of the white, and he cannot look into the flame of a candle; he can only open the eyelids a little way (aft. 3 h.).

Headache extended into the right eye, there was aching in the latter, and a tear escaped from it.

Headache extended down into the eyes, so that they were painful, in the evening.

110. In the white of the eye near the cornea, a small (inflamed) red spot (aft. 30 h.).

The border of the lower eyelid is inflamed and swollen, and in the morning a tear escapes from the eye.

The eyes are full of water, they weep; eyes deeply sunk.

[ANT. v. STOERCK,² *Von der Pulsatille*, Frft., 1771.]

Swelling and redness of the eyelids. [SAUR, l, c.]

A sty on the eyelid, and inflammation of the white of the eye, now in one now in the other canthus, with drawing tensive pain therein on moving the facial muscles, and with ulcerated nostrils.||

115. Dryness of the eyelids (aft. 12 h.).

Dryness of the eyelids especially when he is sleepy (aft. 1½ h.).

Dryness of the right eye and sensation as if it were obscured by

* 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 101, 102, comp. with 97, 1078.

† From the emanations.

‡ Curative action after a large dose.

§ Comp. 723, also 29, 30 and 45, likewise 59, 61.

|| Comp. 184, 185, 585, 586.

¹ Effects of emanations while evaporating the juice.—With S. 113.

² Effects observed mainly in patients.

mucus hanging upon it, which could be wiped away, in the evening (aft. 24 h.).*

Dryness of the eyes, and in the morning a sensation, as if a foreign body pressed on it (aft. many h.).

Pain in the eye, as if it were scraped with a knife.¹ [STOERCK, l. c.]

120. An aching pain in the left eye.

An aching pain in the inner canthus of the eye.

An aching burning pain in the eyes especially in the morning and evening.

Aching pain in the eyes as if heat were in them.

Aching burning pain in the eye as if a hair had got into it.

125. Uncommon tearing, boring cutting pains in the eye.² [STOERCK, l. c.]

When reading, an aching in the eye, as if sand were in it, which went off when he left off reading, and returned on again reading.

In the evening after sunset itching in the inner canthi of the eyes, as if a sore were healing; after rubbing there occurs an aching, pricking pain.

In the eyes a burning and itching, which compels scratching and rubbing.

Itching pricking in the eyes, compelling scratching (aft. 24 h.).

130. **Itching in the eyes.**

Itching of the eyeball in the outer canthus in the evening; in the morning the eyelids are as if gummed up with matter (aft. 8 h.).

The inner canthus is as if glued up with matter in the morning.†

The eyelids are gummed up in the morning.

Itching (eroding) and burning in the eyelids in the evening.

135. In the inner canthus a smarting pain, as if it were excoriated (aft. 8 h.).

In the cold open air the eyes water.‡

In the open air there is dimness before the eyes and they weep.

In wind the eyes become full of water (aft. 10 h.).

Blar eyed.

140. Quivering of the eyelids.

(A pimple on the forehead.)

A smarting itching on the hairy scalp § (aft. 9 h.).

On the hairy scalp, small swellings, with pain like ulceration.

On the hairy scalp, in the occipital region, a large pimple or pustule filled with matter, with fine tearing pains. [Hbg.]

* Also in the morning after waking, and in the afternoon after the siesta, there occurs with *pulsatilla* not unfrequently such a dimness of vision as if something hung upon the cornea, whereby vision is impeded, more in one eye, less in the other, which seems as if it might be wiped away, but does not actually go away until this symptom naturally disappears of itself.

† Comp. 139, 181.

‡ 136, 137, 138. This watery state of the eye is an alternating state with 115, 118.

§ 142, 143, comp. with 144.

¹ In a case of chronic syphilitic ophthalmia.

² In a case of amaurosis, coincident with improvement of vision.

145. Sweat on the face and hairy scalp. [*Hbg.*]
 Quivering in the muscles and cheeks.
 Warmth and feeling of warmth in the face. [*Hbg.*]
 Shuddering on one side of the face.*
 Pallor of the face.
150. **A tension in the face** and in the fingers (especially on taking hold of something) **as if the parts would swell.**
 Painful sensitiveness, like excoriation of the skin of the lips and face, when touched.
 Rush of blood to the auditory apparatus (aft 8 h.).
 Murmur in the ear synchronous with the pulse.†
 Frequent humming in the ear.
155. Noise in the ear as from wind, or from the rushing of water, after 4 p. m. (aft. 10 h.).
 Roaring in the ears (aft. 7, 8 h.), which lasted two days and went off by a sudden shock which went like an electric shock from the head to over the chest, with sensation before the eyes as when a soap bubble bursts. [*Mch.*]
 Sensation in the ear, as if it were stopped up, and a roaring in it, as from a loud distant noise (aft. 21 h.). [*Rkt.*]
 A trembling vibrating ringing in the ears, as when an iron bar is struck (aft. 3 h.).
 Ringing in the ears (from the 4th to the 8th h.).
160. A fine ringing in the right ear, then in the left with an agreeable tickling sensation in the region of the membrana tympani. [*Hbg.*]
 Chirping in the ear as of grasshoppers, in the morning in bed (aft. 50 h.).
 Hardness of hearing, as if the ears were stopped up ‡ (aft. 3 h.).
 Hardness of hearing, as if the ears were stopped up, with trembling and perspiration on the back—recurring on alternate hours (aft. 3 h.).
 Itching deep in the ear (aft. 24 h.).
165. In the right ear much itching, in the afternoon and evening (aft. 30 h.).
 Itching pricking in the interior of the ear (aft. 6 h.).
 Single tearing twitching through the ears (aft. 12 h.).
 Twitching in the ears.
 Twitching in the auricle, then heat only of that ear.
170. Violent pain in the ear, as if something would force itself out there.
 Heat, redness and swelling of the auricle (aft. some h.).
 On the auricle heat and perspiration.
 When blowing the nose the air penetrates from within into the ear, as if it would be distended thereby; at the same time stitches that dart thence to the eye.
 Pus flows out of the left ear (aft. 12 h.).

* The occurrence of symptoms on only one half of the body is a frequent peculiarity of *pulsatilla*. Comp. 906, 921, 1073, 1074, 1077, 1098, 1099, 1100. Rhus, belladonna and cocculus show something similar.

† 153, 154, 155, comp. with 82.

‡ 162, 163, comp. 157.

175. A small painful gland rises between the tragus and the maxillary joint.
 A large, red lump in the region of the zygoma.
 A red hard elevation on the right cheek in front of the ear, with burning contractive pain (aft. 5 d.).
 On the tragus there occurs a scabby eruption with burning smarting pain, which exudes a watery fluid, and a glandular swelling further down on the neck, which is painful when touched.
 A creaking in the ear on moving the head or the body (aft. 4, 16 h.).
180. In the parotid gland a shooting pain.
 In the root of the nose, near the canthus of the eye, an abscess, as if a lachrymal fistula would form there.*
 (On stooping forwards pain in the root of the nose as from an ulcer.)
 Aching sensation in the root of the nose. [*Stf.*]
 In the left nostril sensation as from an ulcer (aft. 8 h.).
185. **The ala nasi is ulcerated externally and exudes a watery fluid** (aft. 6 h.).
 Twitching pain in the nose.
 In the morning smell in the nose like old coryza.†
 Bad smell before the nose, as from old coryza. [*Hbg.*]
 Illusion of smell; he always felt as if he smelt a mixture of tobacco and coffee, even in the open air.
190. **Epistaxis.**
 Flow of blood from the nose (aft. 1 h.).
Flow of blood from the nose with stuffed coryza.
 In the morning blowing of blood from the nose (aft. 48 h.).
 On the outer border of the lips the epidermis peels off down to the living flesh.
195. The epidermis of the lips becomes chapped (aft. 2 h.).
 Quivering in the lower lip for two days.
 Lower lip swollen, chapped in the middle, with tensive pain.
 Itching in the region of the chin, especially in the evening.
 In the lower jaw (drawing) tearing pains.‡
200. A contractive pain, as from an acid, in the jaws, with shivering and cold sweat on the face.
 (Shooting, throbbing toothache, in the afternoon about 4 or 5 o'clock), which is aggravated by cold water.
 Toothache renewed every time he eats.
 Toothache, which commenced about 2 a.m., did not allow him to lay the head on a cold part of the bed; a shooting digging first in the teeth of the lower jaw then in those of the upper jaw, from

* Comp. 132, 135.

† Comp. 188, 589.

‡ The so-called tearing pains of *pulsatilla* are mostly a transient drawing tension, which always changes into a twitching like tearing—somewhat as if a nerve were painfully drawn out and stretched, and then let loose with a sudden, painful jerk. Hence the expressions, "single tearing twitching," 167, "drawing twitching," 208, &c.

the root of one tooth into another, which recurred at noon when eating.

Pricking toothache, which was relieved by vinegar.

205. Pricking gnawing toothache in the gums, especially towards evening, which was aggravated by the warmth of the bed, but was alleviated by throwing off the bed clothes and the blowing in of the cold open air, and was removed by the evening sleep* (aft 6 h.).

Shooting pain in the furthest back molar, which was aggravated when he opened his mouth, from 2 to 6 p.m.

Toothache immediately on taking something very warm into the mouth.

Drawing twitching toothache, aggravated by drinking cold fluid.

Twitching in the molars, with a small swelling of the gums.

210. (Twitching toothache, especially in the morning, which was relieved by cold water when it became warm in the mouth, was not increased by chewing, but was excited by picking the teeth.)

In the evening (6 o'clock) (after heat in the head with thirst) twitching pains in the teeth until 11 p.m.; thereafter sweat.

Tearing toothache.†

Pain in the teeth, as if they were pushed outwards.‡

A tooth is painful when chewing and biting.§

215. The pains in the teeth are increased in the wind.||

Looseness of the teeth in the morning.

The gums are painful as if excoriated.

In the gums a beating synchronous with the pulse; aggravated by the heat of the stove. [*Hbg.*]

The gums are painful on their inner aspect, as if they were eroded (aft. 8 h.).

220. On the back gums feeling of swelling, though there was none; he had then a burning sensation when he took anything into his mouth, food or drink, cold or warm.

The tongue feels to him to be broader.

The tongue is covered with viscid mucus, as with a skin (fur).¶

Along with white tongue nasty taste in the mouth, in the morning.**

On the tongue at first tearing, then persistent heat in it.¹ [*STOERCK, l. c.*]

225. On the side of the tongue's tip a painful blister (aft. 6 d.).

* See note to 215.

† Comp. 199.

‡ Comp. 713.

§ Alternating action with 210.

|| The increase or excitation of the symptoms by cool, especially open air, is a rarer alternating action which renews the symptoms in the warmth, especially in the warm air of the room, *e.g.* 573.

¶ Comp. 249.

** Comp. 247, 248, 251, 258, 262.

¹ From extract placed on the tongue.—Literally—"At first a slight sense of astringency, then painful pungency, and subsequently heat lasting for a long time."

On the middle of the tongue, even when it is moistened, a sensation as if it were burnt and insensible, at night and in the morning* (aft. 6 h.).

Dysphagia, as from paralysis of the œsophageal muscles. [*Hbg.*]

Sore throat: stitches at the back of the throat when not swallowing, none when swallowing.

Shooting sore throat.

230. Sore throat: cutting pain in the throat (aft. 8 h.).

Sore throat: pain on the side of the palate when it is touched and when speaking, as if there were a blister or a painful pimple there, with dilatation of the pupils, in the morning.

Painless sensation, as if the palate were covered with viscid mucus or were swollen.

Sore throat: sensation on swallowing as if the throat at the back were narrowed and swollen up.

Aching and tension in the throat on swallowing.

235. Sore throat: pain when swallowing, as if the uvula were swollen.

Sore throat: sensation as if something were swollen in the œsophagus, at one time up above at another down low (aft. 6 h.).

Sore throat; pain on swallowing, as if the submaxillary glands projected into the throat, and were as if excoriated and raw (aft. 8 h.).

Sore throat: the palate smarts as if it were raw, on swallowing.

The throat is painful posteriorly, as if it were raw, at the same time a drawing pain in the cervical muscles.

240. Sore throat: rawness and sore sensation in the throat when not swallowing, and as if it were too dry, in the morning† (aft. 2 h.).

Sore throat: in the throat as if scrapy, scratchy, and raw, as if after severe vomiting; he feels nothing when swallowing; at the same time dry in the throat.

Raw, scrapy, and **scratchy** in the throat, with **dryness** in the mouth.

Sore throat: when swallowing feeling of a swelling in the throat and roughness in the windpipe.

Dryness of the throat after midnight.

245. **In the morning dryness of the throat** (aft. 6, 20 h.).

Intolerable feeling of dryness in the throat extending to the tip of the tongue (without visible dryness) with thirst; he can drink but little, because it is repugnant to him internally, like sickness.

In the morning the mouth and throat are dry and covered by a tasteless insipid mucus, with a bad smell from the mouth, which, however, he is not himself conscious of (aft. 12 h.).

In the morning dryness of the tongue.

When he wakes from sleep in the morning he feels a dryness of the palate, tongue, and lips, which afterwards changes into very viscid mucus.‡

* Comp. 248.

† Alternating action, 235, 238.

‡ Comp. 222.

250. Slimy taste in the mouth and inclination to vomit, in the morning.

(In the morning a slimy, saltish, bitter taste in the mouth, not without appetite.)

The interior of the throat is covered with a viscid mucus in the morning.*

The inside of the mouth is covered with fœtid mucus, in the morning on waking from sleep.

He has a bad smell from the mouth in the morning.†

255. He has a fœtid smell from the mouth in the morning.

At night there is a fœtid smell from the mouth.

In the evening after lying down he has a smell from his mouth (aft. 96 h.).

A fœtid herbaceous taste at the back of the throat.

He has in his mouth a taste as of putrid flesh, with inclination to vomit (aft. 2 h.).

260. After dinner eructation with the taste of putrid flesh, and this same taste remains afterwards in the mouth, with inclination to vomit‡ (aft. 14 h.).

On hawking there occurs, especially in the morning, a taste in the mouth like putrid flesh.

Sometimes mattery taste in the mouth, especially in the morning.

Loathsome, fasting taste in the mouth, as when one rises too soon (aft. 12 h.).

A burnt (empyreumatic) taste in the mouth.

265. An earthy taste in the mouth with inclination to vomit (also aft. 1 h.).

A flat taste in the mouth, as if he had eaten earthy things (aft. 10 h.).

Constant sweetish taste of the saliva in the mouth.

Disgusting sweetish taste of beer (aft. 2 h.).

Bitter beer has to him a disgusting sweetish taste.

270. Disgusting taste from smoking tobacco.

Tobacco smoking has no taste, is completely tasteless, but yet it produces no repugnance, towards evening (aft. 20, 50 h.).

Bitter taste in the mouth, at 6 p.m.§

Bitter taste in the mouth in the morning (aft. 24 h.), which goes off after eating.

After eating and smoking tobacco there occurs a bitter, bilious taste in the mouth. [*Hbg.*]

275. Constant bitter, bilious taste in the mouth, especially after a meal.

After rumbling and working in the bowels and pinching in the abdomen there was a rising up in the throat.

* Comp. 222, 247.

† Comp. 246.

‡ Comp. 321, &c.

§ Rarely (and then only in the evening or morning) there occurs from *pulsatilla* a persistent bitter taste in the mouth; the alternating actions, however, when there is no bitter taste in the mouth *per se*, but when it either comes on when drinking, and when eating and chewing, especially black bread, or when the bitter taste only appears after swallowing drinks and food, are far the most frequent from this plant.

Bitter taste with longing for lemon juice.

Bitter taste of all food, followed by chilliness with cold sweat.

Bitter taste even of the food. [*Syf.*]

280. In the morning, on an empty stomach, bitter taste in the mouth, which persists while smoking tobacco. [*Rkt.*]

After drinking beer, in the evening, a bitter taste remains in the mouth (aft. 8 h.).

In the morning dislike to milk, though it tasted all right.

Milk taken in the morning has no taste.

All the food she takes tastes too salt (black bread excepted), and after eating it there always rises a scraping salt taste up in the throat for several hours (aft. 4, 28 h.).

285. After drinking coffee, especially in the morning, a bitter taste remains in the mouth.

Wine tastes bitter to him (aft. 8 h.).

Dislike to butter, it tastes bitter to him.

Bitter taste of bread, roll and meat.

He has a loathing only at black bread, it tastes bitter, not so other food.

290. Bread sometimes tastes bitter; he loathes bread.

Bread tastes bitter when he chews it, but as soon as it is swallowed the bitter taste is gone.

A quarter of an hour after eating with good appetite the mouth is bitter.

A somewhat bitter taste in the mouth, especially in the morning, and some time after eating and drinking, but the taste of the food is all right.

Bitterness after vomiting.*

295. Eructation (belching) of a bitter fluid up into the mouth.

Loud eructation. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Bitter eructation at night.

Bilious eructation in the evening (aft. 2 h.).

In the morning beer tastes bitter, and afterwards there remains a sour taste in the mouth† (aft. 12 h.).

300. Bread tastes sour to her and is too dry.

After eating, a sourish taste in the mouth (aft. 3 h.).

After drinking coffee a sour fluid is eructated (belched) up into the mouth.

In the morning sour eructation.

Anorexia with pure, proper taste.

305. Dislike to meat and stale baked bread.

Diminished taste of all food (aft. 4, 8, 16 h.).

Meat has no taste to him.

Fresh meat tastes putrid to him.

Though he has some appetite, bread, butter and beer have little or no taste (plum jam only tastes perfectly good to him) (aft. 12 h.).

* Comp. 353.

† The bitterness and sourness in the taste or on eructation is alternating action, and yet both are primary actions.

310. (He will not eat anything warm, and desires only butter, bread and fruit.)

Want of appetite on account of tastelessness of the food and fulness of the stomach.

Adipsia.

In the evening increased appetite (aft. 5 h.).

In the middle of her meal, at noon, she is overcome by sleep and must take a nap.

315. In the morning when rising from bed a kind of clawing in the stomach, as if he had been hungry for a long time; this goes off after eating (aft. 12 h.).

A gnawing sensation in the stomach like bulimy (aft. 8 h.).

Ravenous hunger (immediately, but soon going off).

He has longing for food, but knows not for what. He also relishes nothing that he eats.*

Is hungry, but no desire for any article of food in particular.

320. Appetite he knows not for what. [*Stf.*]

Sensation as if the stomach were deranged.†

Symptoms of very much deranged stomach.

After a slight overloading of the stomach at breakfast, tension in the feet (aft. 48 h.).

Frequent eructation with the taste of what had been previously eaten.‡

325. After eating, persistent eructation with the taste of what had been eaten. [*Rkt.*]

After eating cake eructation like old, rancid tallow.

Sensation in the stomach as from eating too much; the food comes up again into the mouth, as if it would be vomited.

Tendency to imperfect eructation; eructation that fails to come to completion.

After eating eructation with the taste of the food, and then inclination to vomit (aft. 4 h.).

330. Nausea rises up into the mouth.

Sick nausea rises up into the throat.

In the morning nausea and sliminess of the mouth, which soon changes into a sour taste in the mouth (aft. 13 h.).

A feeling comes up into the œsophagus, as if a worm were crawling up it.

In the morning, after taking milk, nausea, qualmishness.

335. Sick nausea rises up in the œsophagus with a very disagreeable feeling.

Inclination to vomit solid food, bread, meat.

Intolerable nausea, without vomiting (aft. 1 h.).

Inclination to vomit with chilliness.

Nausea only in the throat, but not when swallowing.

* Comp. 320.

† Comp. 81, 259, 260, 261.

‡ The eructation with the taste and smell of what had previously been eaten (see also 325) is a much more frequent alternating action of *pulsatilla* than empty eructation of nothing but air.

340. Nausea, when about to take food.
 She felt nausea when eating, so that food is repugnant to her.
 Nausea from smoking tobacco in persons accustomed to smoke.
 Dislike to tobacco-smoking, as though he had smoked to satiety
 (aft. 5 h.).
 Extreme loathing to tobacco-smoking.
345. During slumber (or during sleep) there occurs nausea, though
 appetite is present, even for black bread * (aft. 20 h.).
 Nausea which seemed to arise from heat of the body.
 Loathing and nausea as if from drinking oil.
 Inclination to vomit. [STOERCK, l. c.]
 After exercise in the open air, towards evening, nausea and
 vomiting of something salt or sour (aft. 3½ h.).
350. **Sensation of sickness in the epigastric region, espe-**
cially after eating and drinking (aft. 1 h.).
Inclination to vomit with grumbling and rumbling
in the subcostal region.
 Vomiting of food that had been eaten a long time previously.
 In the evening vomiting of food; followed by bitterness in the
 mouth with teeth on edge.
 Nocturnal vomiting with shooting drawing pain in the back
 towards the scapula.†
355. In the evening, after a meal and on lying down in bed, violent,
 straining vomiting of a green slimy watery matter, which smells sour,
 and burns like fire in the œsophagus; this vomiting occurred on
 three successive evenings. [Stf.]
 (Vomiting before midnight of a small quantity, almost entirely
 without nausea.)
 Short bilious vomiting.
 After the vomiting burning in the œsophagus,
 After the vomiting loss of appetite.‡
360. She belches from below upwards a watery fluid up into the mouth
 (without nausea or vomiting), which she must spit out (aft. 3 h.);
 immediately before this a sensation in the scrobiculus cordis as if
 something were torn away, and in the same place an aching during
 the eructation.
 Accumulation of saliva in the mouth as after drinking vinegar.
 [Hbg.]
 Salivation.¹ [STOERCK, l. c.]
 Salivation.
 During a flow of saliva that lasted four and twenty hours, incli-
 nation to vomit.
365. Frequent flow of watery saliva from the mouth.§

* Comp. 576.

† Comp. 345, 572. Allied irritations, also at night, see 453, 464, and other
 nocturnal symptoms, 614—616, 633, 683, 751, 765, 780, 355.

‡ Alternating action in opposition to 345.

§ 365, 366, 360 are allied symptoms to 572.

Flow of watery saliva, like water-brash.

Jerks from the stomach up to the throat, and in the throat tensive pain, with anxiety and feeling of internal heat, which goes off after eating (aft. 6 h.).

Hiccup when smoking tobacco.

(Hiccup at night in sleep.)

370. After drinking tendency to hiccup.

In the morning, in the scrobiculus cordis aching drawing pain, which sometimes goes into the side of the chest like a shooting, and at last into the back like a tearing (aft. 24 h.).

A tension in the region of the stomach and scrobiculus cordis up into the mammæ.

Grasping pain in the scrobiculus cordis. [*Stf.*]

An arterial pulsation is felt in the scrobiculus cordis.*

375. On laying the hand on the stomach a throbbing is felt in it.

Pain in the scrobiculus cordis on inspiration.

First aching then twitching pain in the scrobiculus cordis.

In the morning violent aching in the scrobiculus cordis combined with inclination to vomit.

Aching, squeezing or choking pain in the scrobiculus cordis, which impedes respiration, in the afternoon.

380. Several attacks of contractive or choking pain in the œsophagus, just as if a large lump of new-baked bread had been swallowed (aft. 10 h.).

Very disagreeable sensation of tight tension in the abdomen, as if all were too full, hard and impassable, and as if no stool or flatus could be expelled, though a stool does pass, slowly but not hard, and yet the flatus is passed with difficulty and in small quantities at a time.

Twitching and shooting in the subcostal region, as if there were an ulcer there, back into the sacrum.

Contractive and squeezing sensation in the epigastric and subcostal (hypochondrial) region, as if the flatus stuck there (especially after eating) which then goes into the chest and stops and impedes respiration (aft. 16 h.).

Drawing tensive pain in the hypochondria.

385. A tension in the region of the stomach, in the forenoon, which went off by moving (aft. 26 h.).

Stitches in the scrobiculus cordis † on making a false step on an uneven pavement, &c.

Sensation of anxiety about the gastric region.

Pain in the stomach an hour after eating.

A weight in the stomach like a stone, in the morning in bed, on awaking. ‡

390. After supper immediately aching in the stomach and flatulent colic, followed by nausea (aft. 24 h.).

In the upper part of the abdomen pinching, shooting pains with flatulent colic, in the morning (aft. 24 h.).

Pinching pains in the epigastrium.

* Comp. 47—50, 926.

† Comp. 391, 725.

‡ Comp. 377, 378.

Pains in the abdomen only when walking.

When sitting, obtuse pain and sensation of tense distension in the upper part of the abdomen.

395. The abdominal integuments feel swollen, with tensive pain, and at the same time no flatus passes.

Hard distension of the abdomen, with stretching pain therein, and a feeling as if the abdomen would burst (with swelling of the dorsum of the feet).

Loud rumbling in the abdomen, waking and sleeping. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Tearing pain¹ in the abdomen. [*STOERCK, l. c.*]

Shooting² pains in the abdomen. [*STOERCK, l. c.*]

400. Rumbling and grumbling in the abdomen. [*Hbg.*]

Early in the morning, immediately after waking in bed, flatulent colic; flatulence rumbles and moves about painfully, especially in the upper part of the abdomen.

A persistent obtuse stitch in the side of the abdomen, as from displaced flatulence.

Immediately after supper flatulent colic; flatulence rumbles about painfully, especially in the upper part of the abdomen.*

Cutting pains in the abdomen above the navel, as if diarrhœa would come on† (aft. 1 h.).

405. A firm prominent ring round the navel, which is painful when walking (aft. 24 h.).

A formicating itching in and above the navel; painful after scratching.

Flatulence moves about like colic in the abdomen, in the evening after lying down in bed.

Flatulence passes with loud rumbling from one part of the bowels to another with a jerking and even a pinching sensation, especially in the evening in bed.

Grumbling and rumbling in the abdomen as from flatulence.

410. Loud rumbling in the abdomen, with frequent purging and griping and pinching in the abdomen.

In the evening bellyache or rattling in the abdomen.

After eating fulness and occasional bellyache with rumbling.

Sensation of a flatulent colicky fulness in the abdomen after supper (aft. 2 h.).

Sensation of emptiness in the abdomen just as if the abdomen were eviscerated (emptied of its intestines).

415. She feels as if empty, and there is pinching and bubbling in the abdomen, as from something fermenting.

Bellyache after drinking (aft. 3 h.).

* Comp. 390, 413.

† Comp. 722, and partly also 723, also 419, 424, and 466.

¹ Literally, "Tormina."

² Literally, "Somewhat sharp." Both these pains and those of S. 398 were relieved when a loose stool occurred.

Bellyache after drinking, in the evening (aft. 6 h.).

Flatulent distension after all food.

Cutting pains in the abdomen as from flatulence, before eating in the evening* (aft. 36 h.).

420. Cutting pains in the abdomen by day and particularly in the evening, every other day (aft. 4, 5, 6 d.).

Bellyache: cutting deep down in the abdomen, relieved by stooping forwards, as if about to vomit, towards 5 o'clock after the afternoon's meal, for three successive days about the same time; in the evening about 9 o'clock it went off when he lay curled up and he fell asleep (aft. 24 h.).

Cutting in her abdomen, after moving.

The flatus is discharged with cutting pains in the abdomen, in the morning (aft. 8, 20 h.).

Very foetid flatus after eating.

425. Pain in the hypogastrium more pinching than cutting, with soft stool.

Pinching pain in the belly, which involves the whole abdomen in a uniform manner (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

Gripping pain in the abdomen on the left side; she must bind up the belly tightly.†

(In the morning pinching in the abdomen, with chilliness and heat.)

Pinching in the abdomen (aft. 4 h.) and sharp stitches which darted from the abdomen into the penis, frequent, thin stools, with great thirst for brown beer.

430. **Bellyache as if diarrhoea must ensue, and yet there only occurs a good natural stool** (aft. 48, 72 h.).

Aching pressing pain in the abdomen‡ (aft. 1, 42 h.).

Nocturnal colic: after midnight a pressure here and there in the abdomen as from displaced flatulence, with hot feeling all over the body, without thirst; a discharge of flatus gave no relief.

Bellyache after the stool.

Drawing in the back during the stool, otherwise scarcely at all.

435. After the stool colicky pain in the abdomen as from flatulence (aft. 5 h.).

After the stool aching in the rectum.

When yawning pain as if bruised in the integuments of the hypogastrium (aft. 2 h.).

Chilliness over the abdomen (also round about to the lower part of the back).

A pain in the abdominal muscles when sitting and when coughing (aft. 3 d.).

440. Painful tenderness of the abdomen which is excited by touching it (aft. several h.).

After purging, with violent thirst, painful tenderness of the abdo-

* 419—423, comp. with 404, 466, 722, and partly with 723.

† Comp. 410, 373.

‡ Comp. 378, 379, 389.

minal integuments; the abdomen could not be touched without causing pain.

Obstinate constipation.

Daily, but hard stool (with pain in the hæmorrhoidal lumps).

Difficult evacuation of the stool with painful pressing and pain in the back.*

445. In the morning difficult stool, then two soft stools during the day. He has frequent call to stool with greyish pale complexion (bad appearance) and faintness.

Frequent urging to go to stool (frequent call to stool) as if diarrhœa would occur occasionally.

Without tenesmus, either in the rectum or anus, he has constant call to stool (in remote parts of the bowels) without getting rid of sufficient stool.

Frequent soft stool mingled with mucus (also aft. 2 h.).

450. **Frequent evacuation of mucus only** (also aft. 48 h.) with bellyache before every stool.

Stools consisting of nothing but yellowish-white mucus, mingled with a little blood (aft. 12 h.).

Fæcal evacuations coloured with blood, in the morning (aft. 72 h.).

Diarrhœa as green as bile once or twice at night; before each stool a working about in the bowels† (aft. 4 d.).

Diarrhœa of green mucus (aft. 2 d.).

455. Diarrhœa first green, then slimy.
A not debilitating diarrhœa. [STOERCK, l. c.]

Diarrhœa without bellyache. [Hbg.]

For five successive mornings, every time immediately after rising, a slimy diarrhœic stool. [Fr. H—n.]

For five successive nights (in sleep) diarrhœic stool passed without being aware of it; also by day three to four diarrhœic stools. [Fr. H—n.]

460. After the stool a slight chill, especially in the lower part of the back (sacrum) (and an aching in the region of the scrobiculus cordis).

(For four days) **quite white stool** (aft. 3 d., also aft 8, 24 h.).

Stool like chopped-up eggs, with cutting before and after the stool, especially in the morning.

(In the morning, diarrhœa.)

At night watery diarrhœa.

465. (The fæces passed are thin in form and as if passed flat.)

Diarrhœa with cutting in the abdomen.‡

In the morning soft, acrid, smarting stool.§

Acrid evacuations by stool.

Blind piles with itching in the evening (aft. 10 h.).

* This and the six following symptoms (comp. 568) are the most characteristic and commonest forms of the fæcal evacuations from *pulsatilla*.

† Comp. 464. These kinds of nocturnal diarrhœa are characteristic of *pulsatilla*, and are hardly met with in such a marked manner in any other medicine.

‡ Comp. 404

§ Comp. 508.

470. Blind piles with itching at the anus.
 (Fluent piles) discharge of blood by the anus (aft. 8 d.).
 Severe hæmorrhage from the anus (aft. 7 d.). [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Severe hæmorrhage from the anus during stool. [*Mch.*]
 Hæmorrhoidal flux for three days.¹ [*STOERCK, l. c.*]
475. A persistent obtuse stitch in the rectum as from displaced flatus
 (aft. 1 h.).
 Hæmorrhoidal lumps, with single itching pricks in the anus.
 During stool a burning in the rectum.
 Blind piles in the evening until about 9 o'clock, with sore pain
 at the anus, when at rest and when moving, but which is somewhat
 greater when moving (aft. 24 h.).
 Sore pain of the anus, immediately after the evacuation of stool
 (aft. 4, 5, d.).
480. Blind piles, with sore pain (aft. 1 h.).
 Sore (excoriation) pains in the anus and the hæmorrhoidal lumps
 (aft. 3 h.).
 Painful, protruded blind piles.
 (When standing an aching tearing down into the anus.)
 After sacral pains, in the morning, blind piles.
485. Excoriation and sore pain on the nates, externally, where the sulcus
 begins (aft. 1 h.).
 In the groins several small pocks the size of a pea containing pus
 and with burning shooting pains. [*Hbg.*]
 The vesical region is painful when touched externally.
 Pain pressing like a stone and constrictive in the hypogastrium
 down into the bladder.
- Frequent call to urinate.**
490. At night he wets the bed involuntarily.
 Involuntary micturition: **the urine dribbles away when
 sitting and walking.**
 A persistent, obtuse stitch in the neck of the bladder, as from
 displaced flatulence (aft. 1 h.).
 A sharp (almost cutting) pressure on the neck of the bladder when
 walking in the open air, as from flatulence, but without call to
 urinate.
 Persistent pressure on the bladder, without call to urinate, in the
 evening and night.
495. A pressure on the bladder as from displaced flatulence, towards
 morning.
 Strangury, tenesmus of the bladder.
 (Strangury.) [*Hbg.*]
 Frequent almost ineffectual urging to urinate, with (acid urine)
 cutting pain when urinating.
 Pressing before passing urine.
500. A pressing and urging to urinate.
 The urging to pass urine is only felt when he lies on his back,
 and he must soon urinate; but not when he lies on his side.

¹ With relief of a chronic sacral pain, and therefore probably a curative effect.

Copious flow of urine.*

Increased urinary discharge. [STOERCK, l. c.]

Diuresis. [HEYER, l. c.]

505. Almost continual diuresis. [STOERCK, l. c.]

When he coughs or discharges flatus some urine passes involuntarily (aft. 48 h.).

Colourless urine as clear as water (aft. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).

Whilst passing watery urine and with feeling of weakness in the loins, acrid† slimy stools.

The urine is occasionally red.

510. Brownish-red urine.

Dark red urine, without sediment.

Brown urine.

Urine with a ring of violet foam over a sandy sediment.

(Gelatinous urinary sediment.)

515. Urine with violet red sediment.

Urine with red sediment.

Urine with brick-coloured sediment.

Severe stitches which darted from the abdomen into the penis.

After passing a brown urine, burning in the anterior part of the urethra.‡

520. Troublesome scalding of the urine.¹ [STOERCK, l. c.]

In the evening before lying down, a burning at the neck of the bladder, as if it urged him to urinate.

Burning in the orifice of the urethra during and after passing urine, which deposits a brick-coloured sediment.

Narrowing of the urethra, thin stream of the urine as it passes (aft. 1 h.).

Drawing pain in the urethra when not urinating.

525. After urinating a sharp pressive pain as if with the nail of the finger, in the urethra. [Hbg.]

After urinating an aching creeping pain in the orifice of the urethra.

After urinating, aching and creeping in the glans penis.

Constrictive pain behind the glans penis. [Rkt.]

(Swelling of inguinal glands and bubo, on the disappearance of a venereal chancre.)

530. Fine pricking itching in the prepuce when sitting and lying, but not when walking (in the evening).

Pricking itching sensation under the prepuce (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).

Itching smarting pain in the inner and upper part of the prepuce (aft. 6 h.).

Smarting itching under the prepuce on the glans.

* Rather secondary or curative action, after removal of a previous strangury, 489, 496, and 500.—With these strangury symptoms 490, 491, seem to be alternating primary actions.

† Comp. 467.

‡ Comp. 553, 520.

¹ In a case of chronic gonorrhœa.

(A fine pricking about the genitals.)

535. In the morning in and out of bed, itching of the scrotum.
On the scrotum frequent itching, especially in the morning and evening.

Scrotum swollen on the right side.

Swelling of the testicles (aft. 48 h.).

Very pendant testicles (aft. 1 h.).

540. Tearing pain in the testicles (aft. 24 h.).

The right testicle is drawn up and swollen, the spermatic cord swollen with tensive pain, whereas the left testicle hangs down low (aft. 1½ h.).

Drawing and drawing tensive pains come from the upper part of the abdomen through the spermatic cord into the testicles, which hang down low (aft. 6 h.).

In the morning after waking prolonged stiffness of penis, not without sexual desire (aft. 6 h.)

In the morning, on awaking, excitement of the genitals and desire for coitus (aft. 24 h.).

545. **Nocturnal seminal emission.**

At night during sleep, pollutions. [*Rkt.*]

Two pollutions in one night unaccompanied by amorous dreams, and the following day an intolerable weight and lassitude in the limbs* (aft. 12 h.).

In the morning in bed an itching irritation in the region of the seminal vesicles, which disposes greatly to the ejaculation of semen, almost without stiffness of the penis and without amorous thoughts (aft. 12, 36 h.).

Erection of the penis by day and by night.

550. (Frequent stiffness of the penis with discharge of prostatic fluid†) (aft. 36 h.).

Agreeable tickling on the glans, then discharge of a colourless mucus like prostatic fluid. [*Hbg.*]

Discharge of an ill-smelling fluid from the urethra (gonorrhœa?).¹ [*STOERCK*, l. c.]

Gonorrhœa of the colour and consistence of semen, with burning pain, especially immediately after urinating.‡

During the (already present) gonorrhœa, dropping of blood from the urethra (aft. 4 h.).

555. In the vagina and externally on the labia pudendi a burning (shooting?) pain. [*Hbg.*]

Cutting pain at the mouth of the womb (aft. 6 h.).

Drawing pressing pain towards the uterus, with inclination to vomit towards morning.

Drawing tensive pain in the abdomen, like labour pains (aft. 4, 5 h.).

* Alternating action with 1007.

† Comp. 551.

‡ Comp. 519, 520.

¹ In the case of chronic gonorrhœa mentioned in note to S. 520.

Contractive pains on the left side of the womb, like labour pains, which compel her to bend forwards.

560. Leucorrhœa with burning pain.*

Acrid thin leucorrhœa.

Milky, painless leucorrhœa.

Milky leucorrhœa, with swelling of the pudendum.

Painless leucorrhœa of thickish mucus, of the colour of milk, observed particularly when lying down.

565. Painless leucorrhœa like cream.

Before the occurrence of the catamenia, chilliness, stretching, yawning.

Feeling of a weight in the abdomen like a stone, when the menses were about to occur (aft 1 h.).

During the menses a down-pressing pain like a stone in the abdomen and sacrum, during which the lower extremities have a tendency to go to sleep while sitting, with fruitless, ineffectual call† to evacuate by stool.

(Spasmodic and almost burning pains in the abdomen during the menses.)

570. During the menses : the blood is thick and black and comes only in gushes two or three times a day.‡

(The menses during their flux come away only by day, and but little or not at all by night.)

During the menses : she had nausea at night and water was ejected from her stomach with retching, like water-brash.§

During the menses : there is blackness before her eyes, and this is worst when she comes into a warm room.||

Non-appearance of the menses, with coldness of the body, chilliness, and trembling of the feet.¶

575. Suppression of the menses.**

During the suppression of the menses, nausea with inclination to vomit, but not actual vomiting, with good appetite.††

During the menses pain in the stomach (precordial pressure, cardialgia).

During the menses pain in the side for a couple of days.‡‡

During the menses stitch in the chest on drawing a breath.

580. Before the occurrence of the menses and during them a stitch in the side excited by moving the arm, by drawing the breath, and talking loudly, during which the arm is as if paralysed.

* 560, 561, alternating action with 564, 565.

† Comp. 444.

‡ Difficult, retarded, and even suppressed discharge of the menstrual flux seems to be the chief primary action of pulsatilla, whereas its too early appearance (581) seems to be a rarer alternating action.

§ Comp. 345, 354, 356, and 360, 365, 366.

|| Comp. 44.

¶ Comp. 825, 935, 936.

** In several elderly persons, especially when the menses usually occurred at full moon.

†† Comp. 345.

‡‡ Which went off by perspiration.

Tickling in the region of the thyroid cartilage causing short (hacking) cough.

Inspiration excites movements as if to cough (aft. 2 h.).

Nocturnal cough, which causes sleeplessness and exhaustion.

615. Nocturnal cough and dryness in the throat therefrom.

Nocturnal dry cough, which goes off by sitting up in bed, but returns on lying down* (aft. 8, 32 h.).

After lying down in the evening, continual cough.

Dry cough, with difficult expectoration † (aft. several h.).

The child hacks much after the cough.

620. Severe cough with difficult expectoration of scanty viscid mucus. Towards evening a hard cough.

Expectoration of blood.

Cough with expectoration of black masses of coagulated blood, until evening (aft. 1 h.).

First, for half a day dry cough, and then for several days mucus constantly in the anterior part of the trachea which can be expectorated in quantity by voluntary coughing.

625. Cough with expectoration (aft. 2 h.).

Cough with expectoration of yellow mucus.

(During the morning cough expectoration with a salt disgusting taste.)

(Ulcerated, eroded lungs, hectic fever, hæmoptysis, purulent expectoration. †) [HELLWING,¹ *Flora campana*, Lips., 1719, p. 86.]

Cough with bitter expectoration.

630. The mucus expectorated by coughing, of a bitter, bilious taste.

The expectoration from cough tastes bitter to him.

The mucus expectorated by coughing has a pungent empyreumatic taste, almost like cray-fish soup or the juice from a tobacco pipe (aft. several h.).

Nocturnal cough which causes stitches in the side.

Pain in the side during the cough and on rising from bed.

635. From a slight cough, a fatigue pain in the region of the short ribs on both sides, such as is wont to occur from a long continued shaking cough (aft. 20 h.).

Cough with pain in the chest.

Shooting in the shoulder from the cough.

Whilst coughing a pain darted several times down his right arm.

* Comp. 655.

† 618, 620, 621. These and the preceding symptoms of dry cough seem to be in alternation with the symptoms of copious expectoration with the cough (625—627, 629—632), but the latter seem to be the principal symptoms, so that diseases, which in other respects are suitable for *pulsatilla* are removed more readily and permanently when the cough is attended by copious expectoration than those with dry cough. In 624 the chief alternating action with copious expectoration occurred only after dry cough, which is rarer.

‡ From syrup made with the purple-coloured flowers which a woman administered to a man and two children in fevers, cough, roughness of the larynx, sharp catarrhs, and stitches in the side.

¹ Not accessible.

During the cough, stitches in the back.

640. Oppression and pain on the chest.*
 Shortness of breath immediately after dinner, for several hours.
 Loss of breath on drawing the air through the nose, but not on
 respiring through the mouth (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).
 (*Asthma*, on smoking (the accustomed) tobacco.)
 (Tightness of the chest. †) [BERGIUS,¹ *Mat. Med.*, p. 519.]
645. Tightness of the chest and vertigo together with weakness of the
 head, when lying horizontally on the back, which, however, goes off
 on sitting upright. ‡

Oppression as if in the trachea, as though it were pressed in from
 without and constricted—so that he was completely deprived of breath
 for a minute, in the evening when sitting, without any cough.

In the evening tightness of the chest, then slumber, then waking
 with a fit of suffocation, short or hacking cough, a tearing frontal
 pain through the eyes, formication on the tongue, cold feet, cold
 sweat on the face, and much eructation.

In the lower part of the chest sensation of tightness of the chest,
 as if it were too full and contracted there, in the morning. §

Spasmodic feeling through the chest.

650. Persistent spasmodic tension under the chest.

When she lies on the left side she complains of anxiety and
 great palpitation of the heart, and that she loses her breath.

A single spasmodic inspiration and expiration, which changed
 into a short suffocative sensation, as though the breath went away
 and death must ensue. [*Hbg.*]

A constriction across the chest. [*Rkt.*]

On the right side of the chest a spasmodic contractive tension,
 with ebullition of blood and internal warmth (heat) (aft. 26 h.).

* Comp. 599. In the catarrhal state, which in ordinary parlance is indicated by
 these symptoms, the internal glands of the trachea seem to be in a swollen and in-
 flamed state, and incapable of secreting the requisite moistening mucus. Hence the
 sensation of dryness, roughness, painfulness, and the illusory sensation, as if a very
 viscid and adherent mucus narrowed the lumen of the trachea and could not be
 detached.

† From the allied wood anemone.

‡ Comp. 616. The occurrence of symptoms from *pulsatilla* during the horizontal
 recumbent posture, when sitting up, when standing up after sitting, when walking and
 when standing, are so many different alternating states, which all belong to the primary
 action, but are of very different intrinsic value. As a rule the sufferings occurring
 when lying quietly on the back from *pulsatilla* are relieved by sitting up, rarely the
 reverse; frequently the symptoms caused by *pulsatilla* when sitting still are relieved
 or removed by gradual movement and walking, rarely the reverse. On the other
 hand, the act of standing up before commencing to walk usually excites sufferings
 more numerous and more severe the longer the sitting posture has been continued;
 and so also prolonged and violent movement excites symptoms no less than pro-
 longed sitting, which, however, generally become perceptible only on again
 resting and sitting down. But the alternating actions a medicine most frequently
 displays, and which are most severe and most singular, are the most efficacious for
 the homœopathic cure of diseases.

§ Comp. 379, 383.

¹ Observation.

655. Twitching sensation in the pectoral muscles, especially in the morning after waking.

Spasmodic pain over the chest.

In the morning after rising painful stiffness of the pectoral muscles on breathing deeply and on moving the chest (aft. 12 h.).

-Cramp-like pain first in the right then in the left side, then in the chest.

On one or other side of the chest drawing tensive pain that is increased by breathing.

660. A shooting in the middle of the pectoralis muscle on raising up the arm, towards evening and all night until the morning (aft. 4 h.).

Shooting pain in the chest on moving the body.

Shooting in the side only when lying down.*

(In the præcordial region obtuse stitches and persistent aching, with anxiety, whereby the breathing was impeded; relieved by walking.)

Pricking pain in the left side after lying down, in the evening (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.).

665. Tearing,† and to a certain extent shooting, pain in the side of the chest (aft. 1 h.).

(The ribs are painful when grasped.)

Compressive cutting, almost like a stitch, on one of the lower ribs, when lying on the right side, which went off on stretching himself out or lying on the painful side.

In the chest here and there a cutting pain (aft. 6 h.).

An anxious sensation in the chest with quicker pulse (aft. 1 h.).

670. In the morning difficulty of drawing the breath from anxiety in the chest.

Rush of blood to the chest and heart, at night, with anxious dreams (e.g. "that he is walled up"), with starting up in affright, and anxious cry.

In the middle of the chest, in the sternum, pain as from an internal ulcer, with frontal headache, before midnight‡ (aft. 4 h.).

A small spot in the region of the sternum is painful, as if the breath impinged upon it.

Drawing tensive pain in the sternum.

675. (A drawing, burning, and clutching in the region of the sternum extending down into the stomach.)

On the upper part of the sternum an eroding itching, not removed by scratching, in the evening § (aft. 36 h.).

Swelling of the mammæ with tensive pain in them, as if milk came into them and pressed, when suckling.

Itching on the right nipple, not removed by scratching (aft. 24 h.).

* Comp. 378, 645.

† Comp. note to 199.

‡ Pains here and there as from (something sore) an internal ulcer are characteristic of *pulsatilla*. Comp. 143, 184, 692, 693, 713, 778, 780, 840; as also sore pain chiefly observed on taking hold of the part. Comp. 151, 727.

§ 676, 678, comp. with 694, 696.

Cracking in the scapulæ on the slightest movement, in the morning (aft. 64 h.).

680. In the right scapula a squeezing pain when sitting.

Shooting pain betwixt the scapulæ on moving, which impedes respiration.*

Shooting pain betwixt the scapulæ, even when at rest.†

Stitches in the scapulæ at night.

A pain as from a weight under the scapula.

685. Drawing pricking pains in the nape, betwixt the scapulæ and in the back.‡

From the scapulæ to the middle of the back papules with persistent itching, especially in the evening on undressing.

Shooting pain in the nape.

Drawing tensive pain in the nape.

Rheumatic pain in the nape with fatigue of the feet (aft. 84 h.).

690. In the afternoon drawing into the nape like rheumatism; he could only move himself with difficulty.

Pain in the nape, as if he had lain at night in a wrong position.

Swelling in the nape, on both sides of the neck to the large carotid arteries, which is only painful when touched, and then the pain is violent, as if an internal ulcer were concealed beneath it.

Swelling on the right side of the neck, with a sensation on moving the neck or on touching it, as if the parts were lacerated and stretched,§ or as if an internal ulcer lay concealed there, and yet nothing is felt when swallowing (aft. 4 h.).

A pimple on the side of the neck, which merely itches, but the itching is not removed by scratching or rubbing (aft. 21 h.).

695. In the first cervical vertebra a painless (creaking) cracking, on moving the head (aft. 1 h.).

After shaving the beard, on the side of the neck a (smarting) itching which is not removed by scratching and rubbing, but this causes pain || (aft. 5 h.).

By day an itching on the neck and cheeks; on scratching papules appear.

Eruption of papules on the neck under the chin, which are painful when touched.

Pain of the cervical (submaxillary) glands.

700. Boring pain in the submaxillary glands even when the parts are not moved (aft. 4 h.).

Drawing tensive pain in the submaxillary glands.¶

The back is painfully stiff (like a board).

Backache betwixt the shoulders, as if from prolonged stooping and then rising up again; going off on walking.

* It is characteristic of *pulsatilla* that sufferings in other parts than those appertaining to respiration cause tightness of chest. Comp. 379, 383, 715, 722, 723.

† An alternating action with the symptoms immediately preceding.

‡ Comp. 354.

§ Comp. 367, 688.

|| Comp. 676, 678, 694.

¶ Comp. 367, 701, 692.

Tearing pain in the back.*

705. A throbbing tickling sensation in the back. [*Hbg.*]

Shooting pain in the back and over the chest.

Pricking pain in the back (aft. 2 h.).

Upward pressive pain in the back.

Itching in the back and over the loins.

710. In the fourth lumbar vertebra an aching pain especially after walking.†

In the os sacrum an aching pain as from fatigue, in the evening.

In the sacrum an out-pressing pain, in the evening.‡

Stiffness and pain in the sacrum when lying, as if festering, and as if from a tight band which will not yield.

Pain in the sacrum on raising up and bending back the upper part of the body, which goes off when stooping forwards (aft. 12 h.).

715. Pain in the sacrum like labour pains, as if a band went through the sacrum and drew everything together, which takes away her breath, especially in the morning.

Pain in the sacrum as if dislocated, when moving.

Pain in the sacrum on stooping forwards, which goes off on raising up the upper part of the body and bending backwards (aft. 24 h.).

When lying still in bed pain in the sacrum and knees, as if bruised, which is not felt on rising up and walking about.

Pain in the sacrum after sitting; he can hardly raise himself up.

720. Pain in the sacrum after sitting; he can hardly stoop.

Pain in the sacrum in the evening, as from prolonged stooping, which is chiefly felt when standing and sitting, but on the other hand is relieved by bending the back backwards and by walking; at the same time fatigue in the feet, which compels him to sit down.§

Shooting pain in the sacrum and abdomen with cutting pains in the bowels which obstruct respiration.

At first shooting in the sacrum; afterwards the pain goes into the abdomen where it becomes cutting and shooting and takes away the breath; then in the head a formication,|| a weight and a drawing sensation, during which the sight and hearing go away; then chilliness as if cold water were poured over him.

Drawing tensive pain in the loins.¶

725. Drawing pain from the loins to the scrobiculus cordis where it becomes a shooting, during inspiration.

In the loins a shooting when stooping forwards, in the morning in bed (aft. 10 h.).

In the lumbar region and on the wrist a sore pain as from an external wound.

Pain in the shoulder on attempting to raise the arm.

* 703, 704, 706, 707, comp. with 354, 371.

† See note to 645.

‡ Comp. 213, 33, 34, 788.

§ This and 713, 717, are similar symptoms, which are alternating states with 714, the first of which are the principal ones.

|| Comp. 29, 30, 45, 59, 61, 102.

¶ A kind of artificial lumbago.

(Some stitches in the axilla when sitting.)

730. In the shoulder-joint a persistent tearing* pain, which compelled him to (move) bend the arm; it occurs in the morning on awaking, and after half an hour goes off of itself or when he lies on the painful arm.

In the shoulder-joint a shooting rheumatic pain in the morning, on moving the arm or on bending the head sideways (aft. 18 h.).

In the shoulder-joint a shooting pain on moving the arm quickly. Severe stitches in the deltoid muscle of the right upper arm (aft. 1 h.).

In the shoulder-joint a twitching pain (aft. 4 h.).

735. In the shoulder-joint a twitching sensation.

In the afternoon, on the right shoulder a gurgling, a kind of trembling sensation (aft. 3 d.).

In the shoulder-joint a sensation as from a heavy weight and as from paralysis in it, on attempting to raise the arm.

In the shoulder-joint pain like squeezing and heaviness (aft. 60 h.).

In the shoulder-joint, on bending the arm backwards, pain as of dislocation.

740. From the shoulder to the wrist drawing pains in short recurring fits.

A burning ran down through the arm from the shoulder, at night.

In the evening a burning pain in the arm with **dry feeling** in the fingers† (aft. 48 h.).

Stitches here and there in the arm.¹ [STOERCK, l. c.]

Nocturnal itching in the arm.² [STOERCK, l. c.]

745. On the arm vesicles, which afterwards fill with pus and fall off as scales. [STOERCK, l. c.]

On raising the arm while holding something with it, or on doing any other work with it, a numb sensation in, and heaviness of it.

Pain of the upper arm when touched.

In the upper arm shooting pain. [*Hbg.*]

The arm is painful even when at rest, as if the shaft of the humerus were bruised in the middle; a pain that extends to the thumb, so that she could not use it.

750. Tearing in the muscles of the upper arm (immediately).

Even when at rest drawing pain in the arm, all night long, from

* See note to 199 and note to 900, 901.

† The symptoms of *pulsatilla* vary also in reference to the times of the day when they arise and when they usually persist. The principal time of the day for them is the morning, next in frequency the hours until midnight (with reference to the nocturnal symptoms see note to 354). The time of the recurrence of the *pulsatilla* symptoms is more rarely in the afternoon, about 4 o'clock, still more rarely the morning, &c.

¹ "In the" means in the paralysed arm. These stitches occurred in a case of rheumatic paralysis of the left arm, in which alone they were felt.

² In the same arm. The itching was followed by the eruption of S. 745, whereupon the arm regained its power.

the shoulder down to the fingers, which thereafter go to sleep (die away) to insensibility, but without becoming pale or cold.

(When she holds something in her hand she feels as if the arm went to sleep.)

Pain in the elbow-joint on moving, as if bruised, with dilated pupils, in the morning (aft. 8 h.).

Pain in the elbow-joint on extending it.

755. Pain in the elbow-joint on moving (aft. 18 h.).

An eroding itching on the point of the elbow-joint, like itching and the friction of wool (aft. 2 h.).

Over the elbow-joint small (not inflamed) swellings beneath the skin, which are painful when touched.

Heaviness of the arms, with tearing pain in the elbow-joint on attempting to flex it, only by day.

A tensive pain of the tendons of the bend of the elbow on moving the arm.

760. In the bones of the forearm drawing tearing pain in repeated attacks by day and in the evening.*

Distended blood-vessels (veins) in the forearm.†

Sensation of coldness in the arms, as if they would go to sleep (aft. 72 h.).

Twitching tearing pain in the arms‡ (aft. 3 h.).

Twitching sensation in the forearm towards the wrist, especially in the morning after waking.

765. In the arm, particularly in the fingers, tearing drawing pain at night.

In the inner part of the arms drawing tensive pain down to the wrists.

In the forearm, particularly on the back of the hand and between the fingers, an itching which compels scratching, but vesicles do not subsequently appear there.

A rigidity in the right wrist-joint, even when he did not move the hand.

In the wrist-joint pain as if stiff, on moving, and as if he had sprained the hand.

770. In the morning after rising, sweaty hands.

In the bones of the wrist, then in the arm, in the evening, a pain as if he had sprained himself, more perceptible when moving than when at rest (aft. 4 d.).

Drawing pain in the thumb, with stiff sensation on moving it.

Pain in the second joint of the thumb on moving as if sprained.

Stiffness in the second joint of the thumb and in the knees, as if these joints were dislocated, and cracking would occur in them (aft. 2 h.).

775. Tension in the proximal joints of the fingers, in the morning.

Tearing pain in the extensor tendons of the fingers§ (aft. 10 h.).

* Comp. notes to 199.

† See note to 1073, 854.

‡ 763—766 are to be understood in the sense of the note to 199.

§ To be judged in conformity with the note to 199.

Papules containing water betwixt the fingers, with fine pricking pain, as from a splinter sticking in, on touching them or moving the fingers (aft. 4 d.).

At the side of the nail of the index pain as if an onychia would occur.

Going to sleep of the fingers in the morning in bed (aft. 36 h.).

780. At night going to sleep of the fingers (aft. 30 h.).

In the muscles of the nates a simple pain, as if bruised or as if ulcerated internally, after sitting.

In the hip-joint pain on bending the back, about noon.

An aching in the left hip and at the same time in the head, in the forenoon, which went off on moving (aft. 26 h.).

The hip-joint is painful, as if dislocated (aft. 3 d.).

785. A visible painless twitching of some bundles of muscular fibres in the thigh, in the evening in bed.

A twitching, almost sore pain from the hip-joint into the knee, in the morning when lying in bed, which was allayed by walking.

When he is lying, a shooting in the front of the left thigh to the knee and from the right calf to the heel; not when moving.

A violent aching splitting pain in the muscles of the thigh and upper arm (aft. 2 h.).

In the muscles of the thigh a drawing pain at night, which compels him to move them; he knows not how to compose himself; at the same time sleeplessness, tossing about in bed even when there is no longer pain there, and coldness all over.

790. When walking sudden, transient paralytic weakness in the thigh.* (Pain in the right thigh like stiffness; but on grasping† (touching) it a pain like shooting in it.)

A drawing and tension in the thighs and legs, in the evening.

Pain in the thighs as if bruised, not in the flesh but in the bones; also when pressing on them, it feels as if in the bones; she could not flex the knees nor kneel; it feels as if the bones would break.

Bruised feeling of the thighs in the muscles and bones (aft. 18 h.).

795. (A tension about the thigh when walking and stooping.)

After sitting when he commences to walk a paralytic pain in the knees and heel, as after a long journey on foot.

(A painful stiffness in the right knee when walking, when the limb is stretched out straight.)

Excessive weariness of the legs with trembling of the knees.‡

Tearing pains (like jerks) in the knees (aft. 3½ h.).

800. Tearing pain from the knee to the hip only when sitting, not when walking.

Tearing and drawing pain in the knee.

Tension in the hough (immediately).

Tearing pain with swelling in the knee.

(Eruption of pimples in the hough.)

* Actually at the commencement of walking after rising up from (prolonged) sitting. See note to 645, comp with 796, 825.

† Comp. 777.

‡ Comp. 825, 826.

805. Painless swelling of the knee.
 (At night coldness in the knee, under the bed-clothes.)
 On one side of the knee there is a small spot that is painful as if bruised.
 (She could not move the affected thigh and leg at night, she had to let the limb lie in one position on account of bruised pain in and under the knee ; it did not hurt when touched.)
 Cracking in the knees.
810. Unsteadiness and weakness of the knees ; they bent under him involuntarily when walking.
 On rising up after sitting the legs go to sleep.*
 On rising up after sitting a paralytic pain of the legs, which goes off on walking on again.
 Pain as if bruised on the tibia.
 Simple pain of the legs.
815. Pain in the leg when he lets it hang down.
 A drawing pain in the legs, in the evening.
 At night he must let the lower limb lie bent, otherwise he had no rest from it.
 In the evening painful drawing in the lower limbs to the knees, with more chilliness than by day, without subsequent heat.†
 In the legs from the feet to the knees a drawing pain as from a long journey on foot, which in the morning declines and goes off almost completely.
820. He feels bruised in the feet as if he had walked a long way.
 Cold sensation in the leg, though it is sufficiently warm.
 Heaviness and drawing pains in the legs, less in the arms.
 Heaviness of the legs, especially in the forenoon.
Heaviness of the legs by day.
825. The feet were insensible towards evening, and yet very heavy ; they trembled when walking (aft. 48 h.).
 Trembling in the lower extremities in the morning.‡
 In the evening after lying down, trembling sensation in the legs and knees (aft. 3 d.).
 Weariness of the legs (aft. 50 h.).
 Weariness in the knees (not in the feet) when he rises up from a seat.
830. Weakness of the feet, so that he can hardly stand.§
 In the feet, when standing, (a tingling sensation) a buzzing and grumbling which goes off on walking.
 (The varicose veins of the leg bleed.)
 The tibia is painful when touched.
 On the tibia pain as if bruised, especially on lifting up the foot.
835. On the tibia pain as after a blow with a stick, from afternoon till evening.

* Comp. 568.

† Most of the pains of *pulsatilla* are accompanied by chilliness. Comp. 844,

1013.

‡ 826, 827, comp. with 798, 890, 891, 929, 935, 936.

§ Comp. 810.

Stitches upwards in the shaft of the tibia with external burning pains and erysipelatous redness.* [*Stf.*]

Papules exuding watery fluid on the leg, with burning pain.

After walking a long way, when sitting in the house, a drawing on the inner side of the calves (aft. 36 h.).

Visible twitching in a part of the right calf in the morning in bed, not without an agreeable sensation.

840. After lying down, especially in the evening, the flesh of the legs is painful, as if festering and gathering, a pain that is relieved by compression with the hands (aft. 3 d.).

Pain in the bones of the legs, like pressure on an ulcerated place, on walking for a considerable time, especially in the afternoon, which is relieved by pressing on it, as also by sitting, but most of all by the night's rest.

Drawing tensive pain in the calves.

Tensive pain of the calves.

Cramp of the leg in the evening after lying down, with chilliness† (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

845. When walking pain in the calves like cramp.

When walking sudden pain in the ankle-joint, as if sprained.

Tearing in the ankle-joint on moving the foot, with dilated pupils.‡

On the inner ankle tearing pains, aggravated by walking (aft. 4 h.).

Over the dorsum of the foot to the heel a tearing pain, morning and evening.

850. Burning pain on the dorsum of the foot. [*Stf.*]

Swelling of the dorsum of the foot.

(Swelling of the dorsum of the foot with stretching pain.)

Swelling of the foot above the ankles, not below them.

Increase of the swelling of the foot, the varicose veins become distended. [*Stf.*]

855. Swelling of one foot in the evening.

Swelling of the feet.

Hot feet.

Feet swollen as high as the calves, hot swelling.

When at rest a persistent burning and heat of the foot which is increased by walking.

860. Red, hot swelling of the foot, with tensive, burning pain, which changes into a shooting when standing.

Red, hot swelling of the feet, with itching creeping, as if frozen.§

Profuse sweat on the feet every morning in bed (secondary action? after the cure of a swelling of the feet).

On first treading, in the morning, an over-sensitiveness and formication in the foot, as from excessive accumulation of blood in it.

When standing a formicating pricking pain on the soles of the feet as if gone to sleep or numb.

* In a woman of 58, from $\frac{1}{100}$ th grain of the juice.

† See note to 818.

‡ 847—849, see note to 199.

§ Comp. 885.

865. A numb pain in the ball of the big toe.
In the soles of the feet and in the ball of the big toe a numb* pain, as after a great jump, and as if benumbed, immediately on putting the foot to the ground after prolonged sitting; a pain that goes off gradually by walking (aft. 1 h.).

The soles of the feet are painful as if bruised.

In the soles of the feet, above the knee, and in the back, a tearing pain.†

Tearing pain in the soles of the feet and above the knee.

870. Single stitches in the soles of the feet and the tips of the toes, when at rest.

Pain of the soles of the feet on treading, just as if blood were extravasated in them, festering or ulcerated.

A burning pain in the soles of the feet.

Pain in the middle (the hollow) of the sole when treading, as if a tumour projected there, or an internal ulcer were there, with stitches thence into the calves.

Boring pain in the heel towards evening (aft. 58 h.).

875. In the morning in bed a pricking in the heel, which goes off after getting up.

In the ball of the heel a burning shooting‡ pain with itching as in frozen limbs (aft. 4 h.).

In the heel a boring shooting pain (aft. 3 h.).

In the heel a cutting pain in the evening, after he had got warm in bed.

A somewhat red and elevated spot on the dorsum of the foot, with prickling somewhat shooting pain as if an ulcer would form,§ also very painful to the touch.

880. Tearing jerks (ictus) in the big toe (aft. 3 h.).

Shooting in the toes, especially the big toe (aft. 1 h.).

Pain in the toes as if the shoe had pressed them.

Transient burning pains from the toes up to the groin.¹ [STOERCK, l. c.]

Pain in the big toe, increasing in the evening and going off when he lies down to sleep (aft. 30 h.).

885. Itching creeping in the toes, as in frozen limbs, in the evening.||

In the evening when he has got warm in bed, there occurs in the balls of the little and second toes a burning shooting pain combined with itching, which gradually increases to an extreme degree, as in frozen limbs (aft. 3 h.).

Before midnight a painful intolerable itching and itching pricking of the feet and toes that feel as if inflamed, especially close to the

* A pain of the periosteum on external pressure accompanied by insensibility of the integuments (skin and muscles).

† 868, 869, see note to 199.

‡ The shooting pains of *pulsatilla* are usually burning shooting.

§ To be judged in conformity with the note to 672.

|| Comp. 558.

¹ In a paralysed leg, coincident with improvement in power.

roots of the nails, penetrating through the whole body ; the feet feel as if severely frozen, but without leaving any painful numbness when walking, as happens in feet actually frozen.

Great heaviness and great chilliness in the arms and legs. [*Fr.* *H—n.*]

(Coldness of the hands and feet when at rest, when sitting.)

890. In the left arm and left leg trembling, with tearing pain* (aft. 1 h.).

In all the limbs trembling with tearing pain (aft. 3 h.).

In the evening in bed drawing from above downwards in the legs.

Formicating gone-to-sleep feeling of the forearm (and hands) and of the legs, when they are lying quiet ; diminished by moving them (aft. 2 h.).

The limbs on which he has lain in sleep, are on awaking gone to sleep and formicating.

895. The symptoms are ameliorated in the open air † (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

The symptoms are particularly severe on alternate evenings. [*Stf.*]

He longs for the open air, and yet the abdominal pain and inclination to vomit in particular, are aggravated in the open air (aft. 10 h.).

Sufferings from open air ; he dreads it (aft. 6 to 8 h.).

After a walk at noon he was altogether so exhausted that he could not refrain from sleeping ; and the more he tried to keep awake the more sleepy he became.

900. In the morning and at night, when in bed, he lies most comfortably and best on his back with the legs drawn up ; but when he lies on one side or the other there occur various spasmodic symptoms ; e.g. hæmorrhoidal pain at the anus, headache as if the skull would burst, pains in the joints, tightness of the chest, anxiety ‡ (aft. 38 h.).

When lying on the back the pains are diminished and go off ; but when lying on either side they are aggravated or renewed (aft. 24 h.).

Drawing tearing pain, sometimes in one, sometimes in another limb, with chilliness and coldness.§

Drawing tearing pains here and there throughout the body, in short but speedily recurring fits.

Drawing pricking pain in the limbs, but especially in the joints, which are painful as if bruised when touched.

905. Twitching drawing pain in the muscles as if they were tugged on one side, not in the joints.||

Twitching pain in the left side (aft. 4 h.).

Smarting itching here and there in the skin.

* 890, 891, comp. with 825 and note to 199.

† 895, 897, 898. Three alternating symptoms of *pulsatilla*, the first of which is the most important, *i. e.* the most frequent and most severe.

‡ 900, 901. This condition is the most usual ; but it not unfrequently alternated with another, in which the pain of a part occurring when lying on the back goes off by lying on the affected part (see 730), or on the side (see 501),

§ 902, 903, to be judged in conformity with the note to 199.

|| Comp. 199.

Itching on the dorsum of the foot and betwixt the breasts, in the morning in bed.

910. Itching pricking sensation in the skin as from a number of fleas. A (burning) itching before midnight when he becomes warm in bed, all over the body, which becomes more violent by scratching; he cannot sleep for it at night; little felt by day and then only when he has got warm by walking, or when he rubs himself—no eruption is to be seen.

Boils here and there.

(Red, hot spots on the body, which rise up in lumps as if stung by nettles, with eroding itching pain.)

The (existing) ulcer is disposed to bleed.

In the ulcer there occurs a severe shooting smarting pain, whilst itching comes on around the ulcer.

915. In the morning in bed a burning smarting in the neighbourhood of the scab (ulcer) (together with dry cough) (aft. 20 h.).

In the morning close to, or above the ulcer on the leg, a burning as from a red-hot coal, for two minutes.

Below the ulcer on the leg a tickling itching.

Around the ulcer there occurs an increased itching as if it were going to heal up.

In the ulcer there occur stitches, which give a shock to the whole body, whilst round about it only pricking pains, afterwards passing into burning, are felt.

920. Stitches in the recent wound, in the evening.

In the ulcer of one leg there occur stitches darting upwards, but in that of the other leg burning (aft. 24 h.).

Shortly before the time for dressing the ulcer on the leg there occurs in it a smarting, in the morning and evening.

The redness around the ulcer becomes hard and shining.

A part that had previously been burnt, but was now healed, is painful when touched.

925. The pain in the ulcer increases on preparing to eat.

Troublesome throbbing of the arteries throughout the body, felt chiefly when touching.*

Drawing pains in the limbs and the whole body, with anxious trembling.

A trembling anxiety, which is increased when at rest, when sitting and lying, but diminished by movement.

An anxious trembling sensation in the limbs.

930. An extremely disagreeable feeling throughout the body, which brings him to despair, so that he knows not how to compose himself, and which lets him neither sleep nor have rest in any way whatever.

A feeling at night throughout the body as if he had been long awake, with emptiness in the head as from a debauch the previous day (aft. 12 h.).

In the morning in bed, simple pain in the limbs, especially in the joints, which compels him to stretch out the limbs, with heat of the whole body, without thirst (aft. 12, 36 h.).

* Comp. 47—49, 51, 374.

When sitting by day, great inclination to stretch out the legs (aft. 24 h.).

In the morning after rising a discomfort in the whole body (aft. 22 h.), which went off on moving.

935. On moving trembling of the hands and feet * (aft. 28 h.).

A trembling weakness.

Inclination to stretch himself. [*Rkt.*]

Weakness and relaxation of the limbs, without feeling tired, in the morning after rising from bed (aft. 24 h.).

Weariness in the legs, not when walking, but only on getting up after sitting.

940. An immobility and stiffness in the body.

Heaviness of the whole body † (aft. 8 h.).

He is lazy and always wishes to sit and lie down.

The limbs feel bruised.

Prostration of the limbs.

945. Extreme fatigue from a short walk, ‡ for many days.

Exhaustion of all the body, he must lie down (aft. 3 h.).

Painful paralytic feeling in the region of the articular ligaments. §

In the morning, the longer he lies the more exhausted he becomes, and this makes him lie still longer, and even go to sleep again.

In his sleep he lies on his back, the hands crossed over the abdomen, and the legs drawn up. ||

950. During the evening sleep, when seated, snoring through the nose in inspiration.

In his sleep he lies on his back, the arms laid above the head.

Persistent, dreamful sleepiness.

In the evening he cannot refrain from sleeping, without being tired (aft. 4 d.).

On account of exhaustion he can hardly walk for a few minutes, and then he again goes to sleep for hours, and so on alternately, all day long.

955. Sleep at an unusual time, either late in the morning, or early in the evening.

Irresistible afternoon sleep.

(Drowsiness during dinner.)

Sleep too prolonged, with closed eyelids, which is from the first only light slumber full of fantasies and dreams.

A slumber full of dreams of unconnected subjects, to each of which the dreamer attaches words in thought, though the names do not apply to the things seen in his dreams; hence unconnected loud talking in such sleep.

* 935, 936, comp. with 798, 825—827, 890, 891, 929, 1103.

† The weariness and weakness of any part from *pulsatilla* generally shows itself by heaviness.

‡ Comp. 898.

§ This symptom comes on also particularly in the evening, when it grows dark, with a painful sensation in the joints of all the limbs, such as usually occurs at the commencement of a fit of ague, with chilliness.

|| Comp. 900.

960. Very light superficial sleep ; afterwards he feels as if he had not slept at all.

Comatose, stupid, restless sleep ; he tosses about.

He moves about in sleep.

Restless sleep at night ; on account of intolerable sensation of heat he must throw off the bed-clothes, during which the insides of the hands are warm, but without perspiration.

(The first three nights) he could only sleep when seated, or with his head bent sideways and forwards, and he did not fall asleep before midnight.

965. He could not go to sleep in the evening. [*Stf.*]

Sleeplessness with extreme restlessness. [*Stf.*]

He could not get to sleep at night before 2 a.m. [*Hbg.*]

Very restless sleep, with tossing about in bed, as from great heat. [*Hbg.*]

At night in bed, intolerable dry heat. [*Hbg.*]

970. Intolerable burning heat and restlessness, at night in bed. [*Hbg.*]

Intolerable itching, in the evening in bed. [*Stf.*]

She frequently jumped out of bed, because she felt better when up. [*Stf.*]

Cannot get to sleep in the evening owing to anxious feeling of heat (aft. 4 h.).

Wakes from a feeling of heat.

975. **Sleeplessness, as from ebullition of blood.**

At night anxiety as from heat.

Feeling of heat at night without thirst (aft. 36 h.).

He easily wakes up in the evening (before midnight).

In the evening in bed he cannot get to sleep for a long time, and then he generally wakes up early, without being able to go to sleep again.

980. After lying down in the evening he sleeps for an hour and a half without dreaming, he then wakes up and remains wide awake until the morning ; he must always change his position.

He often wakes up at night and remains awake ; on the other hand, he is sleepy by day.

She wakes up before midnight and dreams much, and only sleeps quietly from 2 a.m., but the following forenoon she is so tired that she could have slept during the entire half of the day.

Sleeplessness : he wakes up completely every three hours during the night.

Sleeplessness, with a throng of ideas.

985. Before midnight sleep prevented by a fixed idea, *e.g.* a tune always repeated in his thoughts, whilst drowsiness suspends the dominion of the mind over the memory and imagination.

In the evening after going to bed anxiety, with a profusion of ideas and rush of blood to the head which compels him to get up (aft. 5 h.).

After midnight very vivid dreams and fancies, which incessantly strain and fatigue the thinking faculty, their theme is almost always the same subject, until he awakes (aft. 48 h.).

Vivid dreams about events that had been talked about or had occurred the day before.

She sat up in her slumber, stared at every one, and said "Send that man away from me."

990. Frightful dreams: he must raise himself up (aft. 5 h.).

Wakes up frequently on account of frightful dreams, *e.g.* as if he were falling.

Frightful dreams: he starts up in his sleep as if terrified.

Dreamful sleep, in which he starts up.

He starts up in affright in his sleep.

995. At night dreams full of fright and disgust.

A slumber with jerks in his arms and starting up in affright.

When he wakes up from sleep the sound of words seems to him to be too loud, and vibrates shrilly in his ears (aft. 2 h.).

At night he wakes up frightened and confused, knows not where he is, and cannot rightly collect himself (aft. 5, 12 h.).

Confused dreams at night.

1000. He dreams of quarrelling (aft. 24 h.).

Cries out and starts up in sleep, terrified about a black dog or cat, wishes the bees to be chased away, and so forth.

Nocturnal anxiety on awaking, as if he had committed a crime.

He dreams horrible things, *e.g.* that he would be killed, and misfortunes; he sighs and weeps aloud in sleep, and when awake the dream continues to be so vividly present to him that he must draw a deep breath, like sighing.

Chattering in his sleep (also aft. 40 h.).

1005. After midnight half-waking chattering about trifles which had presented themselves to his mind.

After midnight slight general sweat, with stupefied slumber and vivid dream pictures.*

Lascivious dreams in the evening and morning, almost without excitation of the genital organs.

In its sleep the child worked its mouth to and fro, opened its eyes, distorted them, and closed them again, and twitched with its fingers.

Twitching in one or other limb, when about to fall asleep.

1010. Single twitches of the limbs or of the whole body in sleep.

Spasmodic shaking and twitching of the head and of the whole body on going to sleep (in the afternoon siesta), twice in succession (aft. 86 h.).

Yawning.

Chilliness during the pains in the evening.†

After the chilliness of the body in the afternoon, heaviness and heat in the head.

1015. Coldness, paleness, and sweat all over the body, for two hours (aft. 2 h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]

Chilliness, as on going out of a warm room into the cold. [*Hbg.*]

* Comp. 1093.

† Comp. 818, 844.

Shivering almost without chilliness, so that the hair stood on end, with anxiety and oppression.* [*Hbg.*]

Slight chilliness in the afternoon. [*Stf.*]

Shivering.

1020. Repeated shivering.

Shivering, as if sweat would break out.

Chilliness and internal coldness; he always felt as if he would be chilled even in the warm room, in the morning and evening.

Cold hands and feet; they felt dead.

Chilliness on rising from bed in the morning.

1025. In the afternoon warm on the upper part of the body, on the lower part of the body internal chilliness without external coldness.

In the evening chilliness all over, without shivering he felt cold.

Towards evening chilliness only on the thighs, which were also cold, whereas the legs and feet remained warm.

Chilliness all the evening before bedtime, even when walking.

Chilliness towards evening without cause.

1030. Chilliness in the evening with goose-skin.

Shivering along the back all day, without thirst.

Shivering in the back, extending into the hypochondria, and chiefly on the front of the arms and thighs, with coldness of the limbs and a feeling as if they would go to sleep, in the afternoon about 4 o'clock (aft. 10 h.).

Shuddering shiver over the arms, during which heat came into the cheeks, and the air of the room seemed to him to be too hot.

At noon, after a meal, a very transient chill (aft. 6 h.).

1035. Chilliness after the midday meal, over the upper part of the abdomen and upper arms (aft. 5 h.).

Chilliness after lying down in the evening; after lying down a slight heat.

Chilly feeling with trembling, which recurs after some minutes, with little heat thereafter and no sweat.

In the evening chilliness in the room.

Towards evening he feels, in the warm room, chilliness or a sensation as if he were cold, intermingled with hot feeling.

1040. All day chill and three times transient heat in the face.

Chilliness with interposed warmth (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.), then increased warmth in the face and the rest of the body.†

Febrile chill without thirst; thirst in the heat.

Thirst for water in the heat.

In the evening thirst for water.

1045. Thirst for beer and yet it tastes disagreeably to him (aft. 10 h.).

* Alternating action with 1055.

† The intermittent fever that *pulsatilla* can produce has generally thirst only during the heat (not during the chill), more rarely only after the heat or before the chill. When there is only feeling of heat, without externally perceptible heat, the thirst is absent. A condition alternating with this consists of a feeling of heat mingled with a feeling of cold. There are some other changes somewhat different from these (alternating actions), which are rarer, and hence are less or more rarely available for curative purposes.

After the cessation of the febrile heat very violent thirst, especially for beer, with white tongue.

Thirst, especially in the morning, and particularly for beer (aft. some h.).

Thirst for alcoholic liquors.

He wishes to drink something strong and of a cordial character.

1050. In the evening, immediately after lying down in bed, heat, without thirst or sweat; the sweat only occurred in the morning between 2 and 5 o'clock, with thirst, and increase of the sweat every time after drinking.

In the evening a chill came over him; then for some hours heat rather externally, with weariness and exhaustion; in the night the heat became internal only, and until 5 a. m. quite dry, without perspiration; then emptiness of the head and in some hours bloody expectoration from the chest, which afterwards assumed a liver-like colour.

Fever: repeated shivering in the afternoon; in the evening general burning heat with excessive thirst, terrified starting that prevented sleep, pains like severe labour-pains, painfulness of the whole body, so that he cannot turn himself in bed, and watery diarrhœa.

He has heat and withal wishes to be covered up; he licks his lips and does not drink; he sighs and groans.

Fever: in the evening very severe chill and external coldness, without shivering or thirst; in the morning feeling of heat as if perspiration were coming on (which, however, does not take place), without thirst or external heat, but with hot hands and disinclination to be uncovered * (aft. 26 h.).

1055. Fever: severe chill; then a mixed feeling of internal heat and shivering; afterwards general burning heat with very quick pulse and very rapid deadly-anxious respiration.

Fever: after rigor, general heat and perspiration, with drawing twitching pains in the shafts of the bones of the limbs.

Fever: every afternoon, about 1 o'clock, chill with hot ears and hands.

Fever: in the afternoon (about 2 o'clock) thirst; thereafter (about 4 o'clock) chill without thirst, with coldness of the face and hands, with anxiety and oppression of the chest; thereafter lying down and drawing pains in the back upwards to the occiput, and thence to the temple and crown of the head; after three hours heat of the body (without thirst); the skin is burning hot, sweat only in the face in large drops dripping down like beads, sleepiness without sleep and great restlessness; the following morning sweat all over the body (aft. 70 h.).

Internal heat with thirst (but not extreme thirst) in the afternoon.

1060. Heat at night, and on turning in bed chill (shivering).

In the afternoon (6 o'clock) a burning heat on the chest and between the scapulæ, and at the same time chilliness of the thighs and legs, without thirst.

* Comp. the alternating action 1018.

Heat and then shivering.

First heat and thereafter great chilliness.

Dry heat of the whole body, at night and in the morning.

1065. Sensation of warmth as if in an over-heated room (aft. 3 h.).
[*Hbg.*]

Everything seemed too tight on her body, she wished to throw off her clothes. [*Stf.*]

In the evening (7 o'clock) excessive heat all over (with inclination to cover herself up and great thirst for beer). [*Stf.*]

First chilliness, then heat and feeling of heat on the head and hands, with slow full pulse (aft. 12 h.). [*Rkt.*]

In the face redness and burning heat (immediately) followed by paleness of face. [*Fr. H—n.*]

1070. (Midnight thirst, without being more than warm.)

In the evening dry heat of the body, with distended bloodvessels and burning hands, which seek for cool places.

Heat of one hand and coldness of the other.

Hand and foot cold and red on one side, hot on the other, in the evening and night.*

Heat in the hands and feet (aft. 4 h.).

1075. In the evening especially, sudden heat and redness of the cheeks, with warm frontal sweat; during and after the heat of the face shivering in the back and over the arms, without goose-skin, and out-boring headache with obtuse stitches; between whiles frequent attacks of anxiety.

Redness of the right cheek, with violent burning in it, especially in the open air; at the same time heat of the right hand, with shivering all over the body, cloudiness of the head, like intoxication, and crossness causing every trifle to be taken in bad part (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).

Sudden heat with profuse sweat on the face, trembling of the limbs and faint-like obscuration of the sight.†

Attacks of transient heat (aft. 12 h.).

In the evening hot all over the face.

1080. Sudden redness of the face with shivering in the feet and anxious trembling.

Heat in the afternoon for an hour, all over the body.

Heat all over the body, with the exception of the hands which are cooler, with aching pain over the eyes and anxious moaning.

Anxious heat all over the body, but so that chiefly the hands are hot and burning, with tearing pain in the occiput.

He feels as if a too hot air were blowing on him, which caused headache.

1085. **External warmth is intolerable to him, the veins are distended.‡**

* This redness, even of the cold parts (comp. 1108 and 836), indicates the power of *pulsatilla* to cause distension of the veins and swelling of them without heat, just as other observations, not recorded here, point to the production of varicose vessels by *pulsatilla*. Comp. 761 and 1085.

† Comp. 92—94, 98, 99, 101, 102.

‡ 1085, comp. with 1101, 1104, 1105, 1065.

In the morning in bed, heat and sensation as if perspiration had broken out.

Tendency to perspire by day (aft. 14, 30 h.).

In the morning tendency to perspire.

Slight perspiration in the morning. [*Stf.*]

1090. Profuse, ill-smelling nocturnal perspiration.¹ [*STOERCK*, l. c.]

For fourteen successive nights nocturnal perspiration. [*Fr.*

H—n.]

Sweat throughout the night, with stupefied slumber, full of extravagant fancies and thirst for beer.*

Perspiration in the morning during sleep, which goes off after waking.

Slight general perspiration.

1095. (During the night-sweat cramp (?) in the hands and muscles of the arms.)

Profuse perspiration in the morning (aft. 48 h.).

Sweat on the right side of the face.

Sweat only on the right side of the body.

Sweat only on the left side of the body (aft. 40 h.).

1100. Anxiety as if he were in a hot atmosphere.†

Anxious heat as if hot water were thrown over him, with cold forehead.

Trembling all over the body, with cold perspiration (aft. 3 h.).

Palpitation of the heart and great anxiety so that he must throw off the clothes.

She feels too hot in her clothes, and when she undresses she feels chilly ‡ (aft 2 h.).

1105. Palpitation of nearly a minute's duration, without anxiety.

Palpitation of the heart after dinner (aft. 5 h.).

Palpitation of the heart from speaking.

Anxiety in the afternoon, with trembling of the hands, which are flecked with red, but are not hot.

The child grunts and groans when carried about, or when wanting to have a motion of the bowels.

1110. When it becomes evening (for four successive evenings) he began to be afraid of ghosts; also in the daytime anxiety with trembling and sensation of flushes of heat all over the body, although the hands and face were pale and cold.

An anxious dream in the morning, and after waking the anxiety continues, fear and depression of spirits in reference to a baseless frightful picture of the imagination (the same that pursued him in his dream) (aft. 6 h.).

Anxiety, he knows not how to calm himself (before 1 h.).

Anxiety, thinks he will be ruined (aft. 1 h.).

Anxiety in the region of the heart, with suicidal impulse, and feeling of inclination to vomit in the scrobiculus cordis.

* Comp. 80, 999, 1006.

† Comp. 1065.

‡ Comp. 1066.

¹ On one occasion, in a case of chronic syphilitic ulceration and bone-pains.

1115. Anxiety, as if threatened with apoplexy, in the evening after lying down, with chilliness, noises in the ears like music, with twitching in the fingers of the right hand (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).
 Trembling anxiety, as if about to die (aft. 1 h.).
 Anxious solicitude about his health.
 Solicitude about his domestic concerns, in the morning.
 Cannot think without fretting about his affairs, in the morning (aft. 8 h.).
1120. Restless state of the disposition, as if he did not do his duty properly (aft. 18 h.).
 Extreme hesitancy.
 Neglect of his business, hesitancy, sobbing respiration and loss of composure.
 Sometimes he wants to do one thing, sometimes another, and when he is given something to do, he will not do it* (aft. 10 h.).
 Even when in good humour the child wishes first one thing then another.
1125. Envious, avaricious, dissatisfied, greedy, wants to have everything for himself.
 Crossness, dislike to work (aft. 1 h.).
 Sullenness, breaking out into weeping, when interrupted in his work (in the afternoon about 4 o'clock) (aft. 36 h.).
 Peevishness (also aft. several h.).
 Very discontented, weeps for a long time, in the morning after waking from sleep.
1130. All day long ill humour and discontent, without cause (aft. 24 h.).
 On hearing some disagreeable news he became affected with sadness and despondency (aft. 20 h.).
 Dull, cross, very chilly.
 Cross, takes in bad part what others say (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).
Hypochondriacal moroseness; takes everything in bad part.
1135. Sullen, lachrymose, anxious. [*Stf.*]
 He is very silent. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 A dull, melancholy humour comes on (aft. 4 h.). [*Rkt.*]
 Very much out of spirits and cross. [*Stf.*]
 The child makes itself quite stiff with crossness.
1140. In the evening (about sunset), extraordinarily sulky, will not answer, and takes everything amiss.
 He hesitates in his speech; it vexes him to have to answer.
Everything disgusts him; everything is repugnant to him.†
 Her head is so quiet and all about her is so empty as if she were alone in the house and in the world; she does not wish to talk to any one, just as if all around her were no concern of hers and she belonged to nobody.

* 1123, 1124, comp. with 318, 319.

† 1142, 1144, 1154, alternating states.

²⁵ He is not indifferent to external things, but he has no respect for them (aft. 1 h.).

1145. He has a great many but vacillating ideas in his head.

Hurry.

Inattention, acts with precipitancy, does something different to what he wished to do (aft. 2 h.).

It is only with a great effort that he can express himself properly when talking.

When writing he omits several letters.

1150. Head work affects him most.

More indisposed to mental work in the evening than at other times of the day.*

After walking in the room cross and without appetite (aft. 48 h.).

Has pleasure in nothing, but he vexes himself about nothing at all.

Extraordinarily whimsical and cross with everything, even with himself.

* Curative action.

RHEUM.¹

(*Rhubarb.*)

(A grain of fresh, good, pulverised rhubarb-root is, for homœopathic use, to be brought to the thirtieth potency (\bar{x}) in the same way as is taught in the preface to arsenic, viz. by three hours of trituration with milk-sugar and subsequent dilution and potentization.)

In the thousand years since this root was introduced into medicine—first of all by the Arabians—it has been misused, sometimes (and indeed very frequently) for senseless scouring out of the intestinal canal, sometimes for allaying certain diarrhœas, but even for the latter purpose seldom with good results.

Had physicians known that rhubarb, like all other medicines, can only cure easily, certainly and permanently, affections similar in every respect to those it produces on the healthy body, they would not have remained for so many centuries in ignorance about the pure characteristic effects of this valuable plant, nor would they have made so many injurious applications of it.

The following short list of the positive effects of rhubarb will serve as a guide to some useful homœopathic employment of it; they will show in what particular cases it must be decidedly efficacious; they will show that it causes symptoms which enable us to make a curative homœopathic employment of it in similar symptoms of many common diseases (especially of children), and hence that we may often give it advantageously in certain cases, without making mistakes.

A very minute globule moistened with the thirtieth dilution (\bar{x}) suffices for all homœopathic curative purposes, to be repeated if necessary. The olfaction of a globule the size of mustard seed moistened with this dilution is almost always sufficient.

[HAHNEMANN was aided in this proving by GROSS, HORNBURG, F. RÜCKERT, TEUTHORN.]

Symptoms are derived from the following old-school sources:

BAKER, in *Murray, Appar. Medic.*, iv.]

BROCKLESBY, in *ibid.*

FALLOPIUS (no reference).

FORDYCE, in *Murray*, l. c.

MENZEL and TILLING, in *ibid.*

MURRAY, *Appar. Medic.*, iv.

PALLAS, *Reise*, iii.

PAULLI, SIM. (no reference).

PAULLINI, in *Murray*, l. c.

The *Frag. de Vir.* gives 52 symptoms; the 1st edit. 194; the 2nd 209, this 3rd edit. one less, the omitted symptom being merely a slight variation on 113.]

¹ From vol. ii, 3rd edit., 1833.

RHEUM.

Vértigo. [SIM. PAULLI,¹]

When standing, attack of vertigo with inclination to fall on one side. [*Trn.*]

Cloudiness in the sinciput, drawing about in it. [*Gss.*]

Head quite stupid, as after intoxication. [*Trn.*]

5. Throbbing headache.

A hammering rose up into the head as if from the abdomen (aft. 6 h.).

Formication in the temporal region. [*Hbg.*]

A drawing pain deep behind the frontal eminences. [*Gss.*]

Pulsating squeezing pain sometimes in the left, sometimes in the right temporal bone and over the crown (aft. 15 h.). [*Hbg.*]

10. Feeling of heaviness in the head and intermittent tearing in it (whilst walking) (aft. 1 h.). [*Rkt.*]

Aching pain over the whole anterior part of the skull. [*Hbg.*]

Pressive pain in the right side of the head, especially on the crown and in the temples (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Hbg.*]

Dull, beating pain in the sinciput, chiefly when standing. [*Trn.*]

Slight stitches over the temples. [*Trn.*]

15. First an aching then a tearing pain in the head extending into the occiput.

An obtuse stretching dizzy headache, which spreads all over the brain, but is worst on the crown and in the temples.

Headache as if stupefying, as if wrenched in the head, and great anxiety as if he had done something bad, but more when moving and stooping.

Heavy in the head, with a sultry heat rising up into it.

On stooping, feeling as if the brain moved.

20. Dulness of the head with swollen eyes; afterwards aching pain in the head over one orbit, with dilated pupils (aft. 1 to 4 h.).

On the border of the upper eyelid a small gland which causes aching and burning pain.

Before going to sleep an eroding pain in the left eye, as if dirt, dust, or an insect had got into it, with flow of tears. [*Hbg.*]

The eyes weep and water in the open air. [*Rkt.*]

Throbbing pain in the eyes. [*Trn.*]

25. Pressure on the eyelids, even when they are shut. [*Gss.*]

Drawing in the eyelids. [*Rkt.*]

Pupils contracted, sometimes more sometimes less. [*Rkt.*]

Contraction of the pupils, accompanied by an internal uneasiness (for sixteen hours).

Eyes as if weak, and when he looks long at anything, an aching in them as if they were fatigued.

30. Itching miliary rash on the forehead and arm (aft. 36 h.).

¹ Observation.

Inclination to contract and wrinkle the frontal muscles. [*Trn.*]

Tensive sensation in the skin of the face. [*Rkt.*]

Roaring in the right ear and sensation in it as if the membrana tympani were relaxed, with dulness of hearing (as if something had fallen before the ear); the roaring and the relaxation of the membrana tympani went off (the hearing was restored) every time he swallowed strongly, but only for an instant, they recurred immediately.

A crepitation and gurgling in the ear and lateral cervical muscles, which could be felt externally with the hand.

35. In the left ear a squeezing with some itching, which compels him to bore in with the finger. [*Hbg.*]

Pressure in the meatus auditorius, as if a finger were pressed into it from without. [*Rkt.*]

Sometimes a throbbing in the ears, especially when stooping whilst writing. [*Rkt.*]

Marked warmth round about the nose. [*Hbg.*]

A drawing, as it were stupefying pain along the root of the nose, which caused a formication in the tip of the nose. [*Gss.*]

40. Pressure as with a finger at the junction of the head with the nape. [*Rkt.*]

Drawing, gushing sensation on the right side of the lower jaw up into the right temple.

Digging pain in the (hollow) teeth, which seem to be higher and loose (aft. 12 to 24 h.).

In the left molars a pain accompanied with cold feeling which excited a flow of saliva. [*Hbg.*]

In the left upper incisors a pain accompanied by cold feeling. [*Hbg.*]

45. Contraction of the gullet.* [*PALLAS, Reise, iii, p. 235.*]

Bitterness only of the food, even when it is sweet, but not *per se* in the mouth (aft. 10 h.).

The sensibility of the tongue and the whole taste become lost for one day.† [*PALLAS, l. c.*]

Sour taste in the mouth. [*Gss.*]

Great appetite, but the food though tasting nice soon becomes repugnant. [*Gss.*]

50. Whilst he loathes certain things (such as fat, insipid food), **appetite for a variety of things, but he cannot eat much of them, for they immediately become repugnant.** [*Gss.*]

The food does not taste right, and soon becomes repugnant, though he has a tolerable appetite. [*Gss.*]

Anorexia.

Hunger, but no appetite.

He feels qualmish (squeamish, loathing and inclined to vomit).

55. Coffee is repugnant to him unless it is highly sweetened.

Dryness and dry sensation in the mouth, without desire for drink.

* From chewing and eating the stalks and leaves,

† From chewing the stalks,

Fulness in the stomach, as if he had eaten too much, sometimes followed by drowsiness (aft. 8 to 12 h.).

Contractive sensation in the stomach, accompanied by nausea (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

Pressure in the stomach, as if it were very full of food (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Hbg.*]

60. Distension of the abdomen after a meal. [*Gss.*]

Urging to stool after a meal. [*Gss.*]

Nausea in the region of the stomach. [*Hbg.*]

Feeling of inclination to vomit (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gss.*]

Nausea, pain in the abdomen. [MURRAY,¹ *Appar. Medic.*, iv,

p. 392.]

65. **Feeling of nausea in the abdomen** (aft. 10 m.). [*Gss.*]

Aching in the region of the spleen. [*Rkt.*]

Obtuse shooting in the left side near the scrobiculus cordis. [*Gss.*]

A stitch in the scrobiculus cordis. [*Rkt.*]

Violent throbbing and rhythmical, painless clucking in the scrobiculus cordis (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Hbg.*]

70. **Tension of the abdomen.** [*Gss.*]

On inspiration a pressure in the bowels as if they were full of fluid. [*Gss.*]

Rumbling and rattling in the abdomen. [*Hbg.*]

Across the abdomen obtuse, forcing cutting. [*Hbg.*]

Single cutting pains in the abdomen, without stool. [*Rkt.*]

75. Pressure in the umbilical region (immediately). [*Gss.*]

Pressure in the umbilical region, as if pressing out the bowels.

[*Gss.*]

Cutting in the umbilical region. [*Gss.*]

(Eating some plums increases the cutting in the abdomen.) [*Gss.*]

Bellyache, flatulent distension of the abdomen. [BAKER, in *Murray*, l. c., p. 396.]

80. Flatulence. [*Hbg.*]

A cutting pain in the abdomen soon ($\frac{1}{2}$ h.) after dinner; he must bend double when sitting in order to allay it; worst when standing.

Cutting drawing in the left loin under the short ribs, and in front in the left side of the hypogastrium, just above the os pubis, a digging about in the bowels. [*Gss.*]

(Sharp) **cutting in the left loin.** [*Gss.*]

A tension in the left side of the hypogastrium, low down just above the os pubis, after a meal (aft. 3 h.). [*Gss.*]

85. Pressure in the region of the os pubis like a strong pressure with the point of the thumb. [*Hbg.*]

Twitching in the abdominal muscles (aft. 20 h.). [*Hbg.*]

Violent cutting in the region of the lumbar vertebræ, as if it were in their substance; increased by evacuation of the bowels. [*Gss.*]

In the abdominal muscles a gushing gurgling sensation, just as if he could hear it.

¹ Observation.

Pains in the abdomen before and during the stool, which cease after completion of the evacuation.

90. Pinching pains in the abdomen preceding a discharge of flatus (aft. 24 h.).

Pinching * in the abdomen, he has great inclination for stool (the colon is greatly disposed for evacuation) but he can do nothing, as the rectum is inactive (aft. 24 h.).

Flatulence in the abdomen seems to rise up towards the chest, and to cause pressure and tension here and there.

Pappy, sour smelling stool; its evacuation is followed by shivering, and after its evacuation there occurs renewed urging with pinching (constriction) in the bowels (aft. 6 h.). [*Gss.*]

Frequent urging to stool, whereupon a thin, pappy, fœtid stool occurs, with cutting in the abdomen and immediately after its evacuation feeling of tenesmus—in spite of every effort nothing will come away, although urging to stool is still present—whereupon after some time an evacuation takes place; when he at length gets off the night-stool, the urging that had gradually been allayed becomes again much more violent; the pains in the abdomen also increase which come on with the evacuation of the stool. [*Gss.*]

95. In the morning in bed after waking, when throwing off the clothes, cutting in the abdomen and discharge of flatus (aft. 14 h.). [*Gss.*]

The urging to stool is increased by moving and walking. [*Gss.*]

A kind of tenesmus (aft. 5 h.). [*Hbg.*]

In the region of the anus a painful sensation as after long continued diarrhœa. [*Hbg.*]

Stool mixed with mucus. [*Hbg.*]

100. Stool first of soft then of hard fæces; before and during it violent cutting (aft. 24 h.). [*Trn.*]

Stool the first portion of which was firm, the last liquid.

Diarrhœic evacuations of fæces with mucus.

Stool of greyish mucus.

When walking a pressive pain in the inguinal ring as if a hernia would protrude.

105. Fine, frequent, itching pricks in the last inguinal gland.

Weakness of the bladder; he must press strongly when urinating, otherwise the urine would not come away completely. [*Hbg.*]

Urging to pass water. [*MURRAY*, l. c., p. 400.]

Burning in the kidneys and bladder. [*FALLOPIUS*,]

* The chief primary action of *rhubarb* in the abdomen does not seem to be so much an easy, loose, copious evacuation, or painless diarrhœa, but rather a colicky, or even ineffectual, urging to evacuate altered fœcal stools. As its evacuations are generally fœcal stools it cannot be suitable for autumnal dysenteries (notwithstanding the partial similarity of its abdominal pain), particularly as the other symptoms of *rhubarb* differ considerably from those of this epidemic ailment.

- Reddish-yellow urine, as in jaundice and acute fevers. [MURRAY, l. c., p. 390.]
110. Urine bright yellow, verging towards green. [*Trn.*]
 Scalding of the urine (aft. 20 h.).
 (Frequent discharge of much urine.)

*

*

*

- Obtuse, quick stitches under the last rib, on expiration and inspiration (lasting a long time).
 Single stitches in the chest (aft. 6 h.).
115. (Oppression on the chest.)
 First in the left, then in the right pectoral muscles also, a crepitating gushing as in small bubbles, audible to himself and persistent.
 Contraction of the chest. [BROCKLESBY,¹ in *Murray*, l. c., p. 396.]
 Tightness of the chest: on breathing deeply the chest does not give way sufficiently, just as if a weight lay on the front of the chest under the neck, and pressed it down. [*Gss.*]
 Pressive tightening pain above the sternum, sometimes also single stitches. [*Rkt.*]
120. A burning pain at the left side of the sternum. [*Hbg.*]
 Dry cough in the evening (aft. 5 h.). [*Hbg.*]
 Cough with expectoration of mucus for five minutes (aft. 13 h.). [*Hbg.*]
 Yellow bitter milk in nursing women. [PAULLINI,¹ in *Murray*, l. c., p. 390.]
 Simple pain in both nipples, apparently proceeding from flatulence in the abdomen.
125. A long-continued stitch in both nipples.
 Stiffness in the sacrum and hips, he cannot walk upright.
 Single stitches in the arms.
 Tearing in the upper arms and finger-joints. [*Rkt.*]
 Feeling of twitching in the right elbow.
130. In the morning a twitching in the arms and hands, also on the rest of the body, for two successive days.
 In the elbow-joints a gushing gurgling sensation, when at rest and when moving.
 Tearing in the forearms. [*Rkt.*]
 The muscles of the forearm are as if contracted, with trembling movement of the hands. [*Rkt.*]
 Sensation as of commencing going to sleep in the under side of the forearm. [*Rkt.*]
135. Swollen blood-vessels on the hands (aft. 2 h.). [*Hbg.*]
 Hot feeling and heat in the palm. [*Rkt.*]
 Cold sweat on the palm, whilst the back of the hand, as also the rest of the body, was warm (aft. 20 h.). [*Hbg.*]
 Sweat on the palms when the hands were closed. [*Rkt.*]

¹ Observation,

A tearing from the thumb to the little finger, across the hand.

[*Hbg.*]

140. A violent shooting tearing pain in the thumb (aft. 3 h.).

Fatigue of the thighs, as after too great exertion.

Twitching, felt and seen from without, of single muscular parts on the back of the thigh, especially when these muscles are stretched out, when sitting and when drawing up the knees whilst lying.

The legs go to sleep when they are crossed over one another.

Tensive aching pain in the left hough down to the heel.

145. In the hough a gushing gurgling sensation, just as if it could be heard.

Painless gurgling in the hough to the heel.

Stiffness of the knee, which is painful when moved.

When standing a down-drawing tired pain in the left hough.

Tired tension in the right hough.

150. Shooting in the left knee when walking. [*Gss.*]

A gurgling downwards in the leg, accompanied by shooting.

(In the morning after rising, feeling of dislocation of the left ankle-joint, painful when treading.) [*Gss.*]

Shooting in the left foot on the border of the sole behind the little toe. [*Hbg.*]

A burning intermittent pain between the inner ankle and the tendo Achillis, as if a red-hot coal were occasionally applied there (aft. 5 h.). [*Hbg.*]

155. Transversely across the instep a pain compounded of tearing and shooting.

A pricking itching in the hollow of the sole.

In the ball of the left big toe a gushing crepitating sensation.

Pricking itching at the root of the little toe, almost as if after frost bite.

Exhaustion in the whole body when walking. [*Trn.*]

160. Exhaustion and weakness in the whole body. [*Rkt.*]

Heaviness of the whole body, as if he had not slept enough.

[*Hbg.*]

All the joints are affected with a simple pain when moving (fatigue of all the limbs) (aft. 12 and more h.).

The limbs on which he lies go to sleep.

Heaviness of the whole body, as when awaking from a deep sleep.

165. Frequent yawning. [*Gss.*]

Sleepiness.

Sleepiness. [*Hbg.*]

Causes sleep. [FORDYCE, in *Murray*, l. c., p. 393.]

Before going to sleep he involuntarily raises the hands over the head. [*Hbg.*]

170. Nocturnal phantasy in restless sleep, as if he were going about in a half-conscious state, half dreaming half waking. [*Hbg.*]

During sleep snoring inspiration (aft. 1 h.).

At night dreams of vexatious, annoying things.

Anxious dreams of deceased relations. [*Trn.*]

Vivid dreams of sad anxious import.

175. During sleep he stretches his hands over the head.
 In sleep he is restless, whines and bends the head back.
 The child tosses about at night, begins to cry out several times, and asserts while trembling that men were there.
 The child is pale; in sleep she grumbles in a quarrelsome manner, and has convulsive drawing in the fingers, facial muscles and eyelids.
 In the evening in sleep he talks nonsense and moves about in bed with closed eyes, without speaking, and has at the same time great heat.
180. In the morning, after sleep, laziness and a violent squeezing and tensive headache across the whole anterior half of the head. [*Hbg.*]
 After waking she is a long time in coming to herself.
 After sleeping he feels a heaviness in the whole body.
 After sleeping the eyes are sealed up with eye-gum.
 After sleeping the mouth is covered with ill-smelling mucus.
185. After sleeping he has a foul taste in the mouth.
 After sleeping he smells badly from his mouth (has a foetid breath).
 After sleeping he has pressure in the scrobiculus cordis, which on inspiring spreads over the sternum and changes into a bruised pain.
 (Slight chilliness, in the morning.) [*Trn.*]
 He has shivering without being outwardly cold (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).
190. Occasionally one cheek pale, the other red, or both quite pale.
 Alternate chill and heat, only for two minutes, at the same time quite tired and anxious, everything was disagreeable to her, even what she usually liked best.
 He feels hot all over, without having thirst (aft. 2 h.).
 He has heat in the hands and feet, though the arms and thighs are not hot, and the face is cool.
 Heat and hot feeling in the cheeks. [*Rkt.*]
195. Warmth of the whole body without thirst. [*Hbg.*]
 Heat of the body and restlessness. [*MURRAY*, l. c., p. 391.]
 Quick pulse. [*Hbg.*]
 Sweat smelling of rhubarb and staining the linen yellow. [*MENZEL* and *TILLING*,¹ in *Murray*, l. c., p. 390.]
- Cool sweat in the face especially about the mouth and nose** (aft. 3 h.).
200. On the slightest exertion he perspires on the forehead and hairy scalp.
 Talking nonsense. [*BROCKLESBY*, l. c.]
 He is silent and nothing makes an impression on him.
 He is lazy and laconic.
 Sulky, silent and reserved. [*Trn.*]

¹ Observation.

205. Whining, anxious peevishness.
The child demands various things impetuously and with weeping.
Mental state as if half asleep (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Rkt.*]
Gloomy disposition ; he cannot remain long at one occupation.
[*Rkt.*]

RHUS.

(*R. radicans*, also called *toxicodendron*.)

(The freshly expressed juice, mixed with equal parts of alcohol, and diluted and potentized up to the thirtieth development of power (\bar{x}), as taught in the preface to *pulsatilla*.)

Careful consideration and comparison of the symptoms of this remarkable and valuable medicinal substance enable us to perceive a great number of characteristic peculiarities in it.

To mention one only: we observe this curious action (which is found in very few other medicines, and in these never in such a great degree), viz. *the severest symptoms and sufferings are excited when the body or the limb is at rest and kept as much as possible without movement*. The opposite of this, namely, an increase of the symptoms by movement is much more rarely observed. The other remarkable peculiarities will be easily found in the following list of symptoms of rhus, which are truthfully and faithfully recorded.

When we attentively examine the symptoms of *bryonia*, we shall perceive, on the one hand, a strong resemblance to those of *rhus*, and, on the other, remarkable contrasts. How striking is the aggravation of symptoms, almost identical with those observed from rhus during movement of the body in the case of *bryonia*, and their amelioration by avoiding all movement—exactly the opposite of what rhus does! From the symptoms of these two antagonistic sister remedies we can easily understand how both (each in its place) would prove the most suitable homœopathic remedies for the disastrous pestilence which desolated the countries that were most exposed to the war that raged from the summer of 1813 onwards. No treatment of this typhus that is based upon inferences derived from ordinary therapeutics, as also no other mode of treatment whatever, could do anything for the worst cases (the slighter cases would in any case have recovered by the power of dear nature, though but slowly and with difficulty). It was only the employment of the medicines homœopathically suited to them, viz. rhus, in alternation with *bryonia* (as briefly described by me in the sixth number of the *Allgemeiner Anzeiger der Deutschen* in 1814), that could cure *all* cases of the disease, and which did actually cure them in the hands of careful practitioners; whilst the rest of the medical profession only carried on vain disputations respecting the *presumed internal nature* of the disease, and whilst so occupied allowed their patients in

¹ From vol. ii, 3rd edit., 1833.

thousands to be gathered to their fathers. If ever there was a triumph for the only true, the homœopathic treatment,* this was one.

The duration of the action of large doses of rhus extends over six weeks, that of small doses is less proportionally to the smallness of the dose. On account of this long duration of action the preliminary homœopathic aggravation of symptoms is also of longer duration than with most other vegetable drugs; so that in the employment of even the smallest doses we often do not observe the amelioration until after the lapse of twenty-four hours after taking the medicine. Hence, as with every other medicine, so especially in the selection of this one, the homœopathic rule must be strictly followed. The injurious effects of an erroneous selection are often removable by bryonia, sometimes by sulphur, at other times by camphor or raw coffee, according to the untoward symptoms produced.

After multiplied and repeated experience, I can assert that if we would act with certainty we should never employ homœopathically the pure undiluted juice, not even in chronic maladies or for patients who are otherwise robust. It should only be used in very high dilution (in accordance with careful trials during many years, the decillion-fold dilution). The strongest dose should never exceed a very minute globule moistened with the thirtieth dilution (\bar{x}). And it is even preferable to employ a single olfaction of a globule, twenty of which weigh one grain, on account of the mildness of this mode of administration, while its curative efficacy is just as great. The ordinary allopathic practitioner who knows nothing about the administration of vegetable drugs unless in drachms, scruples, or, at all events, grains and whole drops, may sneer at this in his ignorance. Pure experience and conscientious, unprejudiced observations can and must be the only judge in such an important matter as the treatment of disease.

Of late years multiplied experience has taught me that rhus is the most efficacious and the specific remedy for the frequently fatal effects of over-lifting, inordinate exertions of the muscles and contusions. One single olfaction of a globule, the size of a mustard seed, moistened with the thirtieth potency effects a magical cure.

[HAHNEMANN was aided in this proving by FRANZ, FR. HAHNEMANN, HARTLAUB and TRINKS; HORNBURG, J. G. LEHMANN, MICHLER, E. F. RÜCKERT, SCHRÖDER, STAFF.

The following old-school sources supplied symptoms :

ALDERSON, in *Samml. br. Abh. f. prakt. Aerzte*, xvii.

Annalen der Heilkunde, 1811.

DOSSIE, *Institutes of Experimental Chymistry*, 1759.

DUDLEY, in *Dufresnoy*.

DUFRESNOY, *Ueber den wurzelenden Sumach*, Halle, 1801.

DU ROY, *Harbkesche Baumzucht*, ii.

FONTANA, in *Edinb. Med. Comment*, ii.

GLEDITSCH, in *Beschäft. d. Berlin Naturf.*, iv.

LAVINI, in *Orfila*, i.

MONTI, JOS., in *Act. Instit. Bonon. Sc. et Art.*, iii.

NASSE, in the *Preface to Dufresnoy*.

* Of 183 cases treated by me in Leipzig not one died, which created a great sensation among the Russians, then ruling in Dresden, but was consigned to oblivion by the medical authorities.

SHERARD, in *Dufresnoy*.

SYBEL, in *Medic. Annalen*, 1811.

VAN MONS, in *Dufresnoy*.

WICHMANN, *Ideen zur Diagnostik*, i.

ZADIG, in *Hufeland's Journ.*, v.

In the 1st edit. *Rhus* has 743 symptoms, in the 2nd 936, and in this last edit. 975.]

RHUS.

On getting up out of bed, she is as if intoxicated and thinks she will fall down.

Her head is so much affected that she cannot stand well, cannot keep herself upright.

Violent vertigo on lying down with fear that he will die (aft. 10 h.).

Vertigo: all went round with her; worst when walking and standing, also (but less) when sitting, but not at all when lying.*

5. When walking reeling, unsteady and staggering in the body, without being giddy in the head.

When walking in the open air sensation of something turning about in the head, and yet no vertigo.

Vertigo. [ALDERSON,¹ in *Samml. br. Abh. f. prakt. Aerzte*, xvii, i.]

Very severe vertigo. [ZADIG,² in *Hufel. Journ.*, v, iii, 194.]

Vertigo, as if he were held up high, while sitting. [Fz.]

10. Absence of thought when walking, after a meal (aft. 28 h.). [Fz.]

Reeling and staggering when walking, without vertigo. [Rkt.]

He always staggers to the right when walking. [Fz.]

Emptiness in the head without decided pain. [Stf.]

Vertigo and stupid feeling in the head. [Fr. H—n.]

15. Dizzy in the head. [Stf.]

Weakness in the head; when she turned her head she lost consciousness; when she stooped she felt as if she could not rise up again. [Hbg.]

Vertigo. [Hb. Ts. from *Hufel. Journ.*,³ Bd. lxi, Heft. 4, p. 28, in the *Reine Arzneimittellehre* of Hartlaub and Trinks, Bd. iii.]

When sitting, stupid in the head as if intoxicated, giddy with tendency to fall forwards and backwards.*

When walking, giddy as if she would fall forwards.*

20. In the morning on rising quite dizzy; he can hardly keep on his legs.

The head is dull and stupid.

A stupefied state, a weakness in the head.

Confusion of the head (immediately). [Fz.]

Confusion of the whole head (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [Ln.]

* Comp. 309.

¹ Symptoms observed in patients. The English original has been consulted.

² Effects in a patient.

³ Collection of observations of effects of handling the plant.

25. Confusion of the head and disinclination for literary work. [*Rkt.*]
 He is relaxed, thinking is difficult, and speaking distasteful, or quite repugnant to him. [*Stf.*]
 Relaxation of the mind for several days, he could not collect his thoughts and was almost stupid.* [*Stf.*]
 Very slow flow of ideas. [*Stf.*]
 Forgetfulness : he cannot remember what occurred quite recently. [*Stf.*]
30. The memory is very obtuse ; he remembers with difficulty even the most familiar things and names, and again they are sometimes distinctly and clearly remembered, when he has no febrile chill. [*Fz.*]
 Weakness of memory.
 Absence of thoughts ; he seems to be thoughtful, and yet has a deficiency of ideas.
 When walking, is dizzy as if he did not see persons who were before his eyes.
 When she has walked, or when she stoops, she feels a whirling, not otherwise.
35. An absence of thoughts, as from vertigo before the eyes, often, as it were, a disappearance of all objects.
 Absence of thoughts : *e.g.* when he wished to write 12, he put down the 1, but could not remember the 2 ; when he had paper in his hands he must make an effort to remember what it was he held in his hands.
 Headache as if stupefied, and buzzing in the head.
 Confusion of the head (immediately).
 The head is confused and as if intoxicated, in the morning (aft. 12 h.).
40. Giddy headache, involving the whole head ; when writing his thoughts and memory left him, and he could not remember.
 The head is full and heavy, with sensation, on stooping, as if the brain fell forwards. [*Fz.*]
 On shaking the head sensation as if the brain were loose and fell against the skull. [*Fz.*]
 Pain transversely across the forehead.¹ [*ALDERSON, l. c.*]
 Headache in the occiput, which goes off on bending the head backwards. [*Fz.*]
45. When moving the arms energetically, pressive pain in the forehead as with a blunt point (aft. 25 h.). [*Fz.*]
 Pressure and drawing on the left side of the hairy scalp towards the top. [*Fz.*]
 Pressive drawing on the left side of the hairy scalp. [*Fz.*]
 Confusion of the head, aching in the right temple, and close above and behind the right orbit a downward pressure as from a weight.
 Aching in the temples.

* From moistening the fingers with a strong tincture of *rhus*.

¹ With S. 7 and 294.

50. Headache, as if the eyes were pressed out of the head, with yawning and chilliness, without thirst.

When he stoops, he feels as if he could not rise up again; something hinders him in the nape; he feels when stooping as if a quantity of blood shot into his brain.

There is always something heavy in the head, and on stooping it feels as if a weight fell forwards into the forehead and drew the head down, whilst the face becomes hot.

A forward-pressing pain behind the left eye.

Head so heavy that she must hold it straight up in order to relieve the weight that pressed forwards in the forehead.

55. Heavy and dull in the head, when he turns his eyes; the eyeballs themselves are painful.

In the temples a heaviness as if there were a painful downward pressure there.

Headache, as if the brain were pressed together from both temples.

After heat, only internally, in the head alone, with dry lips and thirst, violent headache, as if the forehead would be pressed asunder, with an extraordinary weight in it, especially when she comes out of the open air into the room, or on awaking out of the midday sleep; but as soon as she lies down in bed in the evening, the headache goes away.

A burning pressure on the right temporal bone.

60. A pressure radiating upwards in the right temple in the evening in bed, worst when at rest; in order to relieve it he must either sit up, or get out of bed.

A real tearing to and fro in the head, worse when stooping, in the evening from 5 o'clock onwards until he went to bed.

Tearing pain in the right temple (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Mch.*]

Simple tearing transversely over the hairy scalp, externally. [*Fz.*]

Headache, drawing in the occiput and temples, with aching in the eyes; it is so bad that it drives him out of bed quite early (4.30 o'clock).

65. (Headache as from deranged stomach.)

Tearing and pressive pain in the head.

On waking from sleep, when he opens his eyes, he quickly gets a violent headache, at first in the forehead behind the eyes, as if the brain were lacerated, as after drinking too much brandy, aggravated by moving the eyes; then in the occiput, as if the cerebellum were bruised; in the temples there occurs an out-pressing.

(Headache in the left side and in the occiput, as if sore, extending into the teeth.)

When she goes up hill, sensation of rushing into the head, she feels every step in it.

70. Sometimes a splashing in the whole brain.

A running and crawling over the forehead and nose when sitting upright, which goes off on stooping. [*Fz.*]

When walking a swaying in the brain.

Stitches outwards in the head.

Fine beating in the right side of the head.

75. Burning in the head and fine beating or pecking pain in it.
A burning pain sometimes in the occiput, sometimes in the forehead.

A burning creeping sensation in the forehead.

He feels the pulse at the back of the head.

Some very fine violent stitches inwards in the right temple.

80. Her head feels too full and heavy (with tinnitus aurium), at the same time sometimes stitches out at the left temple.

A weight at the top of the head, after walking.

A single stitch of four minutes duration above the eye, from within outwards, while eating; then nausea and fulness; heat rose up from within.

Headache: single jerks in the occiput, in the afternoon.

Soon after eating a tearing in the upper part of the head, where also it is externally painful to the touch; sometimes the drawing pain involves the whole head.

85. A painful crawling in the head like scratching with a needle, a fine prickly scratching.

After a walk in the open air, headache like formication.

In the afternoon a formication on a spot of the occiput, as if an abscess would form there.

A formication on the scalp (aft. 72 h.).

Headache as if externally, drawing, as it were, the skin together, just as though she were pulled by the hair, and yet the head is not painful to the touch.

90. Hairy scalp very painful when touched and when the hair is stroked backwards.

The head is painful externally when touched, like a boil.

Eroding itching on the hairy scalp, the forehead, the face and round about the mouth, where miliary papules appear.

Towards evening, in the muscles of the nape, pain as if the parts were asleep, and as if the head had been held too long in an upright position.

Paleness of the face. [*Fr. H—n.*]

95. Appearance of illness, sunken features, blue rings round the eyes (aft. 18 h.). [*Stf.*]

Sharp-pointed nose, for three days. [*Fr. H—n.*]

The face is distorted and drawn awry; the left side is as if shortened by contraction, the right as if lengthened (aft. 22 h.). [*Stf.*]

Redness and sweat of the face, without thirst (aft. 1 h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]

Desquamation of the skin of the face. [*Fr. H—n.*]

100. Great swelling of the face; the head is twice as big; a kind of phlegmonous pustular erysipelas, which compels him to keep his bed for four weeks.* [*VAN MONS*, in *Dufresnoy*,¹ *Ueber den wurzelenden Sumach*, Halle, 1801.]

* From the emanations of the plant and from plucking it.

¹ Observations.—The French original has been consulted.

Erysipelatous swelling of the face and neck.* [*Annalen der Heilkunde*,¹ 1811, April.]

Great swelling of the head, face and eyelids, so that he could not open them for more than twenty-four hours. [DUFRESNOY, l. c.]

Great swelling of the face. [DU ROY,¹ *Harbkesche Baumzucht*, ii, p. 308.]

Swelling of the face, especially of the eyelids and lobes of the ears. [FONTANA,² in *Edinb. Med. Comment.*, ii, 11.]

105. Swelling of the face in some persons. [DUDLEY,³ in *Dufresnoy*, l. c.]

Violent burning on the swollen face, eyelids and earlobes. [FONTANA, l. c.]

Intolerable itching on the swollen face, eyelids and earlobes. [FONTANA, l. c.]

Swelling of the head, neck and chest, as far as the navel. [*Hbg.*]

Stiffness and swelling of the face. [*Hb. Ts.*]

110. Face and hands so swollen, that he could not open the eyes for eight days, and his face had not a human form. [*Hb. Ts.*]

Fine scales on the face (the 11th d.). [*Hb. Ts.*]

Redness and sweat of the face without thirst (aft. 1 h.).⁴

Swelling of the lips and nose, then pale swelling of the face; the third day the facial swelling increased, with burning pain, the eyelids closed by swelling, the eyes watering; the fourth and fifth days the face was studded with vesicles full of yellow water, which burst and let out a little water; the swelling of the face lasted eight days, that under the chin longer; it desquamated like bran.† [*Annalen der Heilkunde*, l. c.]

Drawing and tearing in the superciliary region, and in the cheek bones. [*Rkt.*]

115. Inflammation of the eyelids. [DUFRESNOY, l. c.]

A smarting itching on the right upper eyelid (which goes off after some rubbing). [*Fz.*]

Twitching sensation in the left upper eyelid (aft. 48 h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]

A sensation, made up of twitching and contraction, in the right lower eyelid. [*Fz.*]

The right upper eyelid seems to be swollen and presses, this goes off in the open air (aft. 26 h.). [*Fz.*]

120. The eyelids are dry and become always closed, as if by sleepiness, in the evening. [*Fz.*]

Quivering of the eyelids and dry feeling in them, during a febrile chill. [*Fz.*]

* From the emanations of the plant.

† From wetting the hands with the juice.

¹ Not accessible.

² From handling the leaves.

³ Observation.

⁴ Repetition of 98, except the name of the authority.

- Itching in the right outer canthus (aft. 27 h.). [*Fz.*]¹
 On the left lower eyelid towards its inner canthus a red hard swelling, like a sty, with aching pain, for six days (aft. 48 h.). [*Fr. H-n.*]
- Sensation of swelling in the right inner canthus. [*Fz.*]
125. Smarting as from an acrid acid in the right eye. [*Fz.*]
 Weakness of vision : objects seem pale.*
 She seems to have a veil before the eyes, she cannot see well.
 When he turns the eye, or when it is pressed, the eyeball is painful, he can hardly move it.
 Aching in the eye as if dust were in it.
130. Aching pain in the eyes.
 Great swelling of the eyelids (4th d.). [*Hb. Ts.*]
 The eyes closed on account of great swelling, and they became inflamed (4th d.). [*Hb. Ts.*]
 Pain in the eyes. [*Hb. Ts.*]
 Periodical cutting in the eyes ; he has difficulty in opening the eyelids in the morning. [*Sr.*]
135. Aching in the eye on straining the sight.
 Aching as from inflammation in the left eye, which is red in the inner canthus, and in the evening is sealed up with eye gum.
 Pressive and contractive pain in the eyes, in the evening.
 Burning aching sensation in the eye from evening till morning ; it goes off in the morning after getting up.
 In the morning the white of the eye is red, with burning aching in it ; the eyes seem to be protruded.
140. The eyes are red and stuck together with matter in the morning.
 Her eyes are stuck together with muco-pus in the morning.
 Inflammation of the eyes.
 Blear eyes full of water.
 In the evening weeping of the eyes, with burning pain.
145. A smarting in the eyes ; in the morning they are sealed up with eye gum.
 Smarting on the inner surface of the lower eyelids (aft. 2 h.).
 The eyelids in cold air as if sore from salt smarting tears.
 Dry sensation of the eyelids, especially in the inner canthus.
 In the evening (about 8 o'clock) a heaviness and stiffness in the eyelids, like paralysis, as if it were difficult for him to move the eyelids.
150. Stitches below the eye.
 On the inner side of the orbit, in the bone towards the nose, bruised pain.
 An aching with fine pricking on the zygoma.
 An aching on the frontal bone, which constantly increases and then suddenly ceases. [*Fz.*]

* From wetting the fingers with a strong tincture of *rhus tox.*

¹ The numbers from this onwards do not correspond with those in the original, several errors of enumeration occurring in Hahnemann's list, and S. 115 being repeated at this place.

A dull drawing on the left side of the forehead, through the left cheek, down the jaw, through the muscles and teeth, as if toothache would ensue. [*Ln.*]

155. Fine painful tearing behind the left ear. [*Hbg.*]
 Ringing in the right ear when walking (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Mch.*]
 Two violent cracks in the left ear at short intervals, as if the membrana tympani burst, when lying whilst going to sleep in the midday siesta, so that he started up trembling each time, but then soon went to sleep again (aft. 4 h.). [*Mch.*]
 Painful beating at night in the inner ear.
 Earache.
160. A sudden drawing pain in the ears, as if a thread were drawn through. [*Dr.*]
 Before the right ear sensation as if something were blown in or lay before it.
 (Roaring in the ear.)
 Squeaking before the ears, like young mice.
 (An itching creeping in the ears, as if something alive were in them; she must bore in them with the finger.)
165. Swelling of the nose, ears, and neck. [*Hb. Ts.*]
 Epistaxis frequently, almost only when stooping.
 Epistaxis at night (aft. 4 h.).
 Epistaxis. [*Hbg.*]
 Feeling of hardness and swelling under the nose, going off when touched. [*Fz.*]
170. Tension under the right nostril. [*Fz.*]
 The tip of the nose is red, and painful when touched, as if it would fester (aft. 8 d.). [*Fz.*]
 Scabby eruption near the left ala nasi and under the nose (aft. 48 h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]
Hot burning under the left nostril, so that the breath seems to come out hot, which goes off in the open air. [*Fz.*]
 In the morning epistaxis (aft. 40 h.).
175. Epistaxis on clearing the throat and hawking.
 Sensation of excoriation at the nostrils.
 A tettery eruption about the mouth and nose, sometimes with twitching and burning itching pain in it (aft. 24 h.).
 (On the fold of the cheek a pustule, which, painless *per se*, pricks like fine needles when touched.)
 (Vesicles about the mouth and nostrils which burn.)
180. Coldness in the shut mouth, as if wind blew into it, with roaring in the left ear. [*Fz.*]
 A pimple on the lower lip, in the white skin below the red.
 In the morning on rising, in the right side of the lower lip, a pinching point, which gives rise to the sensation as if it were bleeding (aft. 48 h.). [*Fz.*]
 Parched dry lips, covered by a red scab. [*Fz.*]
 A conglomeration of pimples at first filled with a watery fluid, not far from both angles of the lips, on the border of the lower lip,

smarting as from salt *per se*, and with a sore feeling when touched (aft. 10 h.).

185. In the afternoon a fine burning cramp in the right cheek, as if all became ulcerated; at the same time the skin of the cheek became very hot and rough, as if an eruption were breaking out there; he must get out of bed and had much thirst.

Quick needle-pricks in the right cheek. [*Fz.*]

Cutting contraction in the right cheek. [*Fz.*]

On a spot of the cheek a cutting pain, thereafter itching and pricking there, which goes off by scratching (aft. 10, 11 h.). [*Fz.*]

Burning contracted feeling in the right cheek, with aching pain in the crowns of the three upper molars. [*Fz.*]

190. On the side of the chin pimples, which contain pus in their apices, which cause a pain like a knife blade pressed in, only when touched, and a burning which is persistent.

A pain at the maxillary-joint close to the ear, cramp-like when at rest and when moving the part, which is alleviated by strong pressure from without, and by partaking of warm things.

Pain in the maxillary-joint, as if bruised or as if it would break, when it is moved (aft. 1 h.).

During spasmodic yawning in the evening, pain in the maxillary-joint as if it would be dislocated (aft. 1 h.).

When moving the jaw to and fro, creaking in the joint (in the morning) (aft. 12 h.).

195. At every movement of the lower jaw, even when drinking, a cracking beside the ear (in the maxillary-joint).

The gland under the angle of the jaw is painful, even without movement, like aching and digging.

Sensation in the lower jaw as if the gums were squeezed in from both sides, with a very musty feeling in the mouth. [*Fz.*]

Cramp-like pain in the maxillary-joint. [*Fz.*]

Swollen hard parotid and submaxillary glands. [*Hbg.*]

200. Swelling of the submaxillary glands, swallowing causes a shooting in them.

In the evening (7 o'clock) a shooting twitching in single jerks, from the temple down into both jaws and rows of teeth, during which he became quite exhausted, with a bruised pain in the left temple; he yawned, but could not go to sleep immediately from fear lest the pain might return.

Slow shooting and at the same time twitching pain in the canine tooth, in the evening.

At night (about 10 o'clock) twitching **toothache**, it twitched up into the head; it was alleviated by laying a cold hand on the outside.

Twitching in the root nerves of the hollow teeth.

205. Twitching in the dental nerve from below upwards, alleviated, but only transiently, by laying on the cold hand.

Aching on the outer side of the gums of the lower molars, and at the same time on the shoulder at the left clavicle. [*Fz.*]

Dull aching in the lower molars and on the left shoulder at the clavicle. [*Fz.*]

Toothache in the right upper teeth, as if at the roots they were drawn into their alveoli. [*Fz.*]

Toothache in the lower molars: a sharp pressure and an obtuse pain, with a feeling in the mouth as from a musty smell. [*Fz.*]

210. Sensation betwixt the teeth on the right side as if a tough body were betwixt them. [*Fz.*]

Toothache, like cutting and like a wound.

In the night (2.30 a.m.) intolerable sore pain combined with burning in the gums extending into the roots of the molars, compelling him to sit up in bed, with feeling of heat on the body, and especially on the head, and sweat on the forehead.

At the back of the palate, where the teeth terminate, a cutting throbbing pain, as if an ulcer were forming, *per se*; but on touching it there is shooting pain like an ulcer.

On the inside of the gums of the front teeth and in the periosteum of the teeth a pressure, moving hither and thither.

215. The teeth are loose, and there is occasionally a formication in them as in a limb that has gone to sleep.

A painful formication in the tooth, like scratching with a needle, a fine prickling scratching.

The teeth are painful only when biting and chewing, as if they were too high and loose, and yet they do not hurt or feel loose when touched.

Toothache (in the evening), first in the hollow tooth, which became higher and looser, then in the other teeth also, in which there was sometimes shooting, sometimes formication.

The front teeth are loose, and are painful from cold and warm drinks.

220. Pain in the front teeth on knocking against them with the tongue.

Visible looseness of the first two molars, of both canine teeth, and of the four lower incisors, with formicating pain in the gums, also when not chewing.

Looseness of the lower incisors, she cannot bite on them.

Great looseness of the four lower incisors; the gum recedes from these teeth, it can be pulled away from them and touched without pain, except when the teeth themselves are painful.

Water collects in his mouth; he must frequently spit it out.

225. Internal inclination to spit out, as if she had too much saliva in the mouth.

While sitting asleep in the afternoon the saliva runs out of his mouth.

In the afternoon sleep the mouth becomes full of water.

In the morning in bed the mouth was full of salt water.

He must spit out much saliva and mucus all day; at the same

- time something tasting sour comes up from the stomach into the mouth.
230. In the morning frequent hawking of mucus.
 She must hawk much in the morning only, and the more she rinses the mouth the worse it is with the mucus in the throat.
 In the morning the mucus and tongue are salt.
 Dry feeling in the throat.
 Thirst and dryness in the throat. [*Hb. Ts.*]
235. The tongue is not furred, but very dry, which incites to drinking.
 Dry feeling on the tip of the tongue (without visible dryness), and to this he attributes the thirst.
 Thirst owing to feeling of dryness in the mouth, which remains in spite of drinking ever so much, in the afternoon and after midnight.
 Perceptible dryness of the mouth, dry feeling with extreme thirst. [*Stf.*]
 Accumulation of saliva. [*Stf.*]
240. Flow of saliva in the mouth after (customary) tobacco smoking. [*Fz.*]
 Much saliva flows into the mouth. [*Stf.*]
 Frequent spitting of very viscid mucus. [*Stf.*]
 Much mucus in the mouth, without unusual taste. [*Fz.*]
 Viscid mucus in the throat, which goes off after hawking a little, but leaves a kind of roughness. [*Fz.*]
245. Feeling of swelling in the throat combined with bruised pain, *per se* and when speaking, but on swallowing pressive pain as if swollen, with a prick as if something sharp had stuck in there (aft. 3 h.).
 When swallowing and yawning there is a prick in her throat, as if she had swallowed a needle.
 She cannot drink; every time she swallows liquids she chokes, just as if the epiglottis did not act or were paralysed; at the same time dry feeling in the back of the throat.
 Severe pricks, which at their onset are obtuse, but end sharp and pointed, in the throat in the region of the epiglottis, not when swallowing, but always removed by swallowing.
 Sensation in the left tonsil, like roughness and excoriation, when swallowing (aft. 6 h.). [*Fz.*]
250. When the throat is dry he has pricking in it, but when it is moist aching in it, when swallowing.
 When swallowing an aching in the throat, not so bad when swallowing food as during empty deglutition.
 Throbbing pain in the back of the throat.
 A pungent bitter-sour taste in the mouth.
 A coppery taste in the mouth and a scrapy feeling extending deep down into the throat.
255. In the morning, after waking and after eating, a putrid taste in the mouth, but without bad smell from the mouth.
 A greasy taste in the mouth, but the food tastes all right.
 In the forenoon taste in the mouth as of putrid meat, as if the

stomach had been deranged with putrid meat, but the food tastes all right and nice (after eating the putrid taste did not return).

Putrid slimy taste in the mouth, she must spit much.

Slimy taste in the mouth; the mouth feels as if covered with mucus. [*Stf.*]

260. Food is relished (in the evening) with the exception of bread, which tastes rough, dry, and scrappy. [*Fz.*]

Bread tastes bitter and rough. [*Fz.*]

Beer is not relished. [*Fz.*]

Flat taste in the mouth. [*Stf.*]

Bread and food generally are repugnant to him. [*Stf.*]

265. Aversion to meat and meat soup for several days. [*Stf.*]

Longing for cold milk, he swallows it hastily. [*Stf.*]

After a glass of wine he feels full; he gets a loathing at wine and at the same time heaviness of the head. [*Stf.*]

(All day long bitter in the mouth, the food even tastes bitter.)

In the morning bitterness in the mouth, which goes off on eating.

270. (Bread tastes bitter.)

(Sour things taste bitter to her.)

After partaking of milk a sourish taste comes into the mouth.

Aversion to coffee.

No relish for tobacco, and yet no loathing at it.

275. Frequently sudden appetite for dainties.

Complete want of appetite. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Complete anorexia for several days. [*Hbg.*]

Want of appetite; he eats little, is immediately satiated and yet has hunger. [*Stf.*]

At the time when healthy hunger might be expected there came complete anorexia, with much saliva in the mouth of a flat slimy taste. [*Fz.*]

280. **Anorexia in the palate and throat, with empty feeling in the stomach and at the same time ravenous hunger, which goes off after sitting for some time.** [*Fz.*]

A peculiar heaviness in the abdomen, which seems to be quite empty, with hunger, when sitting (aft. 24 h.). [*Fz.*]

In the morning he was hungry, but when he sat down to table food was immediately indifferent to him, and it was all one to him whether he ate or not. [*Fz.*]

In the morning natural hunger, at noon indifference to food, which, however, he relished. [*Fz.*]

Appetite greater than usual* (aft. 4 d.). [*Fz.*]

285. Little appetite, but at the same time hunger, with sensation as if the hunger affected the chest. [*Fz.*]

Occasionally a shudder of loathing and nauseous shaking all over the body without feeling of chilliness.

She has no appetite, but the food tastes all right; but when she has swallowed a mouthful a putrid taste comes into the mouth.

A fulness in the sub-sternal region, with a feeling as if all appetite were for ever gone.

* Curative action.

Complete loss of appetite for all food; nothing tasted well, neither food nor drink, nor tobacco (aft. 16 h.).

290. She ate without any desire to eat, and it tasted well.

Though food is tolerably relished yet she has no appetite for it, and her stomach always feels full.

Food will not go down in the morning on account of internal fulness.

He felt squeamish and sick, as if in the chest, in the morning after rising. [*Fz.*]

Nausea. [*ALDERSON*, l. c.]

295. Nausea, as if in the throat. [*Fz.*]

Nausea in the chest, with ravenous hunger, after satisfying it the nausea went off. [*Fz.*]

Nausea in the stomach and qualmishness in the chest, which becomes worse on stooping (aft. 26 h.). [*Fz.*]

After moderate eating fulness and eructation.

A kind of ravenous hunger, and yet he has a soapy taste in the mouth; everything tastes like straw and is eructated, and after the smallest quantity of food the appetite is immediately gone, and he feels full.

300. A creeping in the stomach and excessive eructation, which was only allayed by lying, but every time he raised himself up it returned.

After eating and drinking there is empty eructation.

In the evening very violent eructation of wind, followed immediately by hiccup without sensation (aft. 36 h.).

Eructation from the stomach, which seems to be transferred to the right side of the chest, as if it settled there. [*Fz.*]

Frequent eructation, also of what had been eaten.

305. A sort of burning eructation.

Soon after eating giddy in the head.

Soon after dinner (drawing) toothache in an undecayed tooth (aft. 30 h.).

Mostly after eating an anxiety in the abdomen, with flatulent distension.

After dinner (when standing) suddenly such a weakness in the head and vertigo, that he thought he would fall forwards.*

310. Immediately after eating, headache (tension in the whole sinciput).

Soon after eating, headache.

(Immediately after eating, cough.)

(Immediately after eating very tired.)

Immediately after eating, extraordinary drowsiness; he could not refrain from sleeping.

315. Immediately after eating, enormous distension of the abdomen.

On drinking beer headache.

On drinking beer it goes to his head, as if it caused heat there.

Especially after eating shivering.

* *Comp.* 4, 18, 19.

After eating stomachache, for several hours, as from indigestible food.

320. After eating and drinking some pinching in the upper part of the abdomen.

After eating and drinking nausea.

After eating and after coffee nausea and flow of saliva into the mouth.

(During dinner she got stomachache, which delayed her getting to sleep; after waking it was gone.)

In the morning after rising he got warm and qualmish as though he should vomit; after lying down again the nausea went off.

325. After a meal he became exhausted and giddy. [*Fz.*]

Pressive drawing forwards in the left hypochondrium, with anxiety and nausea on the chest (aft. 63 h.). [*Fz.*]

In the morning after rising nausea, with a kind of anxiety which gradually went off in the open air (aft. 27 h.). [*Fz.*]

Nausea, which became a little better after eating, but returned, with hunger without appetite. [*Fz.*]

After a moderate meal fulness in the stomach, as if it were overloaded, with persistent great appetite. [*Fz.*]

330. Ravenous hunger and emptiness in the stomach, with anorexia in the palate and throat, which goes off after sitting for some time. [*Fz.*]¹

In the night during sleep, she often rises up and heaves as though she would vomit, but nothing comes.

In the morning accumulation of saliva in the mouth, with nausea nearly coming to vomiting, and yet at the same time hunger.

In the evening several times a rising from the scrobiculus cordis to the pit of the throat, which almost took away her breath for instants.

A pressure in the scrobiculus cordis, as if it were all swollen there, which makes the breathing difficult (in the evening).

335. A pressure in the scrobiculus cordis as if a too large morsel had been swallowed.

An oppression in the stomach towards evening, as if all were drawn together in the region of the scrobiculus cordis (aft. 6 h.).

A kind of squeezing, as if full and tight in the scrobiculus cordis.

Aching in the scrobiculus cordis on moving. [*Fz.*]

A shooting pain in the scrobiculus cordis (aft. 1½ h.). [*Ln.*]

340. Simple shooting in the scrobiculus cordis at the right hypochondrium (aft 10 h.). [*Fz.*]

Pinching in the scrobiculus cordis and thence quickly into the hypogastrium on a small spot (aft. 3 h.). [*Stf.*]

Violent beating under the scrobiculus cordis.

Pain in the stomach.² [*DUFRESNOY*, l. c.]

A lump seems to lie in the stomach after a meal, especially when standing. [*Fz.*]

345. Under the diaphragm, above the stomach, painful pinching, afterwards deeper, in the stomach itself. [*Fz.*]

¹ Repetition of 280, the "which" must refer to the "hunger."

² In the original, "slight stomachache."

A severe beating in the region of the stomach.

On the right side towards the stomach, a contractive pain.

A pushing forwards in the hypochondrium, with anxiety, as if about to die, when sitting in a stooping posture (aft. 9 h.). [*Fz.*]

A pushing in the abdomen as if the bowels were raised up towards the heart, when sitting (aft. 25 h.). [*Fz.*]

350. On rising up after stooping, a feeling as if the abdomen were distended, with warm feeling on the chest. [*Mch.*]

A pushing in the left side under the ribs. [*Fz.*]

Shooting from the right side towards the stomach.

Pressive shooting pain in the region of the stomach (whereby deep breathing was prevented).

Pain in the abdomen, like a lump lying oppressive and heavy in the belly.

355. When lying no pain in the abdomen, but when sitting the abdomen is painful as if it were pressed.

A pressive pain on a small spot in the abdomen, as if flatulence were displaced there, only when turning the body strongly, *e.g.* when going upstairs, but not when touching it.

Pinching in the right side of the umbilical region, with rush of chilliness in the upper arms. [*Fz.*]

Pinching in the abdomen when sitting with oppression rising up (aft. 25 h.). [*Fz.*]

A pinching in the right side under the ribs, which soon extended towards the umbilical region, as if he had worms in the abdomen, when sitting (aft. $2\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Ln.*]

360. (In the forenoon) when walking in the open air, pinching in the abdomen with displaced flatulence, which is not freely discharged (aft. 25 h.). [*Fz.*]

Almost twitching pinching in different parts of the abdomen. [*Fz.*]

During the evacuation of a natural stool, extraordinary pinching in the abdomen (aft. 25 h.). [*Fz.*]

Flatulent distension of the abdomen in the umbilical region, with violent pinching. [*Ln.*]

Digging pain in the right side of the abdomen. [*Fz.*]

365. A shooting from the navel to the cardiac region, as if a stitch darted up, repeated at every pulse (aft. $2\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Ln.*]

A shooting above the navel. [*Fz.*]

Drawing extending downwards from the umbilical region towards the pubes (aft. 27 h.). [*Fz.*]

Pain as from contusion below the navel. [*Fz.*]

A visible contraction in the middle of the abdomen above the navel, so that the abdomen below and above this contracted stripe was distended, hard and stiff to the feeling (aft. 3 h.). [*Ln.*]

370. A cramp-like drawing in the umbilical region. [*Ln.*]

Cutting in the left side of the navel on expiration while sitting. [*Fz.*]

In the morning, on getting a slight chill, spasmodic pains (spasms)

in the right side of the abdomen, with moaning, timorous, disconsolate humour (aft. 24 h.).

First cutting in the abdomen, then a shooting in the right side of the abdomen.

Bellyache compounded of cutting, tearing and pinching, which involves the whole of the bowels without indication of much flatulence and without distension of the abdomen, and is worse when moving, but becomes gradually better when at rest (aft. 24 h.).

375. Painful distension of the abdomen, with pain in the belly as from much incarcerated flatulence, soon after a meal.

Enormous distension of the abdomen immediately after eating.

Up the abdomen a scarlet redness to four fingers' breadth below the navel (the 11th d.). [*Hb. Ts.*]

The abdomen was distended all day long; there was a welling in it like fermentation.

Fermentation in the abdomen.

380. Very foetid flatus.

Burning in the abdomen and thirst.

A digging and twisting pain in the abdomen as if a worm moved in it.

In the left side of the abdomen a drawing pain when breathing.

Grumbling and rumbling in the abdomen with blows towards the pubes (aft. 36 h.). [*Fz.*]

385. Fulness and fermentation in the abdomen with hunger which all went off after eating (aft 26 h.). [*Fz.*]

The flatulence excites a twitching in the abdomen. [*Fz.*]

Easy discharge of much flatus which seems to be produced only in the rectum (aft. 1 h.). [*Fz.*]

Much flatus in the abdomen which is not discharged, in the evening. [*Fz.*]

Rumbling, flatulent sufferings and pinching in the abdomen, without discharge of flatus. [*Stf.*]

390. Twitching and pinching pain in the abdomen. [*ALDERSON, l. c.*]

When walking the abdomen seems to be so relaxed internally, that there is a shaking in it at every step. [*Fz.*]

In the morning immediately after rising, on stretching the body, the abdomen is painful as if ulcerated, and the abdominal integuments seem to be too short (aft. 24 h.). [*Fz.*]

In the right side of the hypogastrium a drawing pressive sensation, and in the abdominal integuments a feeling as if a cobweb were spread over them, when sitting (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Mch.*]

Pressing on the pubes. [*Fz.*]

395. In the pubes sensation as if stretched, when walking in the open air. [*Fz.*]

In the region above the inguinal ring a drawing transversely across, when sitting. [*Fz.*]

In the left flank a tension with shooting. [*Fz.*]

In the left flank sensation as if a part (hernia) were protruded. [*Fz.*]

Outstretching in the right groin, as if a hernia would occur.

[Fz.]

400. In the left flank, when walking, a weight as if a boil hung down there. [Fz.]

An out-pressing in the right groin, with ravenous hunger, and rumbling in the abdomen (aft. 11 h.). [Fz.]

Contractive pain in the left groin.

On the mons veneris two red excoriated spots from bursting of blisters (11 d.). [Hb. Ts.]

Pain and contraction in the abdomen, so that she must walk in a stooping attitude.

405. In the middle of the abdomen, before noon, cutting; at the same time she must often go to stool, when the evacuation was normal; the pain was alleviated by bending the body together, aggravated by walking (aft. 16 h.).

Constant urging to stool, with nausea and tearing in the bowels; the call to stool often resulted in nothing, often in a small quantity of watery fluid.

Along with greater pinching and digging in the hypogastrium frequent rapid evacuations, extremely foetid, first more consistent, then watery, mingled with flatus (aft. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ h.). [Stf.]

After the fæcal evacuation, remission of the pains in the abdomen, which, however, soon returned, exciting new evacuations. [Stf.]

Diarrhœa. [ALDERSON, l. c.]

410. Diarrhœa several times in an hour, for sixty hours (aft. 30 h.).

[Fr. H—n.]

Stools mixed with blood. [Hbg.]

Stools with mucus, red and yellow, like jelly and liquid.

[Hbg.]

Quickly occurring, thin, yellow, frothy stools, with hardly any smell, not preceded by pain in the abdomen; the first portions pass involuntarily, as in paralysis of the sphincter ani (aft. 24 h.). [Stf.]

Connected but very soft whitish yellow stool (aft. 45 h.). [Stf.]

415. Before every stool a burning in the rectum.

Before every stool the child screams; after each it is quiet.

She has four ordinary stools in rapid succession (aft. a few h.).

Seven diarrhœic motions like jelly, yellow streaked with white, without pain in the belly (aft. 20 h.).

Three or four almost watery stools with much flatus (aft. 24 h.).

420. Diarrhœa.

(Thin stool, several times a day, followed by empty pressing, tenesmus.)

Diarrhœa, pinching before each stool (aft. 40 h.).

Diarrhœa, stool as if chopped up.

(Perfectly white stool, neither too soft nor too hard.)

425. (Constipation) (aft. 3 d.).

(Stool somewhat bloody.)

Frequent call to stool, but he can pass only very little (aft. 68 h.).

After a soft stool, sore projecting piles; blind hæmorrhoids (aft.

24 h.).

- Sore pain at the anus at other times than when at stool.
430. When standing a labour-like drawing towards the uterus.
Drawing down the back, and tension and pressing in the rectum,
as if all would come out there.
Creeping in the rectum, as from thread-worms (aft. some h.).
Itching deep in the rectum.
Itching pain at the anus, as from piles.
435. Burning pain posteriorly at the root of the urethra, when
urinating.
When urging to urinate stitches from both sides upon the bladder.
He must pass urine every minute during the day.
Great discharge of urine (aft. 14 h.).
He must rise up three times to urinate at night.
440. When passing water he gets eructations.
Hot urine.
Dark urine.
The urine is already cloudy when it is passed.
Dark urine that soon becomes turbid.
445. Cloudy white urine, that became always more cloudy white the
longer he urinated, so that the last drops were the most turbid, like
flakes (aft. 24 h.).
Urine like water, with snow-white sediment.
(The urine passed in a double stream.)
Pain in the inguinal glands, only at night in bed, when she
moves, on turning and rising up.
At the inguinal ring a simple pain, as if a hernia would protrude
there.
450. Frightful eruption on the genitals,* closure of the urethra by
swelling.† [Annalen der Heilkunde, l. c.]
A profusely exuding eruption‡ on the scrotum and swelling of
the prepuce and glans penis. [Annalen der Heilkunde, l. c.]
Stiffness and swelling of the genitals (3rd d.). [Hb. Ts.]
Tympanitic swelling of the genitals, especially of the scrotum,
with much itching¹ (2nd d.). [Hb. Ts.]
Down from the scrotum a dark scarlet redness, without swelling,
becoming streaky at the middle of the thighs (11th d.). [Hb. Ts.]
455. The scrotum became always more swollen and harder, and
itched intolerably, especially towards the perinæum (4th d.). [Hb.
Ts.]
The scrotum felt like thick pigskin (11th d.). [Hb. Ts.]
With the aid of a magnifying glass a miliary eruption was seen
on the scrotum, which exuded moisture where the scrotum touched
the thigh and in the perinæum (11th d.). [Hb. Ts.]

* From smearing the hands with the juice, and probably wetting the genitals with it.

† And death.

‡ From smearing the hands with the juice.

¹ This and the previous symptom occurred in the same subject. The phrase "tympanitisch" is applied only to the accompanying swelling of the face.

In the left testicle a cutting drawing. [*Fz.*]

Red spots on the inside of the prepuce, near the frænum.

460. The glans was painful because the swollen prepuce formed a paraphimosis. [*Hb. Ts.*]

The prepuce was darker than usual (11th d.). [*Hb. Ts.*]

On the top of the glans an exuding vesicle. [*Sr.*]

A large blister under the prepuce on the glans, which burst the following day (6th d.). [*Hb. Ts.*]

Swelling of the prepuce close to its junction with the glans.

465. Great smarting on the front part of the urethra, continuing during and after micturition, worse when at rest than when walking (aft. 5 h.). [*Ln.*]

In the morning on rising swelling of the glans, with simple pain when it is touched, at the same time smarting in the urethra, during and after micturition (aft. 12 h.). [*Ln.*]

Shooting itching inside the prepuce (aft. 9 h.). [*Fz.*]

Towards morning violent erection of the penis, with frequent call to urinate. [*Fz.*]

At night frequent erection of the penis, with frequent discharge of urine. [*Fz.*]

470. Irresistible excitation to seminal emission after 3 a.m. (aft. 20 h.).

Large nocturnal seminal emission (aft. 6 h.).

Violent labour pains, as if the menses would instantly come on, deep in the hypogastrium (immediately, for four hours).

Shooting in the vagina, not increased by touching.

In the evening soon after touching, pain in the vagina, as if excoriated.

475. In the vagina, in the evening, sore pain, *per se*, for two successive evenings.

Discharge of blood from the womb (menses) (aft. 7 h.).

Some discharge of blood from the womb without pain, in a pregnant woman, at the new moon (aft. 72 h.).

On the third day of the menses in an elderly woman* the discharge ceased all at once, and not a drop more came.

Return of the menses that had long been absent, the discharge is copious (aft. 7 h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]

480. Brings on the menses that had been delayed eleven weeks. [*Hbg.*]

The menstrual discharge causes a severe smarting pain on the genitals. [*Fr. H—n.*]

* * *

Frequent, very violent,* almost spasmodic sneezing.

Severe sneezing (aft. 4 h.).

Hoarseness deep in the trachea.

485. A scraping rough feeling in the larynx causing hoarseness.

In the throat and trachea a roughness, as if the chest were raw and sore.

* She was 50 years old, and the menses were usually too long continued, so that after three days they always caused many morbid symptoms. The suppression was therefore curative action.

Roughness in the throat, causing short cough (aft. 3 h.). [*Stf.*]

Nasal mucus runs in profusion involuntarily out of the nose, as in the most severe coryza, though he has not got coryza, in the morning after rising from bed.

(Nose sometimes stopped, as in stuffed coryza, worse in the room, better in the open air.)

490. A hot vapour rises up out of the throat (out of the lungs).

Cough and coryza, with expectoration. [*Hbg.*]

During expiration feeling of coldness in the throat, as if a cold breath came away. [*Fz.*]

Weakness on the chest, so that talking is difficult for him, after walking in the open air. [*Fz.*]

He feels very full in the chest; at the same time hunger without appetite. [*Fz.*]

495. In the left side of the chest, not far from the scrobiculus cordis, a pushing, while sitting in a stooping posture (aft. 25 h.). [*Fz.*]

Palpitation of the heart, so bad when he sits still that the body is moved by every beat of the pulse.

A disagreeable feeling of weakness of the heart, trembling of the heart.

An itching on the mammæ.

Itching on the left nipple, in the evening after lying down in bed.

500. The milk disappears in the mammæ (aft. 12 h.).

Contractive sensation in the sternum, with shooting jerks in it.

(In the morning in bed) pain in the chest, as if the sternum were pressed in; after rising it went off.

Feeling of constriction of the chest.

In the evening tension over the chest, very short breath and weakness in all the limbs.

505. On the chest and in the upper molar teeth a feeling of insensibility (numb and stiff). [*Fz.*]

The left side of the trunk from the axilla to below the ribs is swollen and painful. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Oppression of the thoracic cavity (aft. 2 h.). [*Ln.*]

Aching oppression on the chest. [*Fz.*]

Oppression on the chest, as after violent weeping. [*Fz.*]

510. The chest feels constricted, and he is squeamish and sick. [*Fz.*]

At night an oppression of the chest, with shooting pains, especially on fetching a breath (aft. 5 h.).

Short breathing, especially when at stool.

She cannot sit, must breathe deeply as if she should be suffocated, especially after every meal.

Nausea with inclination to vomit under the short ribs, which oppresses the breath.

515. Oppressed and anxious, as if she could get no breath.

In the pit of the throat sensation as if the windpipe were stopped up and constricted; it went off for a short time by eating and drinking, but soon returned.

When he has walked a little the breathing becomes difficult.

Scraping and burning on the chest, also when not breathing.

Short anxious painful cough, which often wakes him before midnight from sleep, with very short breath.

520. Frequently a tickling irritation in the air passages as though he would cough, which makes his breathing short, this goes off after moving moderately.

In the evening especially a tickling cough, caused by dryness in the throat.

Cough with a disagreeable tension on the chest.

In the evening, after lying down, frequent hacking cough with bitter taste in the throat, until he went to sleep, and in the morning the same hacking cough and the same taste in the throat until he gets up.

When coughing perspiration all over.

525. (Cough in the open air.)

Spasmodic cough, causing a shock in the head.

The cough shakes the whole chest, as if all its contents were loose.

When coughing pain in the stomach.

(Vomiting of the food when coughing, in the evening.)

530. During the cough she gets a taste of blood in the mouth, but does not cough up blood.

At night he cannot sleep well on account of the cough, which plagues him much.

Before midnight dry cough, which caused shooting in one side of the loins.

Cough about 3 a.m., most severe after waking.

Cough particularly severe after waking.

535. (Some cough, especially in the morning, with black viscid expectoration.)

When coughing stitches in the left side of the chest.

Disagreeable feeling of heat in the chest when walking in the open air.

A pricking, oppressive pain on the sternum, which impedes respiration, with a constant short cough without expectoration (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Mch.*]

Very fatiguing cough with expectoration of white mucus, by day and night. [*Hbg.*]

540. Some severe pulsating stitches over the region of the heart, so that he cried out loudly, when sitting, in the evening (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Ln.*]

Boring pain in the left side, in the evening in bed (aft. 5 h.). [*Fz.*]

A slow drawing down the left side of the chest, *per se*, not when breathing.

On the right side of the chest to the half of the back an eruption of pimples, which is painful as if sore and excoriated, with fine stitches darting outward.

On both sides of the sternum deep stitches, when sitting in a bent posture.

545. In the evening a violent shooting in the left side under the ribs until midnight.
 Boring stitches in one of the lowest ribs, when standing.
 A tearing stitch from the right side of the chest to the left side of the abdomen, in the evening.
 Shooting in the left side when speaking and breathing deeply.
 Frequent stitches in the side.
550. Frequent stitches in the right side.
 Stitches in the side when walking in the open air.
 The nape is painful on moving as if stiff and tense.
 Itching pricks, like flea-bites, in the nape. [*Fz.*]
 Aching in the muscles of the nape, on moving the head forwards. [*Fz.*]
555. Pressure on the upper part of the nape; the part is as if numb (aft. 10 h.). [*Fz.*]
 When stooping drawing over one side of the nape. [*Fz.*]
 Rheumatic stiffness in the nape. [*Rkt.*]
 Stiff in the nape (aft. 4 h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Stiffness of the whole neck, so that when she tries to move the head she must complain loudly of pain in the nape. [*Fr. H—n.*]
560. Itching on the neck and on the forearms. [*VAN MONS*, in *Dufresnoy*, l. c.]
 The left shoulder is as if paralysed. [*Fz.*]
 Tensive cutting across the scapulæ. [*Fz.*]
 Bubbling twitching and contractive sensation in some parts of the left scapula and over the right knee. [*Fz.*]
 On the left scapula a pain as from strong pressure with the finger (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Ln.*]
565. Contraction of the skin on the left scapula (aft. 54 h.). [*Fz.*]
 Twitching in the side close to the left scapula when sitting. [*Fz.*]
 Drawing from below upwards and pressure under the left scapula in the side of the back. [*Fz.*]
 Drawing and pressure under the right scapula, which tightens the breath. [*Fz.*]
 Pressure on the right scapula. [*Fz.*]
570. Pain in the nape, as from a heavy weight, like lead, on account of which he cannot lie (aft. 4 d.).
 Tearing between both shoulders, and drawing together as it were from both sides.
 Violent rheumatic pain between the scapulæ, neither relieved nor aggravated by movement or by rest, only alleviated by warmth, but increased by cold (aft. 48 h.).
 When stooping shooting in the back (in the evening).
 Pressive stitches in the back, worse when walking than when sitting; also when stooping, but more when raising himself up again.
575. In the evening drawing pain in the back; he must sit up straight.
 Drawing pain in the back when sitting; it goes off when walking.
 When sitting a constrictive pain in the dorsal muscles, diminished by leaning back, increased by bending forwards.

When sitting the sacrum is painful, as from too much stooping and bending the back.

Pain in the sacrum as if bruised when he lies still upon it, or sits still ; he feels nothing when moving.

580. Shooting jerks in the sacrum (when walking).

Stiffness of the sacrum, painful when moving.

Pain in the sacrum when grasping it, as if the flesh were torn away.

In the right side of the lumbar vertebræ and in the sacrum, sensation as if bruised. [*Fz.*]

Sacrum as if bruised. [*Fz.*]

585. Stiffness in the sacrum. [*Fz.*]

Across the sacrum a pressure as with a knife, when standing and bending backwards. [*Fz.*]

At the bottom of the sacrum a burning point towards the right side. [*Fz.*]

Heaviness and pressure in the sacrum, as if he had had a blow there, when sitting (aft. 6 d.). [*Fz.*]

Drawing twitching shooting, as with a nail, in the coccyx. [*Hbg.*]

590. (When walking and standing a kind of tearing and drawing from the hip to the knee.)

When he lies on the side the hip is painful, and when he lies on the back the sacrum is painful.

Shooting in the shoulder when lying, which goes off on moving.

Swelling of the axillary glands, painful when touched and when not touched.

From the shoulder down into the hand a sensation as if something rolled down in it, but it is neither warm nor cold.

595. On the left shoulder, near the clavicle, sensation as if some one pressed there. [*Fz.*]

Tearing in the shoulder-joint and the top of the scapula. [*Rkt.*]

Burning shooting under the left axilla, on the arm. [*Fz.*]

When raising the left arm a drawing under the axilla, which goes down into the middle of the upper arm. [*Fz.*]

Sensation as if hot water ran through the arm. [*ALDERSON, 1, c.*]

600. On moderate exertion of the arm a trembling of it.

In the arms, from the shoulder downwards, drawing stitches.

Needle-pricks in the left upper arm (aft. 5 d.). [*Fz.*]

A violent stitch on the right upper arm, as if it came from without. [*Fz.*]

In the open air tension in the left upper arm (aft 10 h.). [*Fz.*]

605. Twitching sensation in the left arm. [*Fz.*]

Boring stitches in the upper arm (when standing).

Tearing in both upper arms ; it becomes worse when working, she must let the arm hang down ; it is still more painful when under the bedclothes, and when it is touched the bone is painful.

Pain and swelling of the arms. [*Hb. Ts.*]

On the upper arm single, small round, red spots. [*Hb. Ts.*]

610. On the left elbow a painless throbbing.
 A drawing and tearing from the elbow-joint to the wrist-joint.
 Tension in the elbow-joint when she extends the arm ; she could with difficulty raise the arm.
 On moving, a cramp-like drawing in the left elbow-joint (aft. 76 h.). [*Fz.*]
 Burning itching pain on the left elbow, which compels scratching, and goes off after scratching (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Mch.*]
615. In the left forearm, on moving, a digging pain in the bone and twitching in the right wrist ; the whole forearm feels stiff. [*Fz.*]
 Powerlessness and stiffness of the forearms and fingers on moving them (aft. 25 h.). [*Fz.*]
 Coldness of the forearms. [*Fz.*]
 Eroding burning in the right forearm (aft. 4 d.). [*Fz.*]
Twitching tearing in the elbow-joint and wrist-joint,
 even when at rest, better when moving (aft. 5, 6 h.). [*Rkt.*]
620. In the arm violent tearing pain, worst when lying still. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Feeling of powerlessness in the upper part of the right forearm when moving, and a pain as of dislocation in the wrist on grasping (aft. 27 h.). [*Fz.*]
 The left forearm is painful as if bruised (aft. 48 h.). [*Fz.*]
 Erysipelas, swelling, pustules with burning and itching on the arms and hands. [*FONTANA and DUFRESNOY, l. c.*]
 Sensation on the skin of the left forearm, as if it were rubbed with a woollen cloth or scraped with a knife, accompanied by a cold feeling in it. [*Fz.*]
625. In the upper side of the left wrist, on flexing it, sensation as if it were sprained. [*Fz.*]
 A tearing shooting in the left wrist.
 Drawing pain in the right palm.
 On the wrist, which is normally warm, sensation of coldness, as from a cold wind.
 The back of the hand is covered with chaps and hot ; the skin is hard, rough, and stiff.
630. In the evening hot swelling of the hands and face.
 (A fine twitching lasting several hours in the right hand between it and the thumb.)
 On the hands hard pimples, with burning eroding itching.
 Burning in the flesh betwixt the left thumb and index (aft. 11 h.). [*Fz.*]
 Involuntary painless jerking inwards of both thumbs, only on laying down the hand, *e.g.* on the table (aft. 24 h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]
635. A creeping and formication on the lowest knuckles of the second and third fingers of the left hand. [*Mch.*]
 Shooting on the back of the index in the tendon. [*Fz.*]
 Sensation in the left index, as after having gone to sleep. [*Fz.*]
 Over the middle joint of the ring finger an inflamed lump, with itching burning pain, which sometimes changes into a slow prick ; not removed by rubbing and scratching.

Blisters on the right wrist-joint, which continued to increase, on a pale red surface of four fingers' breadth; they were mostly the size of a pin's head or a lentil, and increased to the size of a pea, and became so numerous that not only was every salient point covered, but all seemed to present the appearance of a big bunch of grapes, the several depressions of which—intervals they could not be called—had a brownish shining look, owing to the dried secretion which the patient pressed out of the blisters in the form of water as clear as crystal (5th d.). [*Hb. Ts.*]

640. Four fingers' breadth round about the wrist there was an appearance as if a blister had been applied to a stiff skin, in the form of a bracelet, which had caused vesicles to be heaped upon vesicles. The nearer they were to the hand the more separate they were; some bright and clear on the outer border of the hand, and these had no red areola; when opened they poured out the clearest lymph, and this immediately formed a shining yellow gum on the parts on which it flowed (11th d.). [*Hb. Ts.*]

Violent itching of the hands (4th d.). [*Hb. Ts.*]

First betwixt the fingers, then on the whole hand, small vesicles, which exactly resembled Willan's water-blebs (pompholyx), except that there was more swelling with them (2nd d.). [*Hb. Ts.*]

On account of great swelling the fingers could only be moved with pain (4th d.). [*Hb. Ts.*]

On the inside of the wrist and on the lower part of the cheek, papules like itch, which are the seat of burning itching, and after scratching are sore.

645. (On the backs of the fingers, on the outer parts of the arms, and on the back of the head, nipping and pinching.)

Fine pricking pain in the fingers. [*ALDERSON, l. c.*]

Sensation in the tips of the fingers (in the warm room) as if they were too full of blood, with cold backs of the hands (aft. 10 h.). [*Fz.*]

Creeping like gone-to-sleep state in the tips of the fingers. [*Fr. H—n.*]

(Spasmodic drawing inwards of the fingers.)

650. In the morning the index and middle finger of one hand were as if numb and gone to sleep.

Tearing in all the finger-joints. [*Rkt.*]

Drawing pain in the right natis just below the sacrum, which goes off on pressing on it. [*Fz.*]

Cramp-like contraction in the right natis. [*Fz.*]

Cramp-like pain in the left natis, when standing (aft. 29 h.). [*Fz.*]

655. Cramp in the left natis and thigh. [*Fz.*]

In the groin at the left hip, when sitting, a tension, as if the skin were insufficient. [*Fz.*]

In the right hip a pain compounded of tension and drawing. [*Fz.*]

Tension in the left hip-joint when sitting. [*Fz.*]

A down-drawing tension in the left thigh, down from the joint. [*Fz.*]

660. Tearing pain on the middle outer part of the thigh when sitting, which went off by moving. [*Mch.*]

In the upper part of the right thigh, internally towards the groin, a sensation like what is felt on spreading out the fingers when the wrist-joint is sprained or dislocated (aft. 58 h.). [*Fz.*]

On crossing the legs a tension on the posterior aspect of the thigh (aft. 6 d.). [*Fz.*]

In the right thigh pain as if bruised and drawing (aft. 56 h.). [*Fz.*]

On the right thigh under the groin on a spot, a cramp-like pressure, when sitting. [*Fz.*]

665. A burning point on the right thigh, on the inner side near the testicle (aft. 2½ h.). [*Fz.*]

In both hip-joints an aching pain at every step, and like a paralysis in the anterior muscles of the thigh.

On the right hip a red very hot spot with burning pain.

Twitching in the thigh, with trembling of the knees.

Stitches in the thigh outwards.

670. Boring stitches in the thigh when standing.

Sometimes a pain in the thigh like a drawing, so that she must crouch together, when rising from a seat and when standing, but not when sitting (aft. 96 h.).

In the right thigh, a little above the knee, a twitching tearing (aft. 96 h.).

When he sits down after walking there is a humming and tingling in the knees and houghs.

Stiffness, especially in the knees and feet.

675. A drawing and tearing from the knee to the ankle-joint.

Drawing pain in the knee.

On the inner side of both knees red burning spots and streaks, with small blisters that soon dry up. [*Annalen der Heilkunde*, l. c.]

On the inner side of the right knee a crawling, with tension of tendons (aft. 2½ h.). [*Fz.*]

On the inner side of the right knee a stretching, with tension of tendons, which causes restlessness in the leg (aft. 2½ h.). [*Fz.*]

680. Tension in the left knee-joint when rising from a seat. [*Fz.*]

A drawing in the right hough when bending the knee (aft. 27 h.). [*Fz.*]

Tearing in the knee and in the ankle-joint, chiefly when at rest. [*Rkt.*]

Shooting just below the right knee. [*Fz.*]

Shooting whilst walking, first in the interior of the left, then of the right knee. [*Fz.*]

685. On the side of the knee an out-shooting when walking.

In the evening when drawing off the stockings great itching in the tendons of the houghs; scratching caused pain.

Cramp-like aching in the left tibia on bending the knee, followed by burning. [*Fz.*]

Coldness on the left tibia. [*Fz.*]

Aching on the right tibia, followed by burning. [*Fz.*]

690. On account of the stiffness of the lower limbs he can scarcely walk in the street ; he staggers in the street always towards the right (in the forenoon). [Fz.]

A drawing in the whole leg, like paralysis, when sitting.

In the morning in bed a great inclination to stretch out the thigh and leg.

In the houghs and calves such a great weight that he cannot bring the legs forwards.

The lower limbs are as heavy and tired as if she had had a long walk.

695. (In the afternoon) when walking in the open air very tired in the legs ; he could hardly move them forwards, so heavy and bruised were they, but after sitting for an hour all the weariness was gone.

Fine pricking on the outer side of the leg (aft. 11 h.). [Fz.]

Pricking itching in the left calf. [Fz.]

In the interior of the right calf a drawing, which made the leg restless. [Fz.]

Feeling of tension of the skin of the calf, with shooting in it when sitting, which went off on walking. [Fz.]

700. Spasmodic drawing up in the left calf to the hough. [Fz.]

When walking tension in the calves, as if the ligaments of the knee were too short.

Twitching in the calves.

In the legs heaviness and tension when sitting, but when he walks merely weariness.

Painful weariness in the legs when sitting, which went off by walking (aft. 36 h.).

705. Tension in the knee as if it were too short.

A heaviness in the legs from the region just above the knee to the ankle-joint, so that she cannot stand, which is diminished when walking and unobservable when sitting.

He only feels weary in the feet when sitting, as if the blood sank down into them.

A weariness in the feet, so that she cannot ascend readily, just as if she had been running too quickly.

She is as if paralysed in the lower limbs (aft. 12 d.).

710. **Cramp in the calf after midnight, when lying in bed** and when seated after walking ; it goes off on bending the knee.

Cramp in the calf when sitting, which goes off immediately on rising up and moving (immediately).

Just above the calf, in the tendons of the hough, a stitch during energetic moving, when getting up from a seat, and when the part is touched.

(In the outer side of the calf a throbbing for several hours.)

A tearing shooting on the tibia, at the same time exhausted and tired.

715. When she stands up after sitting she feels a stitch over the knee.

(In the affected leg, towards evening (6.30 p.m.), suddenly a pain for half an hour, a general throbbing and creeping, combined with cramp-like pain (something like an ulcer at the finger-nail), even *per*

se, but increased by moving, and worst when touched externally; it went off suddenly.)

On the tibiæ and loins an eruption with swelling and hardness, without pains. [*Hb. Ts.*]

At night when she crosses the legs pain in the shafts of the tibiæ like a tingling in them; she must often change the position of the legs, and cannot sleep for it.

A jerking and throbbing on the dorsum of the foot.

720. Creeping in the foot in the morning, when lying in bed (and after getting up).

In the left ankle-joint a stab inwards as from a knife. [*Fz.*]

Drawing in the right ankle-joint. [*Fz.*]

Burning stitches and warm feeling on the dorsum of the right foot (aft. 4 d.). [*Fz.*]

On the left heel a drawing outwards with burning. [*Fz.*]

725. Hot feeling in the feet. [*Rkt.*]

Shooting in the left heel when sitting (after walking in the open air). [*Fz.*]

Dead feeling and numbness of the right foot; it felt to him as if made of wood.

On the left outer ankle and over the dorsum of the foot itching.

Swelling in the foot, which is painless when scratched, in the evening (aft. 48 h.).

730. On the lower part of the tendo Achillis stabs as with knives, worse when touched and after lying down.

On rising up from a seat shooting in the right inner ankle.

Spasmodic shooting in the ankle-joint.

In the morning, on rising, the foot is painful, as if dislocated or sprained.

Spasmodic contraction on the inner side of the sole, which is relieved by extending and flexing the foot (aft. 64 h.). [*Fz.*]

735. (Sweat on the feet.)

Pain in the right sole near the ball, as if a painful place were persistently pressed on always more and more strongly.

Tension and pressing in the sole.

(When treading the heels are painful, as if numb.)

Shooting in the heel when treading on it.

740. A short burning shooting between the little toe and the one next it, in the evening when walking, and also at night in bed (aft. 12 h.).

In the (affected) ball of the big toe jerking shooting, as in a boil about to burst; in the evening throbbing in it.

Pricking itching on the ball of the left big toe. [*Fz.*]

Drawing aching pain in the right big toe, with feeling of warmth. [*Fz.*]

Fine pricking in the left big toe. [*Fz.*]

745. Fine pricking in the fourth toe of the left foot.

When standing a stitch from the big toe to the middle of the left side of the chest.

Shooting in the right big toe.

Spasmodic contraction of the toes. [*Sr.*]

Recurrence of the chilblains of the previous year, three months and a half too soon; a burning itching in them, in the afternoon and evening; when he forbears to scratch there is a shooting in them, so that he cannot refrain from scratching, and after scratching blains appear.*

750. The corn has a burning sore pain from the pressure of the shoe (aft. 3 h.).

On first treading in the morning pain in both heels, as if he trod on pins.

In the evening pricking in the sole, as if she walked on needles.

(Small, red, round spots on the ball of the foot.)

Shooting on a small spot of the limbs, which is aggravated by lying down.

755. Shooting in the joints, when at rest (and when reposing the limb, but not by extending it), not when touched nor at night when lying.

(Creeping pain in the face, back, and sternum.)

On applying the juice to the first phalanx of the index finger there appear two black spots after an hour, but twenty-five days afterwards severe burning in the mouth and throat, rapid swelling of the left cheek, upper lip, and eyelids; the following night great swelling of the forearm, the skin becomes of a leathery character, and there occur intolerable itching and very great heat. After four days pustules on the hands and forearms, which burst and exude a clear fluid. [LAVINI,¹ in *Orfila*, i, pp. 596, 597.]

Creeping in the ulcer.

Depressing pains in the affected part, owing to which he sits moaning.

760. (Smarting pain in the ulcer, as from salt, only at night; she wakes up often on account of it; by day it went off, and only recurred when walking in the open air.)

In the morning on awaking a shooting in the seat of the scab.

(Pain in the ulcer as if bruised.)

Burning smarting pain in the ulcer, with weeping and moaning.

(A very transient burning on the affected part.)

765. The limbs whereon he lies, especially the arm, go to sleep.

During a whole afternoon extraordinary mobility and excessive corporeal liveliness (the 3rd d.). [*Fz.*]

A sensation resembling a trembling in the upper and lower extremities, even when at rest. [*Rkt.*]

Twitching in various parts of the body outside the joints. [*Fz.*]

Twitching in the limbs. [ALDERSON, l. c.]

770. Twitching of several muscles. [ALDERSON, l. c.]

Burning itching here and there. [DUDLEY, in *Dufresnoy*, l. c.]

Fine pricking pains² in the limbs. [ALDERSON, l. c.]

* Comp. 747, 748.

¹ Wrongly given as "Cavini." From two drops of juice applied to the fingers for two minutes only.

² Literally, "formication."

Severe formication in the paralysed parts. [NASSE,¹ in the *Preface to Dufresnoy.*]

Swelling of the hands and feet. [ALDERSON, l. c.]

775. A wound inflamed and became surrounded by small vesicles (6th d.). [*Hb. Ts.*]

The blisters, which mostly contained a milky, but some of them also a watery fluid, ran together. This condition lasted three days, then the skin desquamated. [*Hb. Ts.*]

Itching on the head. [*Sr.*]

Eruption resembling nettle-rash. [*Hb. Ts.*]

Black pustules with inflammation and itching, which in a short time spread all over the body. [JOS. MONTI,² in *Act. Instit. Bonon. Sc. et Art.*, iii, p. 165.]

780. Scabby eruption all over the body. [SYBEL,³ in *Medic. Annalen*, 1811, Jul.]

Burning eruption of small vesicles filled with water, and redness of the skin all over the body, except on the hairy scalp, the palms and soles. [SYBEL, l. c.]

Very painful, violently burning and itching eruption, which appeared particularly on the scrotum, prepuce, eyelids and eyes, causing at the same time swelling in these parts, and consisted of small yellowish vesicles, which coalesced here and there, exuded moisture; also single ones on the arms and loins after some days attained the size of lentils, and burst by the scratching of the patient. Many of these larger pustules or ulcers slowly suppurred, had a red areola, became broader, and healed more slowly (in the third week), whilst the smaller confluent pustules dried more rapidly, and in a few days scabbed off. This eruption came on without preliminary vomiting, nausea, or fever, in a healthy man of forty, who four-and-twenty hours previously had pulled up a plant of *rhuis. tox.* in his garden, consequently had been much in contact with it, one of his fingers having a small wound on it. [WICHMANN,⁴ *Ideen zur Diagnostik*, t. i, p. 74 v.]

Itching all over the body, especially on the hairy parts, on the hairy scalp and genitals. [DUFRESNOY, l. c.]

Red spots the size of the largest lentils, with small water-vesicles in their centre. [*Fr. H—n.*]

785. A black spot on the part touched by the juice (aft. 3 d.). [FONTANA, l. c.]

The parts of the skin touched by the juice became stiff and hard like leather. [GLEDITSCH,⁴ in *Beschäft. d. Berlin. Naturf. Fr.* iv, p. 299.]

The juice makes the skin it touches hard like tanned leather; after some days the indurated parts desquamated. [DOSSIE,⁵ *Institutes of Experimental Chemistry*, 1759.]

¹ Observation.

² Observation.—The "black" is not in the original.

³ Not accessible.

⁴ Observation.

⁵ Not accessible.

Great exhaustion in the whole body. [*Hbg.*]

Very great weakness. [*ZADIG*, l. c.]

790. Some fell into syncope.* [*SHERARD*, in *Dufresnoy*, l. c., p. 204.]

He is exhausted, bruised, as if he had been up all night. [*Stf.*]

Uncommon weakness of the lower limbs, chiefly when at rest.

[*Rkt.*]

The left arm and leg are somewhat contracted and as if stiff.

[*Fr. H—n.*]

Paralysis of the lower extremities for three days; he walked with the greatest effort, dragging himself slowly along.† [*Stf.*]

795. During and after a walk all the limbs feel stiff and paralysed; he has a feeling as if a great weight lay on the nape. [*Fz.*]

Inclination to lie down. [*Stf.*]

She cannot remain out of bed. [*Fr. H—n.*]

The arm on which his head lay when slumbering, goes to sleep.

When lying a drawing in all the limbs.

800. In the evening (8 o'clock) constant tearing drawing pain, when she sits still; but when she walks it goes off (she feels nothing more of it after lying down).

The pains in the joints are worse in the open air.

When going down hill he feels stiff, the stiffness goes off when walking on the level.

When she rises from a seat she feels stiff.

Feeling of stiffness on first commencing to move the limb after resting.

805. Weariness, worst when sitting, it diminishes when walking; but there is marked stiffness on rising up from sitting.

Great exhaustion, as if the bones were painful; she always sits or lies.

During the chill, unsteadiness of the limbs; owing to which standing was impossible.

Paralysis of the whole body, in all the joints, worst when he attempts to rise after sitting, and towards evening.

After walking an hour in the open air, he felt pain in the feet, and became as if incapable of moving, this was relieved by sitting.

810. The lower limbs feel bruised they are so tired.

In the evening (9 o'clock) sudden faintness, with perfect consciousness; he could not feel his heart beating, was more cold than warm; in the interior he was quite easy; his mind was calm, but he could hardly walk (aft. 48 h.).

After some exertion the limbs used tremble.

He clutches hastily at things and trembles.

In the morning on rising, she staggers and cannot stand upright (aft. 20 h.).

815. When lying in bed in the morning, pain as if bruised in those limbs and joints that are opposite to the ones on which he is lying.

When sitting after walking, immediate inclination to sleep.

* From fumigation with the wood of rhus radicans, in five or six persons.

† From touching the finger with a strong tincture of rhus radicans.

In the morning much yawning, as if sleepy, and the same also in the evening.

He wants always to lie down ; drowsiness by day, anxiety, restlessness, sadness, dry lips.

Drowsiness by day ; even in the morning in bed, when about to get up, she is extremely sleepy.

820. During the day sleep restlessness ; he moves his hands to and fro in sleep and plays with the fingers and hands.

When sitting up he feels sick. †

Exhausted and tired ; desire to lie down ; sitting is not enough for him.

In the morning he is unwilling to get up and dress himself.

In the evening (about 6 o'clock) sleep suddenly overtakes her, so that she is not able to undress herself ; at the same time paralysed in all her limbs.

825. **Yawning so violent and spasmodic* that it causes pain in the maxillary joint, which is in danger of being dislocated, in the morning and at all times.**

In the morning on rising from bed, frequent yawning. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Some were attacked by yawning. [*SHERARD, l. c.*]

He had no rest at night. [*Hbg.*]

Restless broken sleep, with much turning about. [*Ln.*]

830. At night great sleeplessness. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Restless sleep with tossing about, throwing off and airing the bedclothes. [*Fz.*]

Late of falling asleep and tossing about in bed. [*Stf.*]

Loud weeping in sleep. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Violent pain in the belly at night (aft. 5 d.). [*Fr. H—n.*]

835. Waking about midnight from very violent, pinching, digging pains in the hypogastrium, with a sensation of relaxation and emptiness in the scrobiculus cordis, and very transient inclination to vomit. [*Stf.*]

Anxiety at night ; he felt inclined to get out of bed and seek assistance on account of an indescribable disagreeable feeling. [*Stf.*]

After waking from sleep, along with convulsive, irregular movements of the limbs, crying out about dreadful headache, arising from a sensation in the limbs as if they were forcibly stretched out.¹ [*ALDERSON, l. c.*]

In the evening in bed, nausea on the chest, and in the stomach, which goes off after falling asleep. [*Fz.*]

* The masticating muscles in the neck seem to gain a spasmodic ascendancy, often of such intensity, that the lower jaw must be held with the hand, in order to prevent it being drawn down too deeply. This symptom is also produced by ignatia, and by the north pole of the magnet.

¹ The original is :—"Some twitching across the abdomen, with irregular and convulsive motion in the limbs ; and when the nervous influx seemed to pass to the extremities, it excited in the brain such a sensation of pain as made him frequently exclaim most violently ; but, when any one asked him where his pain was, he answered, he could not mention any particular place, but that all his limbs were as if stretched forcibly. This was more especially after sleep."

Before midnight, sleeplessness, with or without sweat.

840. Sleeplessness until midnight, without heat; he remained merely wide awake.

He cannot go to sleep at night; as soon as he lay down he broke out in perspiration, without thirst, and could get no rest on account of it.

In the forenoon in bed, very painful cramp first in one then in the other leg, which is not removed either by flexing or extending the limb, nor yet by pushing the sole of the foot against something, for half an hour (aft. 12 h.).

In the evening he cannot go to sleep on account of great wakefulness and intolerable hot feeling, without thirst—(he was chilled by throwing off the clothes)—and ebullition in the blood, throbbing of the arteries, and appearances in the eyes as if thick clouds passed before his sight; after midnight he became quiet and slept well.

On lying down in the evening she became sick; she had no rest in bed and must always turn from side to side.

845. Sleeplessness for four whole nights; she could not remain in bed.

Great nocturnal restlessness. [*Hb. Ts.*]

On account of burning of the eruption, restless sleep. [*Hb. Ts.*]

Twitching on the part of the head on which he lay at night.

At night she wakes often on account of a nasty bitter taste, with dry feeling in the mouth.

850. Thirst at night, without desire to drink, with slimy mouth.

When about to go to sleep she had violent pain in the stomach, which did not allow her to go to sleep for a long time.

When he tried to go to sleep his business presented itself to him in a dream, in an anxious manner.

In the evening when asleep he talks half aloud about his daily business (aft. 12 h.).

Soporose slumber full of tiresome uninterrupted dreams.

855. After midnight restless slumber, full of vexatious disagreeable ideas and thoughts.

Dreams of subjects of which he had heard and thought the previous evening (aft. 72 h.). [*Fz.*]

At night slight dreams of things thought of and done the day before. [*Fz.*]

At night dreams of the accomplishment of ideas entertained the day before, in connection with subjects whence they were derived. [*Fz.*]

Frightful dreams, *e.g.* that the world was consumed by fire, and on awaking palpitation of the heart.

860. Dreams of fire.

After 3 a.m. he cannot go to sleep again, and if he falls asleep he dreams in a very vivid manner, and after he awakes he feels as if he had not slept at all.

She sleeps with her mouth open.

At night very short breathing.

At night he can only lie on his back.

865. At night he feels as if something forced him out of bed.

Great anxiety at night ; he cannot remain in bed.

Disagreeable feeling of heat in the whole body, all night, without thirst.

After midnight no sound sleep ; she tosses restlessly about on account of a disagreeable feeling as of burning all over the body, without thirst ; at the same time dreams full of anxious striving and urging.

In the morning he talks aloud in his sleep.

870. At night he talks in his sleep about his business, wishes to throw away everything, and longs for one thing or another.

Starting in affright on going to sleep, as if he had let something important fall.

During the forenoon sleep he jerked together every quarter of an hour.

In sleep expiration is easy and blowing, inspiration inaudible.

In the morning in bed on awaking very dizzy in the head ; this soon went off after getting up.

875. Very early waking, with cross peevish disposition. [*Stf.*]

Peevishness in the open air ; he felt like to fall asleep when walking. [*Fz.*]

Sensitiveness to the open cool air (aft 4 h.). [*Stf.*]

Chilliness with dry lips, and less thirst than hunger. [*Fz.*]

Constant chilliness. [*Fr. H—n.*]

880. Rigor, on coming out of the open air into the warm room, without thirst. [*Fz.*]

Excessively cold hands and feet all day. [*Fz.*]

On getting out of bed in the morning feeling of shivering.

Feeling of internal coldness in the limbs (*e.g.* dying away of a finger, or as if a limb would go to sleep, or like the disagreeable feeling of coldness that seizes upon the inward parts of the limbs at the ushering in of a paroxysm of intermittent fever) and yet no external coldness is perceptible.

He is very sensitive to the cold open air, and the skin is as it were painful, though there is no dislike to cold air.

885. In the evening in bed, icy cold feet that cannot get warm, whilst the rest of the body is warm (aft. 3 h.).

When she goes to a distance from the stove she is immediately attacked by shivering.

In the cold air when walking he cannot get warm though well wrapped up, he has rigor in the open air, with great thirst, and slime betwixt the lips which seals them together.

Chilliness in the room towards evening ; coldness ran all over her.

Chill (immediately).

890. Shivering in the back (immediately).

In the evening (about 5 o'clock) chilliness and shivering in the room, with throbbing toothache and accumulation of saliva in the mouth, without thirst ; in the open air still greater rigor ; then in the warm room, even close to the hot stove, continued rigor with great thirst and cessation of the flow of saliva ; the chilliness went off

only in bed, whereas the thirst continued ; then stupid sleep, like confusion of the head ; in the morning the thirst and confusion of the head are still there, they go off after getting up (aft. 6 d.).

Towards evening chill ; he must lie down in bed and cover himself up ; then he got warmer.

In the evening (about 7 o'clock) external chill and sensation of coldness, without shivering or externally perceptible coldness, no internal coldness ; he cannot drink anything cold without suffering ; immediately after lying down in bed, external heat, which does not permit him to uncover himself, without thirst, with watery mouth and dry lips ; then about midnight general transpiration during half-slumber, and after midnight perspiration, first in the face, then on the hairy scalp and neck to the chest.

Chilliness in the open air without thirst.

895. After a walk in the open air, shivering and heat at the same time all over the body, without thirst, also rather warm sweat all over the skin ; the palms perspire most.

All day long she is hot inwardly and chilly externally, and yet she feels normally warm to the touch, and without any remarkable thirst ; coffee increases the inward heat.

Pinching chill in the feet and betwixt the shoulders, and a quarter of an hour afterwards much external heat and burning pain on the left arm and on the left side of the upper part of the body, with redness of cheeks.

In the evening chill and heat ; her face felt very hot, and yet the cheeks were pale and cold to the touch, but the breath came very hot out of the mouth ;—for two successive afternoons.

Her face looks red and she feels a burning heat in the skin, and yet she feels only moderately warm to the touch.

900. Evening fever with diarrhœa : at 8 p. m. chill ; then, in bed, dry heat with much thirst for several hours, with cutting in the bowels as with knives, and diarrhœa during the heat, for some hours ; then sleep ; in the morning again diarrhœa (aft. 24 h.).

Evening fever with diarrhœa (as a second paroxysm) ; in the evening, after 6 o'clock, chill for an hour (without thirst) through all the limbs ; then first dry heat, then heat with profuse sweat, altogether lasting three hours, with thirst ; diarrhœa of mucus only with violent cutting in the abdomen, followed by tenesmus and accompanied by headache, a pressing from both temples towards the middle, and accumulation of blood and heat in the head (aft. 48 h.).

Fever : first (in the forenoon) sleepy weariness and yawning ; while walking he feels as if he could go to sleep, with anxiety ; then stool with cutting, then extreme heat throughout the body (about 10 a. m.), without thirst ; he felt (though with shivering intermixed) as if warm water were thrown over him, or as if the blood coursed hot through the blood-vessels and too strongly through the head, and as if the head were pressed down to bow, with throbbing headache ; about 7 p. m. chilliness ; he felt as if cold water were thrown over him, or as if the blood coursed too cold through its vessels ; after lying down and covering himself up he immediately became hot, but

at night also a kind of drawing in the spine, betwixt the shoulders and in the limbs, as if he must always extend and stretch himself; in the morning perspiration.

Fever: towards noon he is attacked by a feverish coldness through every limb, with violent headache and vertigo (somewhat allayed by taking a walk); towards evening once more chilliness, he must lie down; he cannot sleep at night, he lies in continual vertigo and constant perspiration (aft. 48 h.).

Fever: (about 5 o'clock) in the afternoon a stretching in the limbs, a shivering all through the body, with much thirst, cold hands, heat and redness of face; also shivering in the evening in bed; in the morning he had transpired all over, and at the same time had a pressing in the temples.

905. Fever, accompanied by twitchings. [*Hb. Ts.*]

Chilliness in the feet and betwixt the scapulæ; soon afterwards heat on the left side and in the left arm (immediately).

Fever: in the afternoon (about 6 o'clock) warmth of the body, with inward and outward heat of the head and shivering over the body, without thirst; at the same time stretching, drawing and exhaustion in the limbs, and headache like confusion and compression at the side of the occiput; also violent cough with very short breath, and pain in the throat as if the tonsils were swollen; slight transpiration all over the body towards morning.

Warmth in the face and fingers with rigor in the scapulæ, without thirst. [*Fz.*]

Heat and great thirst. [*Hbg.*]

910. In the evening in bed, after the rigor, slight warmth, without thirst. [*Fz.*]

Double tertian fever, with jaundice.¹ [*DUFRESNOY, l. c.*]

Heat on the left side of the body and coldness on the right side, without chilliness.

Chilliness on the head and back, heat on the anterior part of the body.

Occasionally cold shivering in the middle of the sweat, at night in bed, and during the shivering spasms in the abdomen.

915. First sick, with heat on the head and hands and chilliness on the rest of the body, then, along with inclination to vomit, chilliness all over.

Feeling of heat and heat perceptible outwardly, with distended blood-vessels, with such weakness that she must lean back while sitting, with intense thirst, also frequent nocturnal thirst; the following day shivering on the upper part of the body, especially the arms.

In the evening an inward heat in the forehead and the whole head, less perceptible outwardly to the touch.

In the evening an unnatural heat, especially in the hands, with dull headache.

(When seated heat comes over him.)

¹ Not found in either French or German edition.

920. When he has been walking in the open air and comes into the house, heat and sweat come all over the body.
 A severe burning in the skin, with a quivering in it and general perspiration at night; on then putting the hand outside the bed-clothes he gets a severe cough.
- When walking in the open cold air he becomes warm and breaks out into a cold sweat all over.
 Sweat all over the body, except the face, which, however, is hot (in the afternoon).
 In the morning in bed, slight perspiration all over the body except the head.
925. Slight exhaling sweat, by day, during which he likes to be covered.
 The skin is moist and the hair of the head wet.
 At night perspiration, especially round the neck.
 Perspiration before midnight.
 Profuse morning sweat.
930. Perspiration all over, also on the face (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Perspiration all over the body, without smell and not weakening, in sleep, from about 3 to 4 a.m. [*Mch.*]
 Daily morning sweat.
 Sour-smelling morning sweat, with cold sweaty cheeks.
 Slight sweat all night long.
935. In the morning sweat on both thighs.
 In the night exhalation of a pungent smell, without being wet.
 Thirst even in the morning.
 Great thirst (aft. 1 h.).
 Much thirst at night (from 2 to 5 a.m.), then transpiration.
940. Great thirst for water or beer. [*Stf.*]
 Slow, sometimes irregular pulse (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Mch.*]
 Quick pulse. [*FONTANA, l. c.*]
 Impatient and cross at every trifle, she cannot bear to be much talked to.
 Peevishness.
945. Every occupation, even the most trifling, is disagreeable to him.
 He is frightened (on going to sleep) at a trifle, as if he had to fear the greatest calamity from it.
 Slight vexation excites and increases the morbid symptoms, e.g. discharge of blood clots after the menses had ceased, &c.
 Sad, begins to weep without knowing why.
 Involuntary weeping, without lachrymose humour, with rumbling in the belly.
950. He could not be pleased, was indifferent to society.
 Sad, dejected; he feels disposed to weep.
 Sadness, making him prefer quiet solitude (aft. 10 h.).
 Melancholy, sad, and anxious, as if about to hear of a calamity, or as if she were solitary, and all around her were dead and silent; or as if she had bid farewell to an intimate friend; worst in the room, diminished by walking in the open air.

Along with dryness of the throat, horrible anxieties with uneasiness of disposition.

955. Timorous, anxious, and trembling (from the 10th to the 27th d.).
Along with sinking of the strength, anxiety, as if he must die, worse after than before midnight.

Without sadness, as if tired of life, with desire to die.

Anxiety: she must hold on by something when sitting, because, on account of the pains (bruised feeling of the limbs and drawing in them), she imagined she could not bear up.

More in the afternoon than in the forenoon, true cardiac anxiety; she could not sleep half the night on account of great anguish, and was always so anxious that she perspired (aft. 12 d.).

960. On account of inward uneasiness she could not sit still, but must rock herself to and fro on her chair, and move all the limbs a little.

Very restless disposition, and anxiety and anguish, so that she had always a clutching at the heart (scrobiculus cordis), with dyspnœa.

She did not sleep half the night, was timorous, full of anguish and cardiac anxiety.

Ill-humoured, dejected, and as if in despair.

Full of sad thoughts, anxious and timorous, during which she always lost her strength, and must lie down for hours, in order to recover her strength.

965. He imagines an enemy seeks to poison him.

She can seldom have a cheerful thought.

She was inexpressibly anxious; she had pressure at the heart and tearing in the sacrum.

In the morning, from 3 o'clock onwards, she could sleep no more; she got up very restless, anxious, and weak, and had constant trembling, especially in the knees (with sweat on the back).

During the anxiety she feels a weight under the chest, which causes such a tight feeling that she breathes with difficulty, and sometimes very profoundly, whereby she is relieved; pulse sometimes slow, sometimes quick.

970. In the dusk, towards evening, anxiety and anguish, as if he would kill himself, for an hour.

Confusion of the reason; he thinks he is dying. [ZADIG, l. c.]

From sad thoughts, which she could not get rid of, she became timorous and fainthearted.

When she had disagreeable thoughts in her head she could not get rid of them.

He can restrain the rush of ideas at his will, follow out uninterruptedly any train of thought he chooses, without being troubled with other thoughts.*

975. He can master his thoughts and think calmly of any subject he will and as long as he likes, and at his pleasure take up some other topic, with tranquil, slow inspiration.*

* Curative action.

RUTA.¹

(*Rue.*)

(The freshly expressed juice of the whole plant, *Ruta graveolens*, mixed with equal parts of alcohol.)

This powerful plant, hitherto almost only employed in haphazard fashion by common folk as a domestic remedy in indeterminate cases, acquires considerable importance from the following (all too meagre!) symptoms observed from its administration. The homœopathic practitioner sees what peculiar serious cases of disease he is able to cure by its means.

If ROSENSTEIN (*Reseap.*, p. 40) cannot sufficiently commend the virtues of rue in affections of the eye and dimness of vision from *too much reading*, in which SWEDJAUR and CHOMEL agree with him, he must be very blind who fails to see that these are solely owing to the homœopathic power of rue to cause a similar condition in healthy persons. See symptoms 44, 45.

By this so similarly acting medicine the malady is certainly not increased and aggravated as our opponents, who think themselves so wise in their ignorance, would conclude with ridiculous expressions of alarm, and *without interrogating experience*. On the contrary, it will be cured, quickly and permanently cured (if not dependent on a miasmatic dyscrasia) to the bitter disappointment and confusion of learned routinists who reject the most beneficent of all truths.

A dilution which in every drop contains $\frac{1}{100000}$ th of a grain of this juice, one drop for a dose—all *heterogeneous irritants being kept away*—I have found to be even a somewhat too large dose in many cases.

Camphor removes the too violent effects of rue.

[HAHNEMANN was aided in this proving by FRANZ, GROSS, HARTMANN, HERRMANN, HORNBURG, LANGHAMMER, STAFF, WISLICENUS.

The following old-school authorities furnish symptoms :

EL. CAMERARIUS, *Hort. Med.*

LEV. LEMNIUS. *De Occultis Naturæ Miraculis*, ii.

The 1st edit. has 224, this 2nd edit. 288 symptoms.]

RUTA.

When sitting sudden severe vertigo: all turned round him in a circle; thereafter glowing cheeks (aft. 12 h.). [*Lr.*]

¹ From vol. iv, 2nd edit., 1825.

When walking in the open air severe vertigo; he would almost have fallen on the right side had he not held on to something (aft. 26 h.). [*Lr.*]

In the morning on rising from bed severe vertigo; he would have fallen forwards had he not held on to something (aft. 24 h.). [*Lr.*]

Slow flow of ideas, slow to remember things. [*Stf.*]

5. Frequent absence of thinking power; he does things which had become easy to him from frequent repetition, quite mechanically at the wrong time (aft. 48 h.). [*Ws.*]

Dulness of the head, a kind of want of recollection. [*Hbg.*]

Confusion of the brain in the forehead, with throbbing pain in it, in the evening before going to sleep, and still worse in the morning on awaking from a too profound sleep.

Confusion of the head. [*Stf.*]

Sensation in the head and body as if he had not slept enough. [*Hbg.*]

10. Persistent heaviness in the head, chiefly in the forehead, as if a weight lay in it (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

After dinner, headache, like pressure on the whole brain, with a great mobility of the nervous system and restlessness in the whole body, which did not permit him to remain seated. [*Fz.*]

In the morning after rising pressive pain on the whole brain (aft. 24 h.). [*Fz.*]

In the whole head a stupefying pressure. [*Stf.*]

Pressive stupefying headache with nausea, especially in the right side of the forehead, with feeling of heat in the face (aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

15. **A regularly recurring aching pain in the sinciput.** [*Htn.*]

Aching in the forehead above the root of the nose (aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

[*Fz.*]

Aching drawing pain in the right side of the forehead. [*Hbg.*]

In the side of the occiput a pecking aching pain. [*Fz.*]

Intermittent boring stitches in the right side of the forehead (when sitting) (aft. $3\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

20. **A shooting drawing pain from the frontal to the temporal bone.** [*Htn.*]

Shooting drawing on the crown externally (aft. 24 h.). [*Ws.*]

(A tearing on the right parietal bone, which went off in the evening, the following morning a boil the size of a walnut on the same spot, painful when touched as if festering, which went off after a few days.)

Tensive drawing pain, as after a blow or knock, externally on the lateral parts of the head. [*Hbg.*]

(First a violent pain—shooting and tearing—on the hairy scalp, after which a lump arose the size of a dollar and a finger's breadth in height, which at first was painful when touched.)

25. Itching on the hairy scalp close behind the left ear, which part was painful when touched by the hand, like itching combined with soreness; both itching and pain were removed by scratching. [*Fz.*]

Eroding itching on the left side of the hairy scalp, as from lice, which compelled scratching and frequently recurred (aft. 36 h.). [*Lr.*]

Eroding itching on the whole of the hairy scalp, especially on the left side and the occiput, as from vermin, which was only allayed by scratching much, but always recurred (aft. 38 h.). [*Lr.*]

Two small ulcers on the hairy scalp, one on the left side and one near the nape, the eroding itching of which made him scratch, and often recurred (aft. 38 h.). [*Lr.*]

Gnawing aching pain on the forehead (aft. 12 h.). [*Ws.*]

30. Dull tearing in the temporal bones (aft. 1 h.). [*Ws.*]

From the temporal bones to the occiput, in the periosteum, pain as from a fall. [*Hbg.*]

Burning compressive pain outwardly on the head, which stupefies (aft. 11 h.). [*Hbg.*]

Heat in the head. [*Hbg.*]

In the evening (about 11 o'clock) great heat in the head with febrile restlessness of the whole body and anxiety. [*Fz.*]

35. Sweat on the crown of the head (immediately).

Erysipelas on the forehead.* [*EL. CAMERARIUS, Hort. Med.*]

Itching on one side of the face (aft. 24 h.). [*Fz.*]

Cramp-like tearing pain on the zygomatic process, with aching stupefying pain in both sides of the forehead (aft. 5 h.). [*Lr.*]

Quivering and visible twitching in the muscles of the eyebrows (aft. 12 h.).

40. Dimness before the eyes as if shadows hovered before him. [*Ws.*]

(Flying points before the eyes.)

It seems to be not clear enough before his eyes. [*Hbg.*]

Contracted pupils (aft. 2½ h.). [*Lr.*]

His eyes feel as if he had strained the sight too much by reading.

[*Hbg.*]

45. Weak pressive-like pain in the right eye, with dimness of surrounding objects, as if from having looked too long at an object that was fatiguing to the eyes. [*Hrr.*]

A feeling of heat and burning in the eyes and pain in them when he reads (in the evening by candle light). [*Gss.*]

A burning under the left eye (aft. 3 h.). [*Hbg.*]

Itching in the inner canthi and on the lower eyelids, which becomes smarting after rubbing them, whereupon the eye becomes filled with water (aft. ¼ h.). [*Ws.*]

Pressure on the upper border of the orbits, with tearing in the eyeball. [*Fz.*]

50. Pressure on the inner surface of the left eye, with great watering of it, in the open air (aft. 48 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Pressure on both eyeballs, together with a spasm of the lower eyelids, whereby they are drawn sometimes upwards, sometimes and to a greater degree towards the inner canthus, for some days (aft. 8 h.). [*Ws.*]

Spasm in the lower eyelid, the tarsus is drawn hither

* From plucking the plant.

and thither, and when it ceases water runs from both eyes, for an hour and a half. [*Hbg.*]

Spasm of the lower part of the orbicularis muscle drawing it hither and thither. [*Hbg.*]

Involuntary staring at an object, with contracted pupils (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

55. If he shakes his head he feels a rumbling to and fro in the ear. [*Hbg.*]

He feels in his ear as if a blunt piece of wood were pushed about in it, a kind of scratching pressure (aft. 2 h.). [*Hbg.*]

Pain about the ears as if they were strongly pressed. [*Hbg.*]

A tickling hot pressure in the ears, which was aggravated by introducing the finger. [*Hbg.*]

Itching pricks in the right internal ear (aft. 3 h.). [*Ws.*]

60. **In the cartilages of the ears pain as after a contusion.** [*Hbg.*]

Under the mastoid process a pain as from a blow or fall. [*Hbg.*]

In the bones of the face numb pain, as from a blow, which spreads down into the teeth and jaw.* [*Hbg.*]

Sharp pressure on the root of the nose (aft. 35 h.). [*Ws.*]

In the upper part of the nose a pain as if a plug were pushed transversely through it, which scratched and pressed; a sensation not removed by blowing the nose nor by boring in the finger. [*Hbg.*]

65. On the dorsum of the nose slight sweat; the nose is warmer, as also the cheeks, with slight redness of the face, without thirst. [*Gss.*]
(Epistaxis.)

(She blows blood from the nose, all day.)

Pinching in the left cheek (aft. 24 h.). [*Ws.*]

In both cheeks an eroding gouty pain. [*Hbg.*]

70. Eruption on the upper and lower lips (from rue vinegar). [*LEV. LEMNIUS, De Occultis Naturæ Miraculis, ii, chap. i.*]

Digging pain in the lower teeth.

The right upper gums are painful on their inner side as if sore and swollen, with drawing stitches in them, most severe when touched (aft. 36 h.). [*Ws.*]

Bleeding of the gums when cleaning and brushing the teeth.

Sometimes dry and sticky in the mouth. [*Stf.*]

75. Aching pain in the palate, more when not swallowing than when swallowing (aft. 2 h.).

When swallowing, but not otherwise, a sore feeling and aching on the velum palati. [*Gss.*]

In the afternoon thirst for cold water (aft. 33 h.). [*Lr.*]

In the afternoon unquenchable thirst for cold water; he drinks often and much and it does not oppress him (aft. 24 h.). [*Gss.*]

Eructation (immediately). [*Hbg.*]

80. Eructation of air only. [*Htn.*]

* Several pains in the bones and periosteum seem to be caused by rue.

After eating and drinking, eructation with the taste of the ingesta.

[*Gss.*]

Food has to her a woody taste, as if dry and insipid (2nd d.).

[*Gss.*]

He has appetite, but as soon as he eats anything he feels a tensive oppression in the upper part of the abdomen and chest, as if he were satiated (aft. 5 h.). [*Gss.*]

She has appetite as usual ; but as soon as she begins to eat, everything is repugnant to her and fills her with loathing. [*Gss.*]

85. Frequent hiccup (during the accustomed tobacco-smoking) (aft. 4 h.). [*Lr.*]

Frequent hiccup with some nausea (during the accustomed tobacco-smoking) (aft. 34 h.). [*Lr.*]

Inclination to vomit when stooping. [*Stf.*]

A kind of nausea in the scrobiculus cordis with call to stool, which is allayed for instants by discharge of flatus. [*Gss.*]

(Shooting in the scrobiculus cordis.)

90. Shooting tearing in the interior of the scrobiculus cordis (aft. 24 h.). [*Ws.*]

Gnawing aching in the scrobiculus cordis, at night and in the morning (aft. 12 h.). [*Gss.*]

Aching causing restlessness in front near the scrobiculus cordis, in the hepatic region. [*Fz.*]

Burning gnawing in the stomach. [*Hbg.*]

Emptiness and gnawing in the stomach, as if he had been long without food (aft. 10 h.). [*Hbg.*]

95. Under the left short ribs a fine painful beating or pecking. [*Gss.*]

Under the left short ribs a pain *per se*, which becomes more severe when pressed upon and impedes inspiration, when she awakes at night. [*Gss.*]

Corrosive burning in the left abdominal region. [*Hbg.*]

When she attempted to sit down something stabbed her upwards from the abdomen.

Coldness in the internal umbilical region and a sensation as if something got loose there. [*Hbg.*]

100. Severe stitches in the abdominal muscles in the umbilical depression, which compel her to draw in the abdomen (aft 1 h.). [*Ws.*]

From below the navel shooting jerks dart towards the pubes, during expiration, so as to take away her breath ; she feels nothing on pressing strongly there. [*Gss.*]

In the hepatic region an aching gnawing pain. [*Hbg.*]

In the umbilical region a scratching and gnawing, intermingled with nausea (aft. 6 d.). [*Gss.*]

In both sides of the abdomen, pushing cutting pinching, as from flatulence (aft. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

105. Pinching and aching pain, with discomfort in the hypogastrium, as after a chill (aft. 48 h.). [*Hrr.*]

In the night a tensive pressing in the whole hypogastrium from the navel downwards, as if the catamenia were about to come on ; the pain is aggravated by pressing on it. [*Gss.*]

Agreeable coolness in the abdomen and chest. [*Hbg.*]

Inward heat in the abdomen and chest. [*Hbg.*]

When sitting drawing pressure in the renal region, along the loins. [*Fz.*]

110. In the loins, a bruised pain with contractive tension opposite in the hypogastrium, only when sitting, but not when walking or standing. [*Gss.*]

(After a long walk) when sitting, a digging, as if bruised in the lumbar region just above the sacrum; when walking it lasts for some time and then gradually goes off; when standing still and sitting it recurs. [*Gss.*]

Grumbling in the hypogastrium (aft. 1 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Discharge of very foetid flatus (aft. 2½ h.). [*Lr.*]

Flatus easily discharged. [*Hbg.*]

115. Discharge of flatus with feeling as if a stool would follow (aft. 39 h.). [*Lr.*]

When sitting tearing stitches in the rectum. [*Fz.*]

Tearing in the rectum and urethra, when not urinating (aft. 2 d.). [*Fz.*]

Stool of scanty hard fæces almost like sheep-dung (aft. 40 h.). [*Lr.*]

The stool was evacuated with difficulty, as if from absence of vermicular movement in the rectum, in the first twenty-four hours, and it was of large size. [*Hbg.*]

120. Constant urging to stool, which, however, is softer than usual, and even after the evacuation straining and urging (aft. 24 h.). [*Hrr.*]

After sick feeling in the abdomen, two soft stools, which were evacuated with difficulty on account of a kind of rigidity and inactivity of the rectum (aft. 1½ h.). [*Fz.*]

Stool on the second day much later than usual. [*Fz.*]

Frequent pressing to stool with prolapsus of the rectum, which then occurred frequently, with feeling of urging, during which much flatus is always discharged; the slightest stooping, and still more crouching together brought down the rectum (aft. 72 h.); the following days the rectum remained constantly prolapsed, and though it can easily be replaced without pains, still it always came out again immediately, for several days. [*Fz.*]

Discharge of blood with the stool.

125. Pressure in the region of the neck of the bladder, like a painful closure of it, shortly after urinating (aft. 24 h.). [*Ws.*]

On the whole he passes but little urine, but after urinating there occur a pressure and urging in the bladder without further discharge of urine (2nd and 3rd d.). [*Fz.*]

Immediately after urinating, at every step she feels as if the bladder were full and were moved up and down; not when sitting (aft. 48 h.). [*Gss.*]

Great pressing to urinate as if the bladder were always full, and yet but little urine passed, and after it is discharged there is urging as if more would come, but it does not (aft. some h.), for several days. [*Gss.*]

there occurs at the same time a pain under the last short ribs, that afterwards extends into the belly and impedes respiration. [*Gss.*]

The spine is painful, as if bruised, when sitting and walking—a pain which takes away the breath. [*Fz.*]

Hard pressure on the left about the os innominatum, near the spine (aft. 2 h.). [*Hrr.*]

In the back just above the left os ilii, when at rest and when moving, an intermittent painful throbbing that goes off by pressing on it, and afterwards recurs. [*Gss.*]

(After a long walk) at the posterior border of the left os ilii, a throbbing that extends downwards over the hip, on the anterior aspect of the thigh almost to the knee, and goes off by pressing on the os ilii. [*Gss.*]

160. In the anterior spinous process of the left ilium an intermittent beating. [*Gss.*]

Pain on the posterior spinous process of the ilium, even when sitting, like a forcing forwards and as if something would come out there; it was always relieved by pressing on it.

When sitting, stitches in the spine, with quickly occurring anxiety. [*Fz.*]

In the right side of the spine, opposite the liver, aching drawing pain, especially severe during inspiration (aft. 2 d.). [*Fz.*]

In the dorsal vertebræ pain as from a fall, when moving and when at rest. [*Hbg.*]

165. Drawing bruised pain in the spine which often takes away the breath. [*Fz.*]

When sitting, bruised pain on the left side of the back, which went off when walking and standing (aft. 10½ h.). [*Lr.*]

In the spine pain as if bruised and like lumbago. [*Hbg.*]

(When sitting) bruised pain along the spine, especially on the left side (aft. 7¾ h.). [*Lr.*]

Pressure on the inside of the right scapula (aft. 14 h.). [*Hrr.*]

170. Pricking itching between the scapulæ; not removed by rubbing (immediately). [*Ws.*]

On moving the scapula a drawing shooting pain on its apex, so that he must immediately let the arm sink down. [*Fz.*]

Drawing pain on the scapula, that takes away the breath. [*Fz.*]

Drawing in the nape. [*Stf.*]

In the shoulder-joints acute pain, as from dislocation; when he draws and turns the upper arm upwards this pain is somewhat relieved, but it returns immediately when he hangs or lays down the arm. [*Hbg.*]

175. Under the right axilla a pain as from a burning smarting ulcer (aft. 48 h.). [*Hbg.*]

Cramp-like drawing in the biceps muscle of the upper arm. [*Fz.*]

Painful jerks in the upper arms, from their middle; when the pain reaches the elbow it extends further into the fingers and seems to be in the shaft of the bones, at the same time fatigue and heaviness of the lower extremities. [*Gss.*]

Coolness inwardly in the arms. [*Hbg.*]

Itching on the left upper arm that excited scratching
(aft. 8 h.). [*Lr.*]

180. In both arms fine, very close, deep pricks, that changed into an eroding itching, with redness and heat of the skin of the arms.

Hard pressure on the right elbow-joint, worse on extending the arm (aft. 12 h.). [*Hrr.*]

In the left elbow-joint pain, as from a blow, with weakness in the arm (aft. 36 h.). [*Hbg.*]

Dull tearing in the arm bones (aft. 1 h.). [*Ws.*]

Dull tearing pain in the right elbow-joint and neighbouring parts, extending to the lower end of the humerus; on extending the arm merely an aching pain (aft. 36 h.). [*Hrr.*]

185. The shaft of the ulna is as if bruised. [*Hbg.*]

Cramp-like tearing in the left forearm (aft. 25 h.). [*Lr.*]

Paralytic pressure on the outer side of the right forearm (aft. 10 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Painful aching drawing in the middle of the anterior surface of the right forearm (aft. 34 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Tearing pressure in the right wrist-joint, more severe during energetic movement (aft. 32 h.). [*Hrr.*]

190. Swollen veins on the hand, after eating (aft. 4 h.). [*Hbg.*]

Fine pricking itching tickling in the left palm (aft. 36 h.). [*Lr.*]

Erysipelas on the hands from plucking the plant. [*CAMERARIUS*,
1. c.]

The left wrist-joint is painful as if broken, even when at rest. [*Hbg.*]

The bones of the wrist and back of the hand are painful, as if bruised, when at rest and when moving.

[*Hbg.*]

195. Cramp-like pain transversely across the right hand (aft. 7 h.). [*Lr.*]

Painful aching drawing in the proximal joints of the two last fingers, at night (aft. 42 h.). [*Hrr.*]

In the fingers pains as from a blow or contusion, when at rest (aft. 6 h.). [*Hbg.*]

Tearing in the left middle finger, especially its middle joint and middle phalanx (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Hrr.*]

Aching drawing in the middle joints of the three right central fingers. [*Hrr.*]

200. **In the bones about the hips pain as from a blow or fall** (when moving). [*Hbg.*]

He cannot bend his body, all the joints and the hip bones are painful, as if bruised (aft. 10 h.). [*Hbg.*]

(A violent contractive and spasmodic drawing pain from the middle of the thigh to the hip-joint and thence into the sacrum.)

On touching the painful parts, especially the hips and thigh bones, they are painful, as if bruised (aft. 29 h.). [*Hbg.*]

On the upper and inner aspect of the thigh a burning pain, only

when sitting, and especially on awaking while lying, not when standing or walking.

205. Burning sharp pressure in the bend of the right thigh (aft. 1 h.). [Hrr.]

The thigh bones are painful in their middle, as if bruised (when moving). [Hbg.]

The whole anterior surface of the thighs is as if bruised and painful to the touch (aft. 31 h.). [Hbg.]

If he stretches out the lower extremities, even a little, the thighs are painful, as if they were broken through the middle. [Hbg.]

The bruised pain of the thighs lasts for two days, so that he can hardly walk. [Hbg.]

210. Pressure in the middle of the outer side of the right thigh. [Hrr.]

In the posterior part of the thigh and above the knee he feels as if bruised (on moving). [Hbg.]

On rising up after sitting he cannot walk immediately; he falls back again; the bones are as if broken, the thighs refuse to perform their office on account of powerlessness and pain. [Hbg.]

When walking he staggers from side to side. [Hbg.]

When walking he falls from one side to the other; his legs cannot support him; he had no power and no stability in the thighs. [Hbg.]

215. Hard pressure on the upper inner surface of the left leg. [Hrr.]

Hard pressure in the middle of the outer side of the left leg. [Hrr.]

Giving way of the knees on rising up from a seat and commencing to walk (aft. 4 h.). [Hbg.]

Paralytic heaviness in the knees; he must change the position of his feet (aft. 1 h.); he feels relieved after walking. [Ws.]

He has difficulty in going up and down stairs; the legs bend under him. [Hbg.]

220. Spasmodic contraction of the houghs on rising up from a seat. [Hbg.]

Weariness in the left knee after walking a little; the knees gave way under him. [Gss.]

His knees tremble, with weariness in the feet. [Stf.]

Trembling heaviness of the legs. [Hbg.]

(In the inner side of the legs, an inward cold feeling, almost as if gone to sleep, from the soles up to the knees, without shivering) (aft. 24 h.).

225. **He dare not tread strongly on the feet, the bones of the feet are painful, with feeling of heat.** [Hbg.]

Obtuse stitches dart from the dorsum of the foot slowly up the tibia (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [Ws.]

On the front of the left ankle-joint a pain compounded of throbbing and hacking as if an ulcer were there. [Hbg.]

Burning and corrosive pain in the bones of the feet when at rest. [*Hbg.*]

Burning sensation under the outer ankle when standing. [*Fz.*]

230. (When sitting) aching stitch-like pain first in the left, then in the right heel (aft 12 h.). [*Lr.*]

Burning tearing in the left big toe, especially on external pressure (aft. 6 h.). [*Ws.*]

In the toes, burning pains as after a blow or contusion when a foreign body has been knocked in. [*Hbg.*]

Cramp-like pricking in the right little toe (when sitting), which became more penetrating and more severe on moving the toes (aft. 33 h.). [*Lr.*]

A painful drawing in the toes. [*Hbg.*]

235. Painful pressure in the left sole (when sitting) (aft. 36 h.). [*Lr.*]

Tickling hot pricking in the sole of the foot. [*Hbg.*]

Aching cramp-like tearing at one time in the upper at another in the lower extremities, when at rest and when moving (aft. 3½ h.). [*Lr.*]

When lying all the parts on which he lies are painful as if bruised, even in bed (aft. 17 h.). [*Hbg.*]

In the morning on rising from bed itching all over the body which was relieved by scratching (aft 24 h.). [*Lr.*]

240. Hands and feet powerless, she could hold nothing firmly in her hands, and when treading she could not stand firmly on her feet.

He feels exhausted and lazy only when sitting; but he does not feel this after walking a short while. [*Htn.*]

He knows not where to put his legs on account of restlessness and heaviness, he puts them first in one place then in another, and turns his body from side to side. [*Hbg.*]

His whole body feels as if stuffed full, whereby his breathing is impeded.

Great weariness. [*Stf.*]

245. After a meal, a great weariness and heaviness in the whole body, her eyes closed she was so sleepy; she was better in the open air. [*Gss.*]

After every short walk he is very exhausted; his limbs feel bruised; the sacrum and loins are painful, but he only feels his sufferings when he comes to sit down; if he stands up and walks about he feels better. [*Gss.*]

All the limbs of the whole body are heavy and tired and without strength; work of all kind was too much for him and repugnant to him.

Exhaustion in the limbs when sitting; he does not move willingly; when he let his hands lie in his lap, he felt so comfortable that he did not like to raise them. [*Htn.*]

Lassitude and heaviness in the whole body. [*Hbg.*]

250. **Yawning, stretching and extending the hands;** afterwards he is attacked with drowsiness. [*Hbg.*]

Yawning with stretching and extending the arms and legs, especially the former. [*Htn.*]

Several times (imperfect) yawning which did not come to completion ; when in the middle of a yawn he must stop it. [*Htn.*]

In the evening as soon as she lay down, she instantly fell fast asleep, and could with difficulty be roused. [*Gss.*]

After a meal extreme sleepiness ; he fell asleep while reading, a sleep with semi-consciousness ; at the slightest touch he woke up with a cry of the greatest terror. [*Stf.*]

255. Nocturnal restlessness ; she wakes very often and then has nausea and at the same time a painful twisting about the navel ; sometimes she has a rising up in the pit of the throat as if water would come into her mouth. [*Gss.*]

Extremely restless he throws himself from side to side, wakes up almost every hour, and can with difficulty fall asleep again. [*Lr.*]

Restless sleep with dreams of a vexatious morose character. [*Hbg.*]

Frequent waking at night, just as though it was time to get up. [*Lr.*]

Vivid confused dreams. [*Lr.*]

260. Shivering all over the body, even beside the stove ; the hands and feet feel cold, with inward and outward warmth of the face and a stupidity of the head as in catarrhal fever, with thirst that went off on drinking once, intense though it was before. [*Gss.*]

Chilliness and coldness all over the body. [*Stf.*]

Coldness spreads over one half of the head and face. [*Hbg.*]

Coldness from the spine downwards. [*Hbg.*]

Febrile rigor, especially in the back and over the chest at short intervals. [*Stf.*]

265. Cold feeling spreading up and down the back. [*Hbg.*]

Chilliness or rather rigor all over the body, with goose-skin, accompanied by yawning and stretching. [*Htn.*]

Inward chilliness ; she cannot warm herself (a sensation that when in her usual health always occurred before the appearance of the menses.) [*Gss.*]

Heat all over.

Inward and outward heat in the face with redness. [*Hbg.*]

270. In the afternoon, heat all over the body and febrile restlessness with anxiety as if he must die, which takes away his breath, and great heat especially in the face, without thirst, with white furred tongue and rough dry feeling on it. [*Fz.*]

(Cold perspiration on the face, in the morning in bed, with red cheeks.)

For three successive evenings great restlessness with pressive headache and febrile heat. [*Fz.*]

Increased warmth in the feet. [*Hbg.*]

After walking in the open air perspiration broke out all over the body (aft. 6 h.). [*Hbg.*]

275. Very frequent anxiety with desponding thoughts and fears. [*Fz.*]

Very discontented and very much disposed to weep over every-

thing that happens about him and especially over what he himself has done.

Indifference. [*Stf.*]

She feels herself indisposed for all work and has no pleasure in anything; she is uncomfortable. [*Gss.*]

In the afternoon and throughout the evening very dejected; his thoughts are melancholy and sad and he is tired of life. [*Fz.*]

280. All day long very anxious as if he had done something bad; when the door was opened, he feared that some one was coming to take him to prison. [*Lr.*]

Sullen, cross, when something did not occur as he wished (aft. 24 h.). [*Ws.*]

Sullen, cross, ill-humoured. [*Gss.*]

Ill-humoured, indisposed, irresolute. [*Stf.*]

Angry and disposed to quarrel and crossness. [*Gss.*]

285. Inclined to contradict. [*Gss.*]

All day long cross and suspicious; he would no longer trust his best friend, and imagined he was always being deceived (aft. 40 h.). [*Lr.*]

Good humour.* [*Lr.*]

(*From external application.*)

Erodes the skin and raises blisters. [*J. EMNIUS, l. c.*]

* Reaction of the organism, curative action.

SAMBUCUS.¹

(Elder.)

(The freshly-expressed juice of the leaves and flowers of *Sambucus nigra*, mixed with equal parts of alcohol.)

Next to camomile no plant has been more frequently misused as a domestic medicine than elder. It was, indeed, not considered to be a true medicine, but was often only called by the contemptuous name of *domestic remedy*, just as if its employment were of little or no consequence.

The frequent employment of elder in common life is indeed a tacit proof of its great utility. But its great utility does not prove that it is innocuous when given in unsuitable cases.

Common sense would infer that as a medicine, and such it truly is, and a powerful one, it must be injurious in unsuitable cases, because every medicine that is curative in appropriate cases can of itself cause morbid symptoms in the healthy; how much more must it not be productive of evil consequences in cases of disease for which it is not adapted.

Practitioners of the ordinary stamp will no doubt fail to perceive the injurious effects produced by elder in diseases in which it has been wrongly administered, but only for this reason, that they neither know nor wish to know the pure peculiar ailments that this plant produces, *per se* (in healthy bodies). But because they are ignorant of these ailments it does not follow that they do not occur and do not aggravate the diseases in which elder is wrongly administered. The sufferings of oppressed subjects exist, though the minister may avert his eyes from them, refuse to receive their petitions, or turn a deaf ear to their complaints.

The ordinary practitioner, in order to make his quackery complete, permits his patient to drink, along with the complex mixture of quite another sort he prescribes as medicine, camomile or elder-flower tea (it is a matter of indifference to him which of the two domestic remedies). How can he in this way learn what good or evil is done by the elder or camomile? Indeed, he often permits the healthy to drink daily as a breakfast drink infusions of elder-flowers or camomile, in order to keep them well, as it were to make them better than quite well. So little does he know the nature of medicines!

Though the symptoms recorded below are but few in number (this plant is capable of developing many more) they will suffice to open the eyes of such as are not blinded to the truth by antiquated prejudice and

¹ From vol. v, 2nd edit., 1826.

routine, so as to make them see that those ailments that occurred to healthy persons when drinking elder-tea are real morbid conditions due to this infusion ; and if the practitioner be willing to act according to nature and his conscience, he will from these symptoms learn in some degree where he can make use of elder for curative purposes, if only he will employ it in suitable homœopathic cases.

For homœopathic use we require only a small part of a drop of the above-mentioned juice for a dose in order to effect all that can be done with it in a curative way. On the other hand, drinking great potfuls of elder-tea cannot do more in suitable cases than remove the malady homœopathically ; but these large doses are injurious by their excessive production of heat and immoderate perspiration, which rob the patient of his strength, so that he requires a longer time to recover.

[HAHNEMANN was assisted in this proving by FRANZ, GROSS, HARTMANN, LANGHAMMER, WISLICENUS.

The only old-school authority he quotes is :

HALLER, A. VON, *Arzneimittellehre*, Leip., 1806.

Sambucus has 116 symptoms in the 1st edit., only 3 more in this 2nd edit.]

SAMBUCUS.

In the morning, on rising, dizzy.

Dizziness, cloudiness of the head for some minutes (aft. 1 h.).

[Fz.]

In the morning he feels very well ; only when he moves his head he becomes giddy and dizzy, with a tensive sensation, as if he had water in the head (aft. 24 h.). [Fz.]

Tearing stitch through the left half of the occiput, frequently recurring and lasting long, and in the intervals a dull feeling there (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [Htn.]

5. Tearing pressive pain superiorly in the forehead which radiates, so to speak, into the eye (aft. 2 d.). [Fz.]

On stooping pressive tearing pain above the left temple in front, in the bone. [Fz.]

Tearing in the temple, more on the bone, rapidly passing away in single paroxysms (aft. 10 h.). [Fz.]

Pressing and pushing on the whole head out at all sides (aft. 1 h.). [Htn.]

Pressure out at the temples (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]

10. Aching pain in the forehead and a sudden painful jerking through the brain from one side to the other (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [Ws.]

Aching stupefying pain in the head, as from catarrh (aft. 1 h.). [Lr.]

Aching stupefying pain in the head, as from intoxication (aft. 20 h.). [Lr.]

Digging pain in the crown (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [Ws.]

Itching on the forehead which is removed by rubbing (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [Ws.]

15. Pupils at first contracted, afterwards (aft. 40, 44 h.) very dilated. [*Lr.*]

A warm feeling rising up into the face, as when blushing (aft. 1½ h.). [*Fz.*]

Red spots here and there on the cheeks with burning feeling (aft. 1 h.).

A forcing forwards and feeling of weight in the tip of the nose, as if it would bleed (aft. 2 d.). [*Fz.*]

Itching on the dorsum of the nose with a slight numb feeling in its skin (aft. 3½ h.). [*Fz.*]

20. Tension in the left cheek, with gnawing pressure on the upper maxillary bone. [*Fz.*]

Tensive pain, as from swelling in the cheek, with numbness of it (aft. 11 h.). [*Fz.*]

Sharp stitches in the right inner ear with cramp pain in it (aft. ½ h.). [*Ws.*]

Itching creeping in the ears and in the throat; that in the throat can be somewhat alleviated by the tongue.

A painless suppurating pimple with red areola on the left side of the lower lip (aft. 37 h.). [*Lr.*]

25. Pressive weight in the nape; more exertion than usual is required to move the head (aft. ½ h.). [*Ws.*]

Cutting stitches deep in the cervical muscles of both sides, especially on moving the neck (aft. ½ h.). [*Ws.*]

Tearing and stitches in the teeth of the upper and lower jaws of the left side, extending forwards into the incisors (aft. 2 h.); the pain spread to the eye, with sensation in the cheek as if it were swollen, which it was not.

Great dryness in the palate, without thirst. [*Fz.*]

Thirst, and yet drinks do not taste pleasant to him.

30. Hiccup during and after eating. [*Fz.*]

Feeling of commencing nausea in and below the scrobiculus cordis. [*Gss.*]

Slight shooting close under the stomach, increased by external pressure (when sitting) (aft. ¼ h.). [*Htn.*]

Feeling of obtuse pressure in the gastric region (aft. 4 h.). [*Gss.*]

Rumbling in the abdomen. [*Gss.*]

35. **Pinching in the belly with discharge of flatus, as from a chill** (aft. 48 h.). [*Lr.*]

The abdomen is painful inwardly, as if the bowels were bruised. [*Fz.*]

In the abdomen pinching pain when he leans it against a sharp corner. [*Fz.*]

Aching in the abdomen with nausea when he leans it against anything (aft. 10½ h.). [*Fz.*]

Stitches in the left obliquus muscle, when sitting and standing (aft. 4 h.). [*Fz.*]

40. Spasmodic tearing in the abdominal muscles, especially on moving them, in the evening on lying down (aft. 12 h.). [*Ws.*]

Fine pinching in the right abdominal muscles below the short ribs (aft. 1 h.). [*Ws.*]

Fine tearing in the left side of the abdomen (aft. 1 h.). [*Ws.*]

A shooting in the left side of the hypogastrium, above the hip, single rather obtuse needle-pricks, in regular succession like pulse beats, for a quarter of an hour, sometimes increasing and then again decreasing. [*Gss.*]

Frequent urging to urinate, with scanty discharge of urine (aft. 2, 18 h.). [*Lr.*]

45. Frequent urging to urinate, with copious discharge of urine (aft. 38 h.). [*Lr.*]

He had urging to urinate at night. [*Gss.*]

Frequent discharge of dark yellow urine. [*Htn.*]

The urine passes in a thinner stream (aft. 10 h.). [*Fz.*]

Itching at the orifice of the urethra (aft. 1 h.). [*Ws.*]

50. After midnight, seminal emission. [*Fz.*]

*

*

*

Hoarseness from much viscid, sticky phlegm in the larynx. [*Fz.*]

Oppression and stitches in the left side of the chest, below the nipple (aft. 5 h.). [*Fz.*]

Oppression and aching below the sternum, and aching in the scrobiculus cordis and gastric region, with nausea and feeling of faintness (aft. 5 h.). [*Fz.*]

Cutting pinching in the last false ribs, towards the spine (aft. 9 h.). [*Ws.*]

55. Sharp intermittent cutting anteriorly at the third false rib, especially when moving the trunk (aft. 3 h.). [*Ws.*]

In both sides of the chest, in the region of the fourth true rib, internally, a sudden clutching together (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Ws.*]

Drawing aching in the sacrum, which extends forward to the muscles on the inside of the ossa ilii, when standing (aft. 2 h.).

[*Fz.*]

Cutting blows in the os sacrum, most severe when bending forwards, with a pain like tension (aft. 9 h.). [*Ws.*]

Aching pain in the middle of the spine, not removed by any movement and lasting a long time (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

[*Htn.*]

60. When sitting, a pulsating beating shooting under the right scapula. [*Fz.*]

Cutting stitches on the scapulæ, when at rest (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Ws.*]

Inside the right scapula sharp stitches from within outwards, most severe when at rest. [*Ws.*]

Fine pinching in the axilla (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Ws.*]

Fine pricks in the middle of the upper arm, on its inner side (aft. 1 h.). [*Ws.*]

65. The upper arm feels to him as if it would break when he supports himself on it (aft. 3 h.). [*Fz.*]

Paralytic heaviness in the elbow-joints (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Ws.*]

Drawing pain in the carpal bones and up the radius, when at rest.

[Fz.]

Sharp stitches on the outer projection of the wrist (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

[Ws.]

Cutting stitches in both wrist-joints, synchronous with the pulse, somewhat relieved by moving them (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [Ws.]

70. Tearing in the joints of the fingers.

Tearing pain over the hip-joint round about, only when walking (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [Htn.]

When walking, cramp-like drawing posteriorly and superiorly in the thigh at the insertion of the glutæus maximus. [Fz.]

A drawing shooting sensation superiorly through the anterior muscles of the right thigh, when at rest (aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [Htn.]

Pricking itching on the inner side of both thighs, which after rubbing changes into a burning (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]

75. The tendons of the hough are very tense and as if too short, so that standing is difficult for him (aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [Fz.]

Violent itching on the patella, with a rough and scrapy sensation as if an eruption would break out (aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [Fz.]

Tired feeling in the legs; with sensation as if a cold air blew on them; both only when standing (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [Htn.]

Sharp, deeply penetrating stitches on the inner side of the tibia, somewhat relieved by moving (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [Ws.]

Feeling of dying away, gone-to-sleep, and coldness in the middle of the right tibia, when standing (aft. 4 h.). [Fz.]

80. In the evening in bed, tearing pain in the right outer ankle and up the side of the leg among the muscles. [Fz.]

When sitting he is suddenly seized with a painful drawing on all points of the whole surface of the body (aft. 3 h.). [Fz.]

The hands tremble when he writes. [Fz.]

Great general heat when walking (aft. 3 h.). [Ws.]

Most of the sufferings come on when the body is at rest and are removed by movement; very few are caused by movement.

[Fz.]

85. Œdematous swelling (after external application). [A. v. HALLER, *Arzneimittellehre*, Leipz., 1806, p. 349.]

Slumber with eyes and mouth half open; when he woke therefrom he could not get his breath, he had to sit up, and then the breathing was very quick, with wheezing in the chest as though he should be suffocated; he beat about him with his hands, the head and hands were swollen and blue; he was hot, without thirst; when the attack came on he wept; all this without cough, and especially in the night from 12 till 4 o'clock.*

Sleepiness without sleep.

Restless sleep; on sitting up in bed he felt as if the sufferings went downwards, and he became relieved.

He starts up in affright from sleep, with anxiety and dyspnoea to suffocation and with trembling.

90. Frequent waking out of sleep as from watchfulness. [Lr.]

* A kind of Millar's asthma.

Dreams at night.

Vivid, unremembered dreams. [*Lr.*]

Lascivious dreams with seminal emission. [*Lr.*]

The pulse becomes slower and falls from 70 to 60 beats (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gss.*]

95. The pulse became slower by ten beats but fuller (aft. 6 h.). [*Fz.*]

Repeated attacks of slight shivering (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gss.*]

Slight chill, during which the face was warmer than usual (aft. 1 h.). [*Gss.*]

Rigor before going to sleep (aft. 4 h.).

Rigors all over the body with fine pricking crawling here and there, with very peculiarly cold hands and feet; the rigors go down, chiefly over the knees, to the feet (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Ws.*]

100. A chilly coldness runs over the whole body, especially the hands and feet, which feel cold to the touch, though he had wrapped up the latter very warmly (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

The hands are cold (aft. 1 h.). [*Gss.*]

Creeping on the fingers which are quite cold (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Ws.*]

Icy cold feet, while the remainder of the body is sufficiently warm (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Ebullition of the blood, in the evening, half an hour after lying down, with a feeling of trembling.

105. Feeling of intolerable dry heat on the whole body.

During the heat, dread of being uncovered; he imagines he will catch cold or get bellyache if he does so.

Heat on the whole body, without thirst, soon after lying down (aft. 2 h.).

When one touches him one feels considerable heat, especially in the palms and on the soles.

Burning hot feeling in the face, with moderately warm body and icy cold feet, without thirst (aft. 1 h.). [*Htn.*]

110. Pulse quicker, some beats over 70 (aft. 2 h.). [*Gss.*]

Feeling of warmth on the head and neck; the face and the rest of the body also feel warmer than usual to the touch, but without thirst. [*Gss.*]

In the afternoon, frequent flushes of heat, with great heat in the face, and perspiration breaks out in the face not until half an hour after this heat (aft. 10 h.). [*Fz.*]

Only many hours after the dry heat had gone off, sweat in the face.

Great perspiration, without thirst, when lying awake from 7 p. m. till 1 a. m.; the drops stood on his face and he also sweated all over; but after sleeping he was more hot than perspiring, but still without thirst.

115. A pretty considerable sweat, after midnight, but not on the head. [*Gss.*]

On awaking from sleep, he finds himself perspiring all over—two nights. [*Lr.*]

Periodical delirium : he saw frightful things on the wall.

Great disposition to start; he starts with affright at things which he is accustomed to have around him.

[*Fz.*]

Persistent crossness; everything makes a disagreeable impression on him. [*Lr.*]

SARSAPARILLA.¹

(The alcoholic tincture of the powdered root of *Smilax sarsaparilla*.)

Because this root has some resemblance in external appearance to the root of the *carex arenaria*, the teachers of *materia medica* recommended the latter to be used in diseases instead of sarsaparilla, because, stupidly imagining that the root of the *carex* was quite as good if not better than sarsaparilla, and the *carex* was an indigenous plant whereas the sarsaparilla was a foreign drug, it was to be preferred from *patriotic* motives. This is a sample of the ordinary capricious conduct of our beloved teachers of *materia medica*, and illustrates the honourable and rational mode in which the medicines of the *materia medica* have come to be vaunted on account of their pretended virtues, viz. *by the arbitrary decrees of writers on materia medica!* They reasoned thus: because *carex arenaria* is indigenous and has a stronger taste (which, however, differs *toto cælo* from that of sarsaparilla) it ought to have the preference, for it must possess the same powers, as is evident from its similar long thin shape. Consequently, the similar form of the two roots proves that their powers must be identical! An excellent inference, altogether worthy of the ordinary *materia medica!* And what pure peculiar effects do the one and the other possess so that we may know in what morbid states the one or the other may be employed with the certainty of a happy result? Not a syllable of information on this point.

In the following list I make a small commencement to reveal the peculiar action of the root of sarsaparilla in some symptoms observed from its administration. From this will be seen in some degree, what good homœopathic employment may be made of it, and that it is false to say that it is inert. It seems to lose the greater part of its medicinal powers by boiling. Apparently it acts for more than two weeks in a single not too small dose. For homœopathic use the undiluted tincture in the dose of one drop is much too strong.

[HAHNEMANN was assisted in this proving by HARTMANN, HERMANN, TEUTHORN. The only old-school authority quoted is:

BRUNNER, in *Rahn's Magazin*, i, vi.

The 1st edit. has the same number of symptoms as the 2nd, viz. 145.]

SARSAPARILLA.

Vertigo when sitting and walking; the head tends to sink forwards (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Hrr.*]

¹ From vol. iv, 2nd edit., 1825.

Head as if confused and stupid all the forenoon ; in the afternoon cross and indisposed to do anything.

A pressive headache like a great weight in the head ; it tends to sink forwards. [*Hrr.*]

Aching pain in the left side of the forehead. [*Htn.*]

5. An aching pain in the forehead and occiput (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Pressive pain on the left side of the head, particularly in the temple, when at rest and when moving. [*Htn.*]

Slowly increasing pressure in the right frontal protuberance, accompanied by fine pricking. [*Htn.*]

Slowly increasing and slowly declining pressive headache ; chiefly in the upper part of the brain. [*Htn.*]

Aching pressing pain in the forehead. [*Htn.*]

10. Severe pressure in the right temple with drawing pain from the occiput to the forehead (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Acute fine pricks in the middle of the forehead (aft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Shooting pain in the left side of the occiput. [*Htn.*]

Violent pressive-like tearing stitches in the right side of the head, which on account of their severity caused shivering (aft. 7 h.). [*Htn.*]

Violent pressive shooting pain on the right side of the crown (aft. 3 h.). [*Htn.*]

15. Violent aching followed by shooting in the left frontal protuberance (aft. 1 h.). [*Htn.*]

Shooting pressive pain on the temporal bone increased by touching. [*Hrr.*]

Shooting tearing pain in the left side of the vertex. [*Hrr.*]

Pressive-like tearing in the whole left side of the head (aft. 7 h.). [*Htn.*]

Shooting tearing on the left parietal bone, not altered by touching. [*Hrr.*]

20. Pressive tearing on several parts of the head, outwardly, more violent when moving and walking. [*Hrr.*]

Shooting drawing on the right mastoid process extending to the left frontal protuberance (aft. 2 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Shooting drawing on the right parietal and temporal bones (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Hrr.*]

Pressive drawing on the right temporal bone and cartilage of the ear at the same time. [*Hrr.*]

Dull shooting pain on the left frontal protuberance. [*Hrr.*]

25. Burning obtuse stitches on the left temporal bone. [*Hrr.*]

The pains on the head are aggravated by touching and walking. [*Hrr.*]

Eye affection : in the morning all objects hurt the eyes ; everything he looks at by daylight gives him pain in the eyes ; the eyelids are dry and as if inflamed ; in the evening when reading by candlelight he has aching in the eyeball and white paper has a red appearance.

Constant burning in the eyelids sometimes alternating with an aching pain in them.

As if mist were before the eyes ; he has difficulty in reading (aft. 12 h.). [*Hrr.*]

30. Dilatation of the pupils (aft. 2 h.). [*Trn.*]

Ringing in the left ear. [*Htn.*]

Violent aching and compression in the left ear, which seems to go into the temple and causes a pressing there (aft. 2 h. [*Htn.*])

Contractive sensation in the right ear (aft. 3½ h.). [*Htn.*]

Aching tearing pain in the cartilage of the right ear and external meatus. [*Hrr.*]

35. Painful contraction on the right auricle.

(A scab on the lobe of the ear, where there was at first a burning pain and afterwards itching) (aft. 19 d.).

Obtuse shooting pain on the root of the right mastoid process, which went off when touched. [*Hrr.*]

Drawing (shooting) tearing pain in the masticating muscles of the right side which seemed to have spasmodically contracted themselves (aft. 4½ h.). [*Htn.*]

A fine pricking itching round the neck, on the shoulders, the face and hairy scalp, with feeling of increased warmth on those parts ; scratching allayed it at one place, but it immediately recommenced on another part (aft. 2½ h.). [*Htn.*]

40. A transient heat in the face with sweat on the forehead, heat on the chest and back, combined with needle-pricks from within outwards, most frequent and most severe on the neck. [*Hrr.*]

(An itching pimple on the cheek, with inflammation to a considerable extent round about it, with severe burning ; a large thick scab came upon it, with tearing pain in the open air) (aft. 19 d.).

Pustules on the face, without sensation. [*Hrr.*]

(Epistaxis.) [BRUNNER,¹ in *Rahn's Magazin*, i, vi, p. 545.]

Little pocks on the upper lip. [BRUNNER, l. c.]

45. **Pressive shooting pain on the lower and inner border of the lower jaw on the right side, but only when touched and when bending back the head** (aft. 33 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Aching painful stitches in the thyroid cartilage, which, however, do not interfere with swallowing. [*Htn.*]

Aching shooting pain in the cervical muscles, aggravated by touching and moving. [*Hrr.*]

Violent, long-continued, drawing stitches in the cervical muscles of the right side, from the clavicle to the os hyoides (aft. 2¾ h.). [*Htn.*]

Shooting tearing pain in the gum and root of the last lower right molar. [*Hrr.*]

50. Aching drawing pain in the soft palate. [*Hrr.*]

Nauseous, herbaceous taste in the mouth.

In the morning a nasty sour slimy taste like fermented dough in the throat.

Bitter taste of bread. [*Trn.*]

¹ Not accessible.

No appetite and no hunger, food has too little taste, and when he had eaten, he felt in his stomach as if he had not eaten, just as though the stomach were insensible.

55. He felt loathing when he thought of the food he had eaten.

A nauseous exhalation comes from below up into the mouth, that causes nausea in the throat, with confusion of the head.

A constant, incomplete (not rising up into the mouth) eructation (immediately). [*Htn.*]

Though he eats but little it distends his stomach, just as though he had eaten a great quantity.

In the morning, great nausea even to vomiting, with increased, sickly, herbaceous taste in the mouth.

60. After dinner, nausea, and then exhaustion.

Aching pain just below the ensiform cartilage and in the scrobiculus cordis, aggravated by touching. [*Hrr.*]

Severe pinching in the abdomen (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.); followed by a painful contraction of the sphincter muscle of the anus. [*Htn.*]

Aching drawing pain in the abdomen, as after a chill (aft. 1 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Painful inward pressure and pinching in the left side of the abdomen, on a small spot, aggravated by deep breathing, unaffected by touch (aft. 4 h.). [*Htn.*]

65. **Rumbling in the abdomen, and sensation of emptiness in it** (aft. 4 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Sensation of emptiness in the whole abdomen, which causes a gurgling and rumbling. [*Htn.*]

Pinching in the left iliac region. [*Htn.*]

Call to stool, but no evacuation.

First the abdominal intestines are drawn together, and though he has a great call to stool he is unable to evacuate, and he must wait some time on the night stool, with excessive pressure downwards, as if the bowels would be forced out; then something is evacuated with a jerk, but with great smarting and cutting in the rectum, and immediately thereafter another stool, as if the rectum would be pressed out, so that he can hardly sit for pain.

70. The first day hard stool, the second day constipation, the third day evacuation first of hard then of soft fæces. [*Trn.*]

In the night he is awakened by a sore pain at the anus, which changes into a (burning) itching, that lasts all day.

He has call to urinate and pressing and forcing in the bladder (strangury), and yet the urine will not pass; when at last the urine passes, it cuts.

Almost all day he has urging to make water, but little urine passes.

Without any particular thirst, he passes urine more frequently than usual, and each time (with the exception of the first day) daily in larger quantity,* the longer he took the medicine, and also for 48 hours afterwards. [*Trn.*]

* As will be perceived from symptoms 72, 73, the symptoms 74, 75, 76, 77 seem to be merely reaction of the organism (secondary action).

75. More frequent and more copious micturition (aft. 4 and more h.).
[*Htn.*]

Every morning he is awakened from sleep by urging to urinate, even after 24, 48 hours. [*Trn.*]

The urine passes without being felt in the urinary passages, as after taking a diuretic drink. [*Trn.*]

(When the urine has been discharged there is pain like burning and itching tearing from the glans to the root of the penis.)

Burning when urinating, with discharge of long flakes. [BRUNNER, l. c.]

80. Severe strangury, as in stone in the bladder, with discharge of white, acrid, opaque matter with mucus. [BRUNNER, l. c.]

Painful constriction of the bladder, with urging to urinate.
[*Htn.*]

* * *

(Coryza and cough.)¹

Pressive drawing pain on the clavicle, close to the sternum (aft. 8 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Pressive pain on the sternum, increased by touching
(aft. 2 h.). [*Hrr.*]

85. Stitches on the centre of the chest, near the sternum, without relation to inspiration or expiration. [*Htn.*]

Stitches in the right side of the chest, not affected by inspiration or expiration. [*Htn.*]

Aching shooting pain under the last true ribs. [*Hrr.*]

Palpitation of the heart, frequently, by day.

Small violent stitches in the middle of the spine between the scapulæ (aft. 14½ h.). [*Htn.*]

90. Tearing shooting pain worming down from the scapulæ to the lowest false rib, much more severe on inspiration; on breathing deeply the breath is quite stopped by it (aft. 9 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Shooting pain near the spinal column, from the right scapula to the last false rib; much more severe on inspiration. [*Hrr.*]

A pulse-like, intermittent, shooting, transient, outward pain on the upper arm near the shoulder-joint. [*Trn.*]

Obtuse shooting pain on the upper and anterior part of the humerus. [*Hrr.*]

Paralytic tearing pain on the inner side of the forearm, near the elbow-joint. [*Hrr.*]

95. **Paralytic tearing on the right forearm, especially on the elbow-joint, more severe when at rest than when moving.** [*Hrr.*]

Pressive tearing pain on the right ulna, which sometimes extends to the metacarpal bones. [*Hrr.*]

Pressive shooting pain on the ulna, in the muscles of both forearms. [*Hrr.*]

Drawing shooting tearing on the muscles of the inner side of the left forearm (aft. 1½ h.). [*Htn.*]

¹ Though no name is given this belongs to the "Observations of others."

Tearing stitches over the left wrist-joint, upwards. [*Htn.*]

100. Tearing pain over the upper aspect of the left wrist-joint, which goes on with drawing tearing stitches to the fourth finger (aft. 2 h.). [*Htn.*]

Cold hands, colder towards the tips of the fingers (for eight days). [*Trn.*]

Pain in the right wrist-joint as if the hand were dislocated, which seemed to extend towards the fourth finger. [*Htn.*]

(Pain in the left hand, without swelling.) [BRUNNER, l. c.]

In the first joint of the thumb, a pain as from innumerable pins, afterwards the part was painful to the touch.

105. Pressive-like shooting in the muscles of the left thumb, when at rest and when moving. [*Htn.*]

Small pricks in the proximal joint of the right little finger (aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Drawing tearing in the fourth finger of the right hand through the bones, increased by moving the joints. [*Htn.*]

Intermittent pressive shooting pain on the metacarpal bones of the right index finger (for two days). [*Hrr.*]

When he presses with the finger tips they are painful as if gathering, or as when salt gets into a wound.

110. Pressive shooting pain on the right ischium, in every position. [*Hrr.*]

Pressive though painless heaviness in the left thigh, when sitting and walking (aft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Hrr.*]

Dull pressive pain on the right thigh, a little above the hough, when sitting (aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Shooting pressive pain on the left thigh, not far from the patella (aft. 9 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Pressive pain on the inner side of the left thigh near the knee-joint. [*Hrr.*]

115. Pressive tearing pain on the thigh near the knee-joint, upwards and outwards (aft. 13 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Single, acute, fine pricks on the inner side of the left knee. [*Htn.*]

Aching drawing shooting pain over the right knee (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Dull drawing pain upwards over the right tibia (aft. 3 h.). [*Htn.*]

Tearing pain in the muscles of the right leg (aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

120. Pin-pricks above the right outer ankle, forwards. [*Hrr.*]

A painful drawing changing into twitching on the dorsum of the right foot (aft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

(Pain on the right tarsus with swelling and redness which was increased at 2 p. m.). [BRUNNER, l. c.]

Drawing tearing in the right big toe (aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Painful pressive throbbing and throbbing-shooting on the inner side of the right sole, but afterwards on the whole sole, when sitting (aft. 2, 6 h.). [*Htn.*]

125. Itching on the forearm to the hand, and on the inner side of the knee, above the hough, especially in the evening in bed.

(Every evening before going to bed, an itching, that goes off in bed.)

A pricking itching all over the body, in the evening from 5 to 7 o'clock, and in the morning on rising.

When he goes from the warm room into the cold air, miliary papules appear.

Burning itching all over the body, with rigor.

130. (Burning) itching on the abdomen and thighs.

Red pimples the size of a pin's head, without moisture, on the back and thighs; they itch (eroding) only in the warmth; the itching went off by scratching, without leaving any other sensation, but only for a short time (aft 8 h.). [*Hrr.*]

At night, waking up as from a startling noise. [*Trn.*]

Frightful dreams during profound sleep.

Restless sleep, dreams of misfortunes (aft. 72 h.).

135. A shivering that spreads from below upwards, all over the body. [*Hrr.*]

Inward chilliness and drowsiness.

Chilliness all over the body, except the face and chest which were unusually warm; the other parts of the body are cold, even when near the stove. [*Hrr.*]

In the evening in bed, one hour before falling asleep, he becomes so hot, that the blood boils, the heart palpitates, and sweat stands on the forehead (for two successive evenings).

At night in bed, severe chilliness, especially on the feet, which are very cold, whilst the face and chest are hot. [*Hrr.*]

140. Distraught disposition.

Silent crossness. [*Hrr.*]

Extremely cross; the flies on the wall annoy him.

Sullen humour, and yet disposed to work. [*Trn.*]

Sullen and yet disposed to work. [*Htn.*]

145. Every word can offend him. [*Htn.*]

SCILLA.¹

(*Squill.*)

(The alcoholic tincture of the bulbous root of *Scilla maritima.*)

In order to make the solution of squill in alcohol the simplest and best mode is to cut out a fresh piece of 100 grains weight from a very fresh squill-bulb, to pound it in a mortar, gradually adding 100 drops of alcohol, till it becomes a fine uniform pap, then to dilute and thoroughly mix it with 500 drops of alcohol; to allow it to stand for some days, to decant the clear supernatant brownish tincture, and to mix 6 drops of this with 94 drops of alcohol by means of ten succussions, so as to form the first dilution ($\frac{1}{100}$).

The observations recorded below may be much added to; but they already suffice to enable us to estimate and correct the employment that has hitherto been made of this root; this I have partly done in some notes.

In large doses the action of squill lasts fourteen days; in small doses its action is proportionally shorter.

MURRAY and TISSOT tell us that camphor is an antidote to squill, and this agrees with my own observations.

[HAHNEMANN'S fellow provers were, BECHER, HARTMANN, HORNBERG, MOSSDORF, STAPF, TEUTHORN, WALTHER, WISLICENUS.

The following old-school authors are cited:

BERGIUS, *Mat. Med.*

CASPARI, *Diss. de Scilla.*

COHAUSEN, *Commerc. lit. Norimb.*, vol. xii, sect. ii.

CRANZ, *Mat. Med.*, ii.

HOME, *Clinical Exper.*

LANGE, *Medicina dom.*, Brunsvic.

LUDWIG, *Adversaria Med.*, vol. ii.

MUZELL, *Wahrnehm.*, ii.

SCHULZE, J. H., et SCHROETER, *Diss. Asthma rad. Scillæ usu sublatum*, Halæ,

1735.

TISSOT, *Epist. Med. Pract.*, edit. Bald.

VALENTINI, *Hist. Simpl. Reform.*, lib. ii.

WAGNER, J. G., *Observ. Clin.*, Lub., 1737.

WEIKARD, *Vermischte Schriften*, i.

ZWELFER, *Pharmac. regia.*

The 1st edit. has 286 symptoms, this 2nd edit. only two more.]

¹ From vol. iii, 2nd edit., 1825.

SCILLA.

In the morning on rising from bed, a vertigo as though he would fall sideways (aft. 48 h.).

Sick-vertigo as if he had been turning round in a circle for a long time. [*Hbg.*]

Weak in the head and dreamy (aft. 6—12 h.).

Confusion of the sinciput and occiput, as after intoxication, with an aching in the front and back of the head. [*Htn.*]

5. **Cloudy dizziness in the head** (aft. 2 m.).

In the morning after rising dull humming headache. [*Bch.*]

In the morning after waking heaviness in the whole of the top of the head. [*Bch.*]

An extraordinary heaviness in the whole head, as if he could not hold it still, only when sitting. [*Htn.*]

(Aching tearing pain in the head, which does not permit mental work) (aft. 12 h.).

10. Flat pressure all over the head as from a weight (aft. 12 h.). [*Bch.*]

Transient aching in the occiput. [*Bch.*]

Pressive pain in the left frontal protuberance on a small spot. [*Htn.*]

Aching drawing pain in the forehead. [*Htn.*]

A transient pain in the occiput spreading from the left to the right side. [*Htn.*]

15. Single painful stitches combined with drawing in the forehead from the left to the right side. [*Htn.*]

A drawing ending in a stitch in the right temple (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Contractive pain in both temples.

Twitching stitch in the right temple to the forehead.

Violent drawing stitches in the right temple ; they drew half of the brain together.

20. Squeezing headache in the lateral parts of the head (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

A drawing shooting, long continued pain in the occiput, when sitting. [*Htn.*]

Rather slow stitches into the right side of the forehead. [*Htn.*]

A painful penetrating blow in the left frontal protuberance (aft. 1 h.). [*Htn.*]

Tearing pain in the occiput. [*Htn.*]

25. A digging pain in the forehead. [*Htn.*]

Painful sensitiveness of the top of the head. [*Ws.*]

Every morning painful sensitiveness on the top of the head, and stupefaction in the interior of it. [*Ws.*]

A splashing in the head when shaking it.

(Eroding) itching on the forehead and chin, as if an eruption would break out, going off on scratching, but returning immediately. [*Bch.*]

30. Stitches in the right frontal protuberance down to the nose. [*Htn.*]

The appearance of the countenance varies, and is sometimes very much dejected, sometimes animated, without heat or chilly feeling. [*Stf.*]

Distorted, strained features, large wide open eyes and staring look, with redness of the cheeks, without thirst. [*Htn.*]

Staring look. [*Htn.*]

The left eye looks smaller than the right; the upper left eyelid is as if swollen, and hangs perceptibly down, making the eye seem smaller. [*Stf.*]

35. The eyes appeared to swim in cool water for some minutes. [*Stf.*]

The pupils contract (aft. 5 h.).

Great contraction of the pupils (immediately). [*Trn.*]

Contraction of the pupils (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Bch.*]

Contracted pupils (aft. 1 h.). [*Htn.*]

40. Great dilatation of the pupils (aft. 2 m.).

(Very dilated pupils.) [*Stf.*]

Tickling in the outer canthus of the left eye.

Fine burning in the outer canthi. [*Hbg.*]

Swarming pricking in the outer canthus of the left eye. [*Bch.*]

45. Itching in the left eye (aft. 24 h.).

A contractive sensation in the right eye.

Violent tearing in both eyes at once, as it were behind the eye-balls. [*Bch.*]

Drawing stitch from the forehead into the right ear.

(Tearing pains in the interior of both ears.)

50. **A tearing pain behind the left ear.** [*Htn.*]

Acrid nasal mucus.

Sore feeling on the borders of the nostrils.

Stiffness in the left cervical muscles. [*Hbg.*]

A pricking itching in the neck and jaws, as from a flea, which was removed only for an instant by scratching, and returned immediately afterwards. [*Htn.*]

55. Daily, until the seventh day, increasing pimples on the neck, which are only painful when rubbed (aft. 4 d.). [*Ws.*]

Drawing and squeezing in the cervical muscles, also when not moving. [*Hbg.*]

The skin on the neck is outwardly painfully sensitive on being slightly rubbed by the neckcloth, and exhibits red, almost excoriated, spots (aft. 24 h.). [*Ws.*]

(Pain in the submaxillary glands) (aft. 3 h.).

Above the middle of the upper lip an eruption, which exudes moisture and erodes about it, like an ulcer, with pricking itching.

60. Stickiness and sliminess in the mouth. [*Stf.*]

Vesicles on the tongue.

Stitches darting upwards in both upper canine teeth, as when a sharp cold air comes into the teeth, when eating and drinking either cold or warm things.

Far back on the palate a rough and scrapy feeling. [*Stf.*]

Burnt taste in the palate, even when chewing food, which remained also after eating, and is only not felt when swallowing the food. [*Bch.*]

65. Burning in the palate and throat. [*Hbg.*]

Scratching burning in the palate, like heartburn (aft 5, 6 d.). [*Ws.*]

Ravenous hunger (aft. some h.). [*Trn.*]

Insatiability in eating food which tastes well; his stomach felt full and yet he had appetite. [*Htn.*]

Complete anorexia; he cannot eat anything and yet his taste is unimpaired.

70. Complete anorexia. [J. H. SCHULZE *et* SCHROETER,¹ *Diss. Asthma rad. Scillæ usu Sublatum*, Halæ, 1735.]

Anorexia, partly on account of feeling of fulness, partly because the food tasted burnt, partly because some food had no taste at all, e.g. meat and soup, whilst other food tasted disagreeably sweet, such as bread and butter. [*Bch.*]

Spoils the appetite. [BERGIUS,² *Mat. Med.*, p. 278.]

(Everything tastes sour and bitter to him.)

The taste for food is diminished and as if blunted. [*Ws.*]

75. Weak appetite. [*Ws.*]

Tastelessness of tobacco when smoked. [*Hbg.*]

Disagreeable sweetish taste of all food, especially meat and soup (aft. 48 h.). [*Bch.*]

Empty eructation, for several hours (aft. 1 h.).

Empty eructation. [*Stf.—Htn.*]

80. Short eructation. [*Stf.*]

Frequent eructation of a sour taste, up into the mouth.

Eructation of a disagreeable taste. [*Stf.*]

After dinner, eructation with the taste of the food and nausea.

[*Bch.*]

Nausea with eructation. [*Wth.*]

85. Irritation to vomit in the gastric region. [*Hbg.*]

Nausea at the back of the throat and almost constant flow of saliva into the mouth (aft. 48 h.). [*Bch.*]

Constant alternation of inclination to vomit in the scrobiculus cordis and diarrhœic feeling in the hypogastrium; when one is present the other is absent, but the diarrhœic feeling is greatest. [*Stf.*]

Extreme retching to vomit. [TISSOT,³ *Epist. Med. Pract.*, edit. Bald., p. 207.—MUZELL,⁴ *Wahrnehm.*, ii, p. 34.⁵]

Excessive nausea. [MUZELL,—BERGIUS, l. c.—COHAUSEN, *Commerc. lit. Norimb.*, vol. xii, sect. ii, cap. 34.]

90. Vomiting. [MUZELL,—COHAUSEN, l. c.]

¹ Observations, on a case of anasarca.—This symptom not found.

² Statements.—“Spoils” is, literally, “prostrates.”

³ Statements.

⁴ Observations.

⁵ Observations in patients.

Weakness of stomach.¹ [TISSOT, l. c.]

Spoils the digestive power of the stomach. [BERGIUS, l. c.]

Painful squeezing below the chest in the scrobiculus cordis.

[Hbg.]

Fine pricks on the left side of the scrobiculus cordis (aft. 32 h.).

[Ws.]

95. Cardialgia. [ZWELFER,² *Pharm. regia.*, p. 146.]

Intermittent aching in the scrobiculus cordis (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [Bch.]

Pressure like a stone in the stomach.³ [SCHULZE *et* SCHROETER, l. c.]

Excessive pain in the stomach. [LANGE,⁴ *Medicina dom.*, Brunsvic., p. 176.]

Inflammation of the bowels. [ZWELFER, l. c.]

100. Painless rumbling and grumbling in the abdomen. [Hbg.]

Pinching in the abdomen. [Wth.]

Pinching and rumbling in the abdomen, as from flatus, which was discharged (aft. 14 h.). [Htn.]

Incarceration of flatulence and cutting in the hypogastrium, without discharge of flatus. [Bch.]

Rumbling and rattling in a jerky manner in the hypogastrium above the pubic region, like flatus, which, however, is not discharged (more frequently when walking and standing than when sitting), which went off quickly and permanently after eating. [Stf.]

105. Feeling of emptiness in the abdomen, as if fasting. [Htn.]

Drawing pain in the abdomen, increased by walking, and not relieved by compression (aft. 28 h.). [Bch.]

Tearing through the abdomen below the navel (aft. 4 h.). [Ws.]

In the hypogastrium, betwixt the navel and pubes, an acute pain (as from flatulence, or from a purgative, or as if diarrhoea were about to come on) (aft. 2 h.). [Stf.]

Tension of the abdomen, which, however, felt soft to the touch, [Stf.]

110. Cutting pinching in the hypogastrium. [Htn.]

Aching shooting pain in the left side of the abdominal muscles (aft. 24 h.).

Gurgling bubbling in the muscles of the right side of the abdomen.

Painful tenderness of the abdomen, which is considerably distended though soft. [Stf.]

Pinching in the hypogastrium (aft. 14 h.), which recurred the following day at the same hour, and was relieved and removed by discharge of flatus.

115. Every time and however often he touched the abdomen a loud discharge of flatus took place. [Stf.]

Frequent discharge of flatus (aft. 24 h.). [Bch.]

¹ Literally, "enervates the forces of the stomach."

² Statements.

³ Not found.

⁴ Effects of a spoonful of powdered squill.

Discharge of flatus broken off short. [*Stf.*]

Frequent discharge of very fœtid flatus (aft. 1 h.). [*Trn.*]

Incessant discharge of very noisy, fœtid, strong flatus, whereby the abdomen is relieved, but only momentarily. [*Stf.*]

120. Hard, scanty stool, in the evening (aft. 12 h.). [*Bch.*]

Very hard, but daily stool. [*Ws.*]

Pappy stool, without pain in the belly. [*Bch.*]

Diarrhœic evacuation of a quantity of brown, quite thin, slimy, very fœtid excrement, without pain or tenesmus, with spluttering flatus, and mixed with thread-worms and a quantity of shapeless white shreds. [*Stf.*]

Diarrhœa from 2 till 7 a.m., at last quite watery, almost without flatus. [*Stf.*]

125. Constipation for several days. [*Stf.*]

Itching at the anus.

Shooting at the anus when walking (aft. 8 d.). [*Ws.*]

Stool coloured with blood. [*TISSOT*, l. c.]

Great urging to urinate and stool; on first making water a thin stool without pain in the belly (aft. 10 m.). [*Htn.*]

130. On the second call to make water there occurred simultaneously loose stool without pain in the belly. [*Htn.*]

Constant but ineffectual urging to urinate (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Wth.*]

Less urine than usual seems to pass (aft. 48 h.). [*Ws.*]

Scanty discharge of watery urine (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Wth.*]

Violent urging to urinate; he passed an uncommonly large quantity of urine, which had the appearance of water (aft. 7 h.). [*Bch.*]

135. On a slight call to urinate, reddish urine (of the usual quantity) with reddish sediment, for three days (aft. 20 h.). [*Bch.*]

He cannot retain his urine because the quantity is so great; it would have escaped had he not been quick to discharge it (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.)—a state that lasted twelve hours. [*Htn.*]

Great urging to pass very little water (aft. 40 h.).

Great urging to urinate* (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Micturition not more frequent, but less urine is passed (for three days).

140. Rare call to urinate and scantier secretion of urine (aft. 20 h.).

Rarer micturition than ordinary, and scantier secretion of urine which is not dark coloured (aft. 24 h.). [*Htn.*]

(Urine hot, and stool with undigested portions and very fœtid.)

Bloody urine. [*TISSOT*, l. c.,—*CASPARI*,¹ *Diss. de Scilla*, p. 11.]

Brownish yellow, transparent urine, which is secreted in small quantity, and after standing forms flakes† (the first 8 h.). [*Trn.*]

* The prover was in the habit of passing a moderate quantity of urine, only twice a day.

† Seemed to be a kind of curative action, as the prover had previously too copious a secretion and discharge of urine.

145. Frequent micturition,* without increase of the urine (in the first hours).

Frequent discharge of urine as limpid as water; he has a quick call to urinate (aft. 1 h.). [*Stf.*]

He woke up at night to urinate (aft. 18 h.).

After urinating strangury, there is no water in the bladder (aft. 5 h., for 3 d.).

Shooting at the orifice of the urethra and somewhat farther back (aft. 2½ h.). [*Ws.*]

150. Shooting pain in the urethra when pressing at stool (aft. 8 d.). [*Ws.*]

Anxious obtuse stitches in the glans penis.

Compressive pain in the testicles.

Metrorrhagia. [J. G. WAGNER,¹ *Observ. Clin.*, Lub., 1737.]

(She sneezes several times at night.)

155. Violent persistent sneezing and fluent coryza (immediately).

[*Mss.—Ws.*]

(Flow of mucus from the nose.)

Stuffed coryza.

Smarting coryza with frequent sneezing (aft. 48 h.). [*Bch.*]

* The primary action of squill on the urinary passages is at first a great urging to urinate, 145, with copious discharge of urine, 136, especially of colourless urine, 134, 146; at least, when it is not copious, it is watery, 141.

After the expiry of this primary and positive action of squill, there occurs after several hours the reaction (secondary action) of the organism, as the opposite of the primary medicinal action, namely, slight call to urinate, scanty secretion of the urine and rarer discharge of it, 139, 140, sometimes of the usual colour, 141, but more frequently of darker colour, 135, 144, and also with great urging to pass it, but only scanty, 137, or even with no evacuation of urine, 148.

Now, as hitherto all this was not known, not ascertained, the very way to do so not being known, it was impossible that any true cures of dropsical diseases could be made with squill during all those thousands of years (very long before the Greeks, this drug was considered in Egypt as the only remedy for these diseases), hence most of those so affected were all the more certainly hurried to their graves by its employment. There was always great rejoicing because at first it brought away so much urine, and a speedy cure was joyfully anticipated; but it was not known that this was only the primary action of squill, and in such cases the opposite of the actual morbid state, consequently only palliative. With sorrow it was perceived that notwithstanding an increase of the doses, nothing but the contrary effect (secondary action) could be maintained, to wit, a scanty quantity of dark urine, becoming ever rarer and rarer.

Only the few dropsical diseases (for they are extremely numerous, and the dropsy is only a single symptom of them; hence the general term *dropsy*, which should include them all, as though they are but one unvarying disease, is an unpardonable falsehood of the pathologists), only those few dropsical affections whose symptoms can be found in tolerable similarity among the positive effects of squill, whose symptoms relating to the urinary discharge particularly correspond to those primary symptoms of squill recorded above (and such cases are rare), can be really and permanently cured by squill. Those kinds of wasting diseases (diabetes) will be much more likely to find an efficacious, specific remedy in squill, which in its primary action causes increased secretion of urine, the more so as it is homœopathically suitable in respect to the similarity of the other symptoms of these maladies.

¹ Observation.—This symptom not found.

In the morning outbreak of severe, fluent coryza (aft. 6 d.).

[*Ws.*]

160. Very violent coryza; the eyes have a dim dull look and fill with water (in the forenoon) (aft. 7 d.). [*Ws.*]

Coryza with ulcerated nostrils.

Difficult, slower inspiration and expiration. [*Bch.*]

Tightness of the chest with frequent, quicker breathing and anxiety as long as the tightness of chest lasts. [*Bch.*]

Tightness of, and shooting in, the chest, which is most troublesome on inspiration. [*With.*]

165. Oppression over the chest, as if it were too narrow. [*With.*]

A tickle inwardly in the region of the thyroid cartilage that excited coughing, whereby, however, the tickle was increased.

Frequent irritation to dry, short cough of four or five impulses, caused by a tickle under the thyroid cartilage.

Slight irritation to cough in the pit of the throat, in the upper part of the trachea; he coughs several times (aft. 1 h.). [*Stf.*]

He is forced to breathe deeply, and this deep breathing excites him to cough.

170. Dry violent cough which causes pain like a shock in the abdomen and dryness of the throat.

Cough with diminished expectoration (aft. 9 d.); at every cough impulse painful pressure outwards in the thoracic cavity and painful contraction of the abdominal muscles. [*Ws.*]

A cough, at first accompanied by expectoration.*

In the morning cough with copious mucous expectoration (aft. 7 d.). [*Ws.*]

A continual expectoration of mucus (aft. 2 h.).

175. When coughing and when walking pain on the side of the abdomen, as if an intestine would burst out.

Cough so as to cause retching.

Whilst coughing, whilst talking, and from the slightest movement, an intolerable feeling of heat without outwardly perceptible heat (aft. 20 h.).

(Before the cough rattling which went away after the cough.)

Peripneumonia.† [*ZWELFER*, l. c.]

* All my observations show that squill excites the mucous glands of the trachea and bronchial tubes, so that the phlegm, rendered more movable and thinner, can be expelled by coughing, only in its primary action. (See 172, 173, 174, 178, 180.) Hence its employment as a so-called expectorant can be only palliative, that is to say, its continued employment must certainly increase the malady if the fulness of the chest from tough adherent mucus was a chronic complaint, for after this primary expectorant action the organism produces the opposite state as its secondary action; the mucus of the bronchial glands becomes ever tougher, and the cough drier. (See 166, 167, 170, 171.) This root will therefore rather prove curative in too copious and too frequent mucous secretion on the chest, as was formerly insisted on by WEIKARD.

† If we consult the observations of practitioners of all ages, we shall occasionally find that the best of them—the empirical discovery being confirmed by experience—made use of squill with excellent results in the stitches in the side accompanying some inflammation of the thoracic organs, though they knew very well the great acidity of this root on the tongue and in the internal parts, when administered in large doses,

180. In the morning, suddenly a violent cough with stitches in the side at every cough, with expectoration (aft. 6 d.); the preceding days there was hardly a trace of cough. [*Ws.*]

Stitches on the left and right true ribs, simultaneously. [*Htn.*]

A kind of stitch in the side.¹ [*WAGNER, l. c.*]

During expiration pressive broad stitches under the last rib on both sides (for two days).

Obtuse, broad stitches in the lowest left rib, in the morning in bed, causing him to awake.

185. In the left side, just below the last rib, a constrictive stitch, excited by quick walking. [*Trn.*]

Shooting in the left side (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Hbg.*]

Stitches in the middle of the ensiform cartilage, almost like a continued stitch. [*Htn.*]

On the left and right side of the chest not far from the sternum, twitching stitches during inspiration (aft. 24 h.).

Recurring stitch in the side. [*Hbg.*]

190. A compressive pain ending in a stitch, in the right side of the chest.

(In the right side of the chest, under the arm, an aching, and when he stoops, a throbbing pain; when touched, however, the pain was as if the flesh were detached there.)

A drawing pain in the chest (aft. 8—12 h.).

Drawing stitch from the last true rib to the shoulder (aft. 46 h.).

Sharp stitches at the end of the clavicle, towards the shoulder, during inspiration and expiration.

195. Extremely violent shooting downwards near the sternum, so that he can only draw his breath with difficulty. [*Hbg.*]

A pressure (tension?) on both sides from the axillæ to the hypogastrium, chiefly on expanding the thoracic cavity by inspiration (aft. 2 h.). [*Ws.*]

Stiffness in the nape (aft. 12 h.).

Rheumatic pain in the lateral cervical muscles.

Painful sensitiveness of the skin from one hip to the other over across the back (aft. 6 d.). [*Ws.*]

It was inevitable that they should find it so useful as it proved in their hands, on account of the many homœopathic primary effects of this root on the chest of healthy persons (see 164, 179—190, 194, 195). They did vastly more good than the ordinary practitioners, who, as has again become the fashion, acting on theoretical views, only employ so-called antiphlogistics and merciless bleedings (venesections), and thereby do an immensity of harm. Yet the former would have been still more successful in curing acute pleurisy had they made a more accurate homœopathic selection of the cases for which squill is suitable in accordance with its now ascertained symptoms, and if they had preserved their patients from all heterogeneous influences, and refrained from mixing with this medicine any other drugs, and had understood how to give the squill in the most appropriate cases, not merely alone, but also in a sufficiently small dose. In most cases I have found the most serviceable dose to be a small portion of a drop of the quintillion-fold dilution of squill, indeed, often only of the sextillion-fold, or a still smaller quantity.

¹ From squill mixed with vincætoxicum. The patient (a dropsical woman) had first "muscular rheumatism" of left arm and neck (to which she was subject), and then, on the same side, a "pleuritis sicca exquisitissima." She died soon after.

200. Painless drawing on the left scapula. [*Bch.*]
 Painful twitching over the left scapula (aft. 8 d.). [*Ws.*]
 Under the scapulæ, in the back and left upper arm a gurgling like bubbling up.
 Eruption of very red pimples, their apices filled with a little pus, on the back, with pricking itching and after scratching burning pricking itching; the following day each pimple was covered with a small scab. [*Htn.*]
 Betwixt the scapulæ a spot the size of a dollar made up of papules or pimples thickly set but not confluent, with tickling (crawling) itching, as from a flea, which after scratching changed into a burning pricking itching, but after some time again became a crawling itching. [*Htn.*]
205. On the chest, under the right arm a crawling itching which is removed for a short time only by scratching. [*Htn.*]
 Perspiration in the axilla.
 Convulsive twitching of the left arm (when standing).
 Painless twitching and palpitation in the muscles of the upper arm. [*Hbg.*]
 Slow needle-prick along the skin from the shoulder to the middle of the upper arm. [*Htn.*]
210. During the day the hands often go to sleep when supporting the head, and the lower limbs when the legs are crossed. [*Bch.*]
 In the middle of the left metacarpus an occasional pain like a needle-prick. [*Htn.*]
 Twitching pain across in the wrist-joints. [*Wth.*]
 (When handling squill in its fresh state it causes blisters on the hands. [VALENTINI, *Hist. Simpl. Reform.*, lib. ii, sect. 2, cap. 34.]
 A stitch-like drawing pain from the left wrist into the fingers. [*Htn.*]
215. Acute shooting in both the wrist-joints, even when not moving (aft. 3 d.). [*Ws.*]
 Small red spots on the hands, feet, chest and whole body, which develop into scabious pustules, like the scabies humida that appears on the hands, betwixt the fingers, on the feet and the whole body, with burning itching (aft. some d.).¹ [MUZELL, l. c.]
 Pricking in both thighs as with needles. [*Hbg.*]
 Convulsive twitching of the thighs and legs, when sitting (aft. 24 h.).
 Drawing pain in the muscles of both thighs (aft. 7 h.). [*Bch.*]
220. Bruised feeling of the thighs.
 Weariness of the thighs.
 A gurgling extending in a line from the upper part of the thigh to the toes.
 In the left hough a contractive pain, which compelled him to bend the knee, when standing.

¹ The word here rendered "body" is in the original "leibe," which was most probably meant for "abdomen."

Intermittent drawing pain on the thighs, when sitting and walking. [*Bch.*]

225. Drawing pain in the leg.

Burning pain on the ball of the right foot, as after frost-bite.
Sweat on the toes.

Burning and itching in the skin.¹ [ZWELFER, l. c.]

Excoriation betwixt the limbs.

230. Cold mortification.² [ZWELFER, l. c.]

Causes scirrhus.³ [BERGIUS, l. c.]

Scirrhus accompanied by pain and inflammation, causes a fear that cancer may be produced by squill. [CRANZ,⁴ *Mater. Medic.* ii, p. 83.]

Pains all over the body. [TISSOT, l. c.]

Restlessness in the upper and lower extremities, he must move them incessantly, in order to get relief (aft. 2½ h.). [*Htn.*]

235. Severe pains in the limbs. [WEIKARD,⁵ *Vermischte Schriften*, i, p. 245.]

Constant, dull, rheumatic pains on the whole body, which are alleviated when at rest and increased by movement (aft. 6—24 h.).

A shooting sometimes in one, sometimes in another part of the body. [*Ws.*]

It often causes twitchings in nervous debility. [CRANZ, l. c.]

Spasmodic movements.⁶ [WEIKARD,—ZWELFER, l. c.]

240. Convulsions.⁷ [TISSOT,—LANGE, l. c.]

Weariness (aft. 6 h.).

Feeling of heaviness in the whole body, as from exhaustion (aft. 8—12 h.).

Exhaustion of the whole body, very noticeable during a long walk. [*Ws.*]

Frequent yawning, without drowsiness (aft. 2 h.). [*Htn.*]

245. **Stretching or extension of the upper extremities, with yawning, without drowsiness** (aft. 1½ h.). [*Htn.*]

He feels more exhausted by the sleepless night than by the diarrhœa, is dazed in the head and yet in tolerable good spirits and cheerful. [*Stf.*]

Sleeplessness without obvious cause.

Sleepiness in the evening some hours before bedtime. [*Htn.*]

Sleep with funny dreams. [*Trn.*]

250. After dinner exhaustion and sleepiness. [*Htn.*]

Restless sleep. [*Hbg.*]

Frequent waking from sleep and turning about in bed. [*Bch.*]

Tossing about in bed. [*Hbg.*]

¹ From handling squill.

² Not found; unless it represents the "viscerum lethales inflammationes" already seen in S. 99.

³ By "scirrhus" any hard swelling is meant.

⁴ Observations.—The "krebs" in the original is "ulceration," not "cancer."

⁵ Observations.—This symptom occurred in a sensitive nervous woman.

⁶ Not found in Zwelfer.

⁷ "In nervous subjects," Tissot says,

Dream, that his body is swollen to an enormous size, so vivid that on awaking he felt himself, to see if it were true. [*Bch.*]

255. After midnight (1 o'clock) he wakes up with inclination to vomit and anxiety and draws a deep breath several times. [*Stf.*]

In the morning after awaking and getting up, exhaustion, especially in the thighs in the region of the hip. [*Bch.*]

After a quiet sleep without dreams, in the morning a dazed feeling and heaviness in the head (aft. 72 h.). [*Bch.*]

Very small hard pulse, like a tense string. [*Stf.*]

When vomiting the pulse falls to 40 beats. [*HOME*,¹ *Clinical Exper.*, p. 394.]

260. Shivering all over the body with some coldness of the skin (aft. 6 h.). [*Ws.*]

When walking even in the heated room, he feels cold and chilly in the back and arms, not when sitting. [*Stf.*]

Icy cold hands in the warm room (aft. 1½ h.). [*Htn.*]

Icy cold hands and feet, the rest of the body being warm (aft. ¼ h.). [*Htn.*]

Icy cold feet. [*Htn.*]

265. Thirst during the evening chill, without inward or outward heat.

At night inward chill, with outward heat, without thirst (aft. 6 d.). [*Ws.*]

More inward than outward heat in the face, without thirst, which is increased by moving the body, with chilliness of the rest of the body on the slightest exposure.

Heat and redness especially in the face on the slightest movement and when talking (aft. 10 h.).

(Dry outward and inward heat, without thirst for three hours (aft. ½ h.), thereafter only inward dry heat, without thirst.)

270. Heat in the head with cold feet.

Every afternoon heat of the body, without thirst, with cold feet.

(In the afternoon) great feeling of heat in the whole body, but without outward redness and without thirst, for some hours (aft. 6 d.). [*Ws.*]

In the evening, immediately after lying down, outward heat with inward chill (aft. 7 d.). [*Ws.*]

Chilliness and soon afterwards heat all over the body. [*Wh.*]

275. Heat all over the body, as from heating drinks, with icy cold feet, without shivering, thirst or sweat. [*Htn.*]

Feeling of heat in the whole body without thirst or sweat (aft. 2 h.). [*Bch.*]

In the morning laziness, with repugnance to all kinds of head work. [*Hbg.*]

Crossness at everything, and disinclination to mental activity. [*Ws.*]

Crossness at all occupations; he was cold towards others and did not answer. [*Bch.*]

280. Vexation about trifles.

¹ Observations.

Disinclined to think, with dejection (aft. 1 h.). [*Wth.*]

Disinclination for writing and thinking. [*Bch.*]

Anxiety of disposition, fear of death. [*Stf.*]

Anxiety. [LUDWIG,¹ *Adversaria Med.*, vol. ii, p. 713—COHAUSEN,

1. c.]

285. Great anxiety. [TISSOT, 1. c.]

Whining.² [LANGE, 1. c.]

Cheerful, happy humour.* [*Trn.*]

Courage, sedateness.

* Probably curative action.

¹ Observation.

² On account of pain of S. 98.

SPIGELIA.¹

(The tincture is made by macerating for a week, without heat and with a daily shaking, fifty grains of the powder of the whole plant of *Spigelia anthelmia* in 500 drops of alcohol.)

This annual plant, which was first used in South America as a domestic remedy for round worms, became known about eighty years ago to our practitioners, who, however, since that time have made no other employment of it than that which they were originally taught by the simple negroes of the Antilles, viz. solely for the expulsion of round worms.

It should, however, be remembered that the accumulation of round worms in the intestines is never a peculiar independent disease, but is merely a symptom of some other fundamental disease of man, and unless it is cured, the round worms, though many of them may be expelled, always collect again in the bowels. It would, therefore, be foolish to employ a very powerful medicine like spigelia merely in order to expel these worms, if this plant did not at the same time remove the disease on which they depend. This, however, it is capable of doing, as many observations seem to prove, in which the patient has recovered without the expulsion of any worms whatever.

And yet it has been persistently asserted, with a strange want of perception, that spigelia can only be regarded and employed as a vermifuge. But if no more important use has been made of this very remarkable medicine (and the same object may often be easily accomplished by cina seed), this would be to act as injudiciously as if some trivial operation should be performed with a costly tool. The extraordinary and manifold powers of this plant indicate a much higher destiny than to remove a few worms from the bowels, as we are taught by the following manifestations and symptoms of medicinal disease.

If we consider the inconsiderateness of physicians of the ordinary stamp in administering this plant to patients in doses of 60 and 70 grains of the powder, we must acknowledge that medicines could not well have come into more inappropriate and improper hands than those of ordinary physicians, who were content to employ medicines, those inestimable and useful gifts of God, only for those purposes for which common folk imagined them to be adapted, and who gave them in doses dangerous to life which it pleased them to determine at their desks, quite unconcerned as to what was the inward peculiar medicinal quality of each medicinal substance in particular, that is to say, uncon-

¹ From vol. v, 2nd edit., 1826.

cerned about the true dynamic relation of each of them to the human health, as it is only clearly revealed in pure experiments on healthy persons.

This plant has this peculiarity, that the primary action of a single unrepeatd dose usually increases somewhat daily during the first seven to ten days, so that pure experiments with it on healthy persons should only be conducted with caution, seeing that 60, 80 to 100 drops of the tincture produce violent effects even in otherwise robust, healthy persons.

For the homœopathic employment the decillion-fold dilution, each diluting phial of 100 drops being shaken not oftener than twice, is almost too strong, even when but a small portion of a drop of it is given for a dose.

Spigelia, even in a small dose, acts for more than four weeks, and on account of this powerful and long-lasting action it ought never to be given as a remedy, except after careful selection; in which the peculiarly marked characteristic symptoms of the case of disease are found in great similarity among those of spigelia. When this is so it is capable of removing very severe diseases.

The excessive action of this important drug may be gradually removed by frequent and sufficiently long-repeated small doses of camphor.

[HAHNEMANN was aided by BECHER, FRANZ, GROSS, GUTMANN, HARTMANN, HERRMANN, HORNBURG, KUMMER, LANGHAMMER, MEYER, STAFF, WALTHER, WISLICENUS.

The following old-school authorities are cited :

BERGIUS, *Mat. Med.*

BROWNE, PATRICK, *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1751, and *Natural History of Jamaica*.

CHALMERS, *On the Weather and Diseases of South Carolina*, Lond., 1776, vol. i.

LINNING, J., in *Neue Edinb. Vers.*, pt. i.

MARTIN, in *Konigl. Vetensk. Ak. Handlingar*, 1771.

WRIGHT, W., in *Samml. br. Abh. f. pr. Aerzte*, xiv, iii.

The 1st edit. has 638 symptoms, this 2nd edit. 672, the additional symptoms being contributed by HAHNEMANN himself.]

SPIGELIA.

Vertigo. [J. LINNING,* in *Neue Edinb. Vers.*, pt. i.¹]

Vertigo: when he stands for a few minutes he is in danger of falling.

Vertigo: when he looks down he thinks he will fall.

Vertigo when sitting, standing, and walking—he is most free from it when lying—the head sinks backwards, with nausea in the palate and discomfort in the abdominal and thoracic cavities; in the abdominal cavity a pinching pain, with feeling as if he must go to stool, during which he loses all consciousness. [Hrr.]

* He employed Spigelia Marylandica.

¹ *Essays and Obs., phys. and literary*, 1, 438. Observations of effects of too large doses in children.

5. Vertigo: when he looks in front of him he is in danger of falling forwards instantaneously. [*Myr.*]

Vertigo when he turns his head when walking; if he looks straight in front of him he feels nothing—in the open air (aft. 5 h.). [*Fz.*]

When walking he feels a whirling; all goes round in a ring with him; he must stand still; he feels as if intoxicated.

Vertigo: when walking he staggered as though he would fall to the left (aft. 4 h.). [*Lr.*]

Vertigo, as if he were intoxicated and could not walk steadily (aft. 14 h.). [*Lr.*]

10. He sits as if buried in thought, and stares at one place (aft. 3 h.). [*Kr.*]

Weakness of memory: he cannot remember the most familiar things.

Great forgetfulness, want of memory. [*Myr.*]

Laziness of mind and great forgetfulness. [*Bch.*]

His memory seemed to him to be truer and stronger than before (aft. 5 d.). [*Bch.*]

15. Intoxication. [*CHALMERS*,¹ *On the Weather and Diseases of South Carolina*, Lond., 1776, tom. i, p. 67.]

Confusion of the head.

Confusion of the whole head (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

Confusion of the whole head and at the same time pressure outwards in the forehead (aft. 5 d.). [*Gn.*]

Painful confusion of the head. [*Stf.*]

20. In the evening when walking in the open air, drawing confusion in the occiput (aft. 10 h.). [*Fz.*]

In the evening, confusion in the whole head, it feels to him quite dazed. [*Fz.*]

His head is stupefied as from much tobacco-smoking (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Wth.*]

Feeling as of emptiness and giddiness in the head, as after intoxication, when sitting (aft. 1 h.). [*Htn.*]

Constant stupidity in the head, so that every occupation requiring thought is difficult for him. [*Hrr.*]

25. **All occupation requiring an effort of the head is difficult for him.** [*Hrr.*]

Dull pain in the forehead and temples; at the same time a feeling of compression from both sides to the front. [*Stf.*]

Headache like dazedness.

Dazedness and emptiness in the head at the top of the forehead; the scalp is very sensitive to touch, and the hair seems to stand on end (aft. 3 h.). [*Fz.*]

Heaviness and pain in the head, when he shakes it.

30. He dares not shake his head; that gives him pain in the brain and makes him giddy.

¹ Observations. This symptom is represented in the original by "drowsiness" only.

When he speaks loudly or coughs his head is painful as though it would burst.

He dares not stoop; when he does so he feels as if the brain expanded and would come out in front.

Pain in the forehead. [CHALMERS, l. c.]

Aching pain in the whole sinciput. [Hbg.]

35. A violent pressure in the right temple, spreading gradually more and more (aft. $2\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [Htn.]

Very severe pressure in the temples (aft. 1 h.). [Htn.]

Sensation in the brain as if the head were tightly bound, lasting a long time (aft. 28 h.). [Gn.]

Pressure on the left frontal protuberance from without inwards, outwardly and inwardly in the brain at the same time. [Hrr.]

Pressure outwards in the right frontal protuberance (aft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [Htn.]

40. In the forehead violent aching and pressing outwards (aft. 2 h.). [Htn.]

Pressure in the cerebrum and cerebellum, which makes him dizzy. [Myr.]

Pressive pain in the left half of the brain (immediately). [Gn.]

Pressive pain out at the left side of the forehead (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [Gn.]

Persistent pressive headache, worse when stooping forwards (aft. 35 h.). [Gn.]

45. A pressing out in the forehead, when stooping forwards (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [Gn.]

Pressing-asunder pain on the right side of the head (aft. 82 h.). [Gn.]

Pressing in the forehead, as if the brain would come out, which went off for a few moments on holding the hand there. [Myr.]

Tensive pressive headache out at the forehead (aft. 34 h.). [Gn.]

Violent pressure from without inwards in both temples, especially the right (aft. 56 h.). [Htn.]

50. Headache like a weight in the head; when he draws the facial muscles he feels as if the skull would burst asunder at the top.

Pain as if a heavy weight were under the left frontal protuberance. [Gss.]

Violent pressive pain in the crown of the head, on a small spot. [Gn.]

The occiput is heavy and drags down like a weight.

Most violent pressure inwards on the left side of the occiput, during which he could not stoop forward without aggravation of the pains, unless he pressed strongly with his hand on the painful part.

[Myr.]

55. **Aching drawing in the right side of the vertex and occiput.** [Hrr.]

Tearing pressure in the head from the left frontal protuberance to the occiput (aft. 34 h.). [Hrr.]

A drawing pressure at the left temple, frequently recurring. [Kr.]

Tearing pressure externally on the frontal bone (aft. 8 d.). [*Ws.*]

Boring pain in the forehead. [*Gn.*]

60. Boring pain on the occiput and crown, as if it strove to draw the head backwards. [*Bch.*]

Splashing in the brain when walking; he feels every step. [*Gn.*]

Sensation of splashing in the brain when walking. [*Myr.*]

When he moves his head there is shaking and splashing in the forehead. [*Myr.*]

When walking in the open air there occurs at every step a violent pressure in the head as if thrusting from without inwards towards a point in the middle of the brain (aft. 6 h.). [*Htn.*]

65. While walking in the open air, at every step violent jerks in the occiput, then in the temples (aft. 28 h.). [*Htn.*]

In the occiput pain as if the arteries had to pulsate over an obstacle.

The pains in the head are worst in the open air. [*Gn.*]

The pain in the head is worse when lying, better when walking about.* [*Myr.*]

Blows and jerks on the left side of the head (aft. 54 h.). [*Htn.*]

70. Tearing blows in the right temple (aft. 50 h.). [*Htn.*]

Tearing pain like thrusting in the forehead, most severe in the right frontal protuberance, which also causes him to fix his eyes involuntarily on the object he is looking at, when standing and sitting (aft. 27 h.). [*Htn.*]

Very violent tearing in the forehead, occiput, and temples. [*Myr.*]

Tensive tearing pain in the forehead, especially under the left frontal protuberance towards the orbit (aft. 6 h.). [*Gss.*]

Fine digging tearing in the brain, particularly severe in the left parietal bone, when moving, when walking, and especially violent on making a false step, towards evening; for several successive evenings (aft. 11 h.). [*Hrr.*]

75. **Digging and digging tearing pain in the occiput, left side of the crown and forehead, aggravated by moving, as also by every loud noise, and when he speaks loudly, or only opens the mouth a little; when lying it is most bearable** (aft. 12 h.). [*Htn.*]

Intolerable bubbling pain in the occiput, which is increased to violence at first by walking, afterwards on the slightest movement, and is most relieved by sitting reclined backwards; lying horizontally aggravated it. [*Myr.*]

When he holds the head bent forwards for a while, he cannot raise it up again on account of pain in the nape.

Towards morning (about 3 or 4 o'clock) severe pains at (in?) the occiput, and the nape is as if stiff; in the morning he cannot move the head, until he has risen and dressed himself—then it is gone.

* Alternating action.

In the morning after rising from bed, pain in the nape; when he holds his nape still it is painful⁹ as if gone to sleep; he must consequently always move it, for it does not hurt him when moving.

80. The occiput is painful as from an external blow.

The occiput particularly is painful; he cannot lie on it well.

Slow tearing stitch on the left side of the head. [*Htn.*]

An intermittent contractive, tearing shooting pain on a small spot of the left parietal bone more towards the back, which appears to be rather external. [*Gss.*]

Pressive shooting on a small point of the left side of the occiput (aft. 49 h.). [*Htn.*]

85. Large pulsative stitches in the forehead from evening till morning, so that he could have cried out; at the same time a hammering before the ears.

Acute shooting immediately behind and above the right frontal protuberance. [*Gss.*]

Violent, but fine pricks as from electric sparks, in the left temple. [*Hbg.*]

Much heat in the head. [*Myr.*]

Burning pain in the left frontal bone (aft. 31 h.). [*Gn.*]

90. Burning pain in the left temporal region and forehead. [*Hbg.*]

Burning on the left temple, externally. [*Gn.*]

Burning in the skin of the right temple near the eye. [*Gn.*]

Burning pain on the right side of the forehead which extends into the eyes, so that he cannot turn them without pain. [*Myr.*]

Burning pain in the left supraorbital arch. [*Gn.*]

95. Burning itching in the right eyebrow, that went off on scratching (aft. 26 h.). [*Gn.*]

A running itching on the forehead, which compels much rubbing.

Itching crawling on the left side of the crown (aft. 32 h.). [*Gn.*]

Smarting pain in the skin of the left side of the forehead (aft. 34 h.). [*Gn.*]

The scalp feels to him as if contracted and tense. [*Kr.*]

100. In the region of the vertex the scalp is painful when touched and also when not touched, as if ulcerated, and there occurs there occasionally an obtuse shooting jerk, which seems to penetrate deep into the brain.

The scalp is painful and the hairs hurt when touched.

Sensitiveness of the whole head when touched, especially when moving the scalp. [*Ws.*]

(The hairy scalp is full of miliary papules.)

Pain as if the left orbit were compressed from above downwards. [*Gss.*]

105. Swelling of the temporal side of the orbit, with aching pain *per se*, and sore pain when touched.

Severe pressure above the right orbit, and a dull pressive pain in the whole head (aft. 2½ h.). [*Htn.*]

Obtuse pressure above the orbits (aft. 10 m.). [*Ws.*]

On the left orbital bone near the temple, down towards the

zygoma, severe pressive pain, followed by swelling of the bone at that place, which is painful when touched.

He always feels as if there were feathers or hairs in the eyelashes ; or as if there were a mist before the eyes ; a sensation that is aggravated by rubbing them (aft. 1 h.). [*Htn.*]

110. Formication in the eyes. [*MARTIN*,¹ in *Konigl. Vetensk. Ak. Handlingar*, f. a. 1771.]

Itching in the left eyeball, which went off by rubbing. [*Gn.*]

Itching prick in the right eyeball, which returned after rubbing (aft. 1 h.). [*Gn.*]

Persistent pricking pain in the right eyeball, also when moving it (aft. 24 h.). [*Gn.*]

Violent digging stitch in the middle of the eye and in its inner canthus, which does not interfere with vision, but presses down the upper eyelid (aft. 74 h.). [*Htn.*]

115. In the morning redness and inflammation in the white of the eye ; his eyelids are so heavy that he can hardly open them. [*Fz.*]

Redness of the white of the eye and dilated bloodvessels in it. [*W. WRIGHT*, in *Samml br. Abh. f. pr. Aerzte*, xiv, iii.²]

Pain in the eyes. [*CHALMERS*, l. c.]

Pain in and above the eyes. [*LINNING*, l. c.]

He could not turn the left eye in all directions without pain. [*Myr.*]

120. The eyes are painful when moved, as if they were too large for their orbits. [*Myr.*]

Tensive pain in the left eyeball (aft. 49 h.). [*Gn.*]

Feeling in the eyes as if they were weeping, which they are not, with slight pressure in them ; the sight is at the time affected just as if the eyes were full of tears (aft. 26 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Pain in the eyes as if sand were in them.

At the side of the right eye a pain pressing from without (aft. 3 h.). [*Htn.*]

125. Aching pain in the eyeballs.

Intolerable aching pain in the eyeballs, aggravated by turning the eyes ; if he attempts to look with the eyes askance he becomes giddy ; he must, consequently, when he wishes to look to the side turn the whole head. [*Myr.*]

A contractive burning pain in the right eyeball. [*Gn.*]

Burning pain in the left eye, towards the temple (aft. 33 h.). [*Gn.*]

Dry heat in the eyes in the afternoon. [*Kr.*]

130. Burning pain in the outer canthus of the right eye. [*Gn.*]

Burning pain in both eyes, so that he must close them involuntarily, and is unable to open them for five or six minutes, with an anxiety as if he should never be able to open them again ; when, after this pain is gone, he could again open them, his sight is impeded by a sea of fire, which has surged up before his eyes in blood-red

¹ Not accessible.

² *London Med. and Phys. Journal*, viii, 217.—Observations,

masses; along with watering of the eyes and great dilatation of the pupils, the visual power returns (aft. 14 d.). [*Bch.*]

Sparks before the eyes, as before an outbreak of smallpox or measles. [PATRICK BROWNE,¹ *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1751, p. 544, and *Natural History of Jamaica*, p. 156.]

The eyes move involuntarily left and right, from irregular actions of the ocular muscles that draw the eye inwards and outwards.² [LINNING, l. c.]

Distortion of the eyes.³ [BROWNE, l. c.]

135. Long sightedness; he can see well at a distance, but not close at hand.

When he directs his eyes upon anything, his sight goes.

He does not see so distinctly as usual, and must strain his eyes very much when writing, as though water stood in the eyes. [*Hrr.*]

Transient amaurosis. [CHALMERS, l. c.]

Dilatation of the pupils. [CHALMERS, l. c.]

140. Pupils dilated (aft. a short time). [*Kr.*]

Pupils dilated by the smallest dose. [BERGIUS,⁴ *Mat. Med.*, p. 97.]

Pupils unaltered, only dull and dim in appearance.

[*Bch.*]

The eyes are very dull, with as it were an inward obstruction; whithersoever he directs them, there they remain fixed and he knows not what he is looking at, like one whose sight fails him.

The eyes have a dim and dull appearance (aft. 7 d.). [*Ws.*]

145. Yellow borders round the eyes. [*Kr.*]

Dim dull appearance of the eyes, with unaltered pupils.⁵ [*Bch.*]

Pain as if the upper eyelids were hard or immovable; he cannot well raise them.

The eyelids are so relaxed and paralysed that they hang low down, and must be raised by the hand, with very dilated pupils. [BERGIUS, l. c.]

Sensation as of a hard body under the right upper eyelid; this was removed by rubbing (aft. 4 d.). [*Gn.*]

150. Burning pain under the right eyelid (aft. 3½ h.). [*Gn.*]

Ulceration and smarting painful soreness of the borders of the lids.

On the border of the left lower lid, a fine painful cutting as with a small knife (aft. 9 h.). [*Htn.*]

Shooting aching under the lids of both eyes (aft. 2½ h.). [*Bch.*]

On the border of the right upper eyelid, a very fine but painful pricking like a needle-prick (aft. 23 h.). [*Htn.*]

¹ Statements.—In the original this symptom is “the eyes appear bright and sparkling, as they generally do before the eruption of smallpox or measles.”

² This represents “The muscoli adductores et abductores oculorum seem to be greatly affected, from their irregular actions, while the other muscles of the eye, so far as I have had an opportunity of observing, remain unaffected.”

³ Literally, “The eyes seem distended.”

⁴ Observation.

⁵ Same as 142, only not emphasized.

155. Single recurring pricks in the left eyelid. [*Myr.*]
 Shooting pain in the inner right canthus of the eye (aft. 11½ h.).
 [*Gn.*]
 Great watering of the eyes, without sensation.
 The eyes run over with tears; much water runs out of the eyes, which is smarting and acrid.
 Much gum coming frequently in the eyes all day.
160. In the morning, on rising from bed, the facial muscles are as if distorted and swollen. [*Fz.*]
 On awaking from the midday siesta, the whole face was swollen, puffy, pale and distorted, like a person about to be seriously ill, without pain or tension, or any other disagreeable sensation; the swelling only went off almost entirely after six hours, but reappeared in a greater degree the next morning after waking, but more round about the eyes. [*Stf.*]
 Burning pain in the right zygoma. [*Gn.*]
 Obtuse pressure on the zygomata (aft. 4 d.). [*Ws.*]
 In the temporal process of the left zygoma a tearing pressure, and like the dull sensation of a swelling when the pain goes off a little. [*Gss.*]
165. Twitching tearing in the right zygomatic arch (aft. 30 h.).
 [*Htn.*]
 Violent drawing stitch from the right upper jaw to the crown of the head (aft. ½ h.). [*Htn.*]
 A fine prick in the left cheek (aft. 4 h.). [*Gn.*]
 Burning pain in the left cheek, persistent (aft. 27 h.). [*Gn.*]
 Burning in the skin of the temple in front of the right ear (aft. 75 h.). [*Gn.*]
170. **Drawing pain in the antitragus of the left ear.**
 [*Gss.*]
On the border of the left auricle pain like earache (aft. 22 h.). [*Htn.*]
 On the posterior part of the right auricle a squeezing pain (aft. ¾ h.). [*Htn.*]
 Quivering in the right auricle. [*Gn.*]
Itching on the right auricle (aft. 36 h.). [*Gn.*]
175. Itching in both auricles at once (aft. 5 d.). [*Gn.*]
 Burning pain of the right auricle. [*Gn.*]
 Burning pain in the whole of the left auricle. [*Gn.*]
 An in-pressing pain in the meatus auditorius, gradually increasing (aft. ¾ h.). [*Htn.*]
There is a pressure as from a plug into the left ear (aft. ½ h.). [*Gss.*]
180. Aching pain in the left ear (aft. 13 h.). [*Gn.*]
Aching pain in the interior of the right ear, that spreads over the whole zygoma and into the right molar teeth (aft. 57 h.). [*Gn.*]
 Continual pain in the right ear as if it would be forced asunder (aft. 59 h.). [*Gn.*]
 A drawing pain in the left ear towards the zygoma. [*Stf.*]

In the internal ear, occasionally, a boring, obtuse shooting jerk, which darts into the throat (through the Eustachian tube).

185. Several times a violent thrusting tearing in the right ear. [*Htn.*]
 Twitching pain, recurring by fits, in the ear, which extends to the eye and lower jaw (aft. 12 h.). [*Wth.*]
 Beating in the left ear. [*Gn.*]
 Boring stitch in the interior of the right ear (aft. 49 h.). [*Gn.*]
 In the left ear, an itching pricking. [*Gn.*]
190. Itching formication in the right ear. [*Gn.*]
 Itching prickling sensation in the right ear (aft. 77 h.). [*Gn.*]
 When stepping quickly, a lapping sensation, as if water splashed, in the ears (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Fz.*]
 Noise in the left ear, as if the wind blew quickly over it. [*Gn.*]
 A constant crepitation and buzzing before the ears extending into the forehead, and an undulating pulsation in them; he gets relief by holding the hands above the eyes.
195. Great humming and bubbling in the ears, especially in the evening.
 Flapping in the ears as from a bird's wing, whereupon a moisture flows from the ears and very clear hearing ensues.
 When she speaks, it rings like bells in both ears and resounds through the whole head.
 Roaring before the ear. [*Myr.*]
It seems as if he heard some distant ringing before both ears, with a sensation as if the ear were loosely stopped up, or as if there was a great fog before it. [*Hrr.*]
200. A loud noise produces a painful impression in the internal ear (aft. several d.). [*Ws.*]
 On blowing the nose the ear closes and he does not hear; but when he shakes the finger in the ear, it goes off and he hears again.
 In the open air when the wind blows into the ears they become stopped up as with a finger (aft. 5, 6 h.). [*Fz.*]
 In the evening the ears become stopped, as if something lay before the membrana tympani, which feels as if contracted (aft. 14 h.). [*Fz.*]
 The ear feels stopped up, even when she does not wish to hear, or does not speak.
205. Something seems to prevent her hearing.
 In the left ear, hardness of hearing, as if the ears were closed by the finger, and at the same time a fluttering noise in it (aft 2 h.). [*Hbg.*]
Feeling as if the left ear were loosely stopped up, but without hardness of hearing (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Hrr.*]
 Disagreeable sensation as from an obstruction in the root of the nose. [*Myr.*]
 Pricking creeping in the nose, which compels scratching, and then it goes off for a short time. [*Fz.*]
210. Itching on the whole of the right side of the nose (aft. 35 h.). [*Gn.*]
Tickling on the dorsum of the nose as if the hairs

there were lightly touched, or as if a gentle air blew on it, lasting a long time. [*Gss.*]

Itching on the right ala nasi. [*Gn.*]

Itching boring in the right nostril, so that he must sneeze (aft. 78 h.). [*Gn.*]

Tettery eruption, with sore feeling when touched on and in the right nostril (aft. 12 d.). [*Hrr.*]

215. **Burning in the right upper lip, continuing also when it is moved** (aft. 52 h.). [*Gn.*]

Burning in the upper lip.

Persistent burning tension in the upper lip when at rest. [*Gn.*]

In the red of the lower lip, a blackish, painless papule.

Several small pimples on the chin which contain pus, almost without sensation even when touched (aft. 4 h.). [*Myr.*]

220. On the left side of the chin a great swelling which itches during the midday siesta (aft. 12 h.).

Painful pressure on the right angle of the lower jaw. [*Gss.*]

(In the maxillary joint, a tensive pain.)

In the lower jaw tearing towards the ear and around the ear extending into the nape, so that he cannot move the head without pain.

Pain as if the right side of the lower jaw were torn out of its joint, only when chewing, when not chewing there only remained an obtuse pain in the maxillary joint (aft. 34 h.). [*Hrr.*]

225. Shooting pain in the right side of the throat; when swallowing there is shooting in the parotid gland and in the interior of the ear itself, like something between earache and sorethroat.

Swelling of the cervical glands.

Coldness in the upper teeth with pricking twitching in them.

[*Hbg.*]

In a hollow tooth drawing pains. [*Stf.*]

Intermittent twitching through both rows of teeth, but chiefly in a hollow tooth (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Ws.*]

230. Painful jerking in the nerve of a hollow tooth, from the crown to the root, recurring at intervals of about ten minutes, worse in the afternoon; if he brings some water in contact with it, or the air has access to it, the pain is aggravated; tobacco-smoke seems to diminish it (aft. 48 h.). [*Ws.*]

Throbbing tearing pains in the teeth, which are particularly aggravated by cold water, but go off on lying down.

Toothache like a pressing outwards, worse when he lies on the right side; when eating and drinking he feels nothing of it, but immediately thereafter the toothache recurs, and he frequently wakes up at night from the pain.

Toothache on account of which he cannot sleep at night; it drives him out of bed; it is not present during the day, except immediately after eating, not while eating.

In the evening (customary) smoking tobacco causes toothache.

235. Throbbing pain in one of the left molars (aft. 20, 24 h.). [*Wh.*]

Cramp-like pain in the upper row of teeth, during which the lower jaw seems to be pressed against them in a cramp-like manner, when the mouth is shut. [*Fz.*]

Eroding pain in the hollow tooth. [*Fz.*]

Itching boring prick in the right side of the tongue from behind forwards, with a sourish taste in the mouth. [*Gn.*]

Fine pricks in the right side of the tongue. [*Gn.*]

240. The tongue was full of chaps, just as if it would scale off, which go off the following night (aft. 5 d.). [*Bch.*]

Vesicles at one time on the tongue, at another on the palate, with burning sensation when touched (aft. 4½ h.). [*Bch.*]

When chewing the tongue was painful as if it were swollen at the back. [*Myr.*]

Sensation at the back of the tongue as if it were swollen (aft. 12 h.). [*Myr.*]

Burning pain on the palate.

245. Swelling on the left side of the fauces and pricking there when swallowing. [*Wth.*]

First shivering and chilliness, towards evening, in the open air, with tensive pain on the left side of the neck below the ear; the following morning at that place, glandular swelling, which is hard and painful when touched; at the same time shooting in the left side of the throat when swallowing, with swelling of the gums and difficulty of opening the jaws; the shooting while swallowing ceased when he pressed the cervical glandular swelling inwards; for two successive mornings he perspired at the same time (aft. 9 d.). [*Htn.*]

In the throat in the region of the larynx, a frequent pressing stitch which is at first fine, and then becomes always stronger and coarser, goes off when swallowing, but recurs immediately afterwards (aft. 28 h.). [*Htn.*]

Tongue covered with a white fur.

White furred tongue. [*Myr.*]

250. Disgusting smell from the mouth, all day, only perceptible to others. [*Gn.*]

In the morning on awaking, he has much mucus sometimes white, sometimes yellowish, without particular taste, in the fauces and mouth (aft. 22 h.). [*Hrr.*]

White frothy saliva, of ordinary taste, collects in the mouth, which he must often spit out (aft. 16 d.). [*Bch.*]

Tickling itching in the œsophagus and sensation as if a semi-fluid substance would rise from the œsophagus into the fauces, accompanied by a hollow cough and water-brash; all so severe that in his anxiety he feared to fall into a faint, for three minutes (aft. 4½ h.). [*Gn.*]

He could not swallow his saliva, because it was always brought up again, as if from disgust; he must spit it out. [*Bch.*]

255. Collection of saliva in the fauces. [*Fz.*]

Putrid taste in the mouth and he thinks he has fœtid odour from the mouth.

Fœtid putrid taste in the mouth.

Flat taste in the mouth ; but food tastes well. [*Gn.*]

In the morning immediately after waking, an extreme dryness in the mouth ; he felt as if his mouth were full of pins and as if stuck together, without thirst, indeed with much saliva (aft. 24 h.). [*Stf.*]

260. Late in the evening, great thirst (aft. 28 h.).

Much thirst and no appetite. [*Myr.*]

He has no wish to eat, but great thirst.

(Whilst eating cool food he becomes hot.). [*Stf.*]

Very great appetite for food and drink, for three and a half days.

[*Htn.*]

265. No relish for smoking tobacco.

Complete aversion from smoking and snuffing tobacco. [*Bch.*]

Aversion from tobacco smoking and coffee during the whole duration of the medicine's action. [*Bch.*]

Eruclation. [*Lr.*]

Empty eruclation. [*Fz.*]

270. Frequent eruclation of air, after every meal.

Empty eruclation of air only. [*Stf.*]

Sour eruclation up to the tongue. [*Myr.*]

Nausea as if he had fasted for a long time ; a kind of bulimia with nausea. [*Myr.*]

Inclination to vomit. [MARTIN, l. c.]

275. Aching in the stomach (aft. 13 h.). [*Myr.*]

Pressure in the scrobiculus cordis as from a weight lying on it.

Pressure in the scrobiculus cordis, as from a lump packed together, which goes off when pressed with the hand and changes into tension and pressure in the chest. [*Fz.*]

Pressure in the scrobiculus cordis, as if he would eruclate and thereby get relief ; but no eruclation occurred until he swallowed some air. [*Myr.*]

Stitches in the scrobiculus cordis during expiration, not so much when lying as when sitting and walking.

280. In the evening, under the left ribs, several stitches, so that he was drawn quite crooked.

Troublesome feeling of fulness in the abdomen, after a very moderate meal. [*Stf.*]

Feeling in the hypogastrium as if a great weight fell down ; it seemed to fall down particularly during inspiration (aft. 3 h.). [*Myr.*]

Pain in the abdomen as from a hard swelling packed together in the umbilical region, in the evening.

Painful pressure in the hypogastrium, as if it would burst outwards, especially in the evening, before a soft stool, after which it is somewhat relieved (aft. 9 d.). [*Ws.*]

285. In the abdomen, a wandering, pressive pinching, which goes off after the discharge of some flatus, on three successive afternoons about 3 o'clock. [*Htn.*]

Aching pinching pain in the abdomen. [*Gn.*]

Pinching in the whole abdomen, when lying, so violent that he could not move for pain (aft. 44 h.). [*Gn.*]

Pinching in the abdomen, as if all the bowels were

constricted, which causes great anxiety, and makes respiration difficult (aft. 4, 7 d.). [*Htn.*]

Violent pinching in the belly, and immediately afterwards a soft stool, always becoming thinner, which, however, is not evacuated without effort (aft. 49 h.). [*Gn.*]

290. Sometimes a pinching, sometimes a rumbling and turning about in the hypogastrium, and at each attack of this kind of pain, urging to pass water, which was unaltered, but discharged in greater quantity, for six days (aft. 14, 15 d.). [*Bch.*]

Pinching pain in the hypogastrium (aft. 11 d.). [*Hrr.*—*Gn.*]

Pinching in the umbilical region, on the left (aft. 10 h.). [*Myr.*]

Pinching stitch in the belly with discharge of flatus; immediately thereafter, urging to stool (aft. $\frac{1}{3}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

Pinching in the belly, which extended as a stitch to the chest, with discharge of flatus (aft. 84 h.). [*Gn.*]

295. On the left near the navel, a shooting while walking. [*Gss.*]

Obtuse stitch in the scrobiculus cordis and oppression of the chest, worse when inspiring. [*Gss.*]

On the left side of the navel, obtuse stitches during inspiration. [*Gss.*]

Obtuse intermittent stitches, a couple of fingers' breadth on the left near the scrobiculus cordis (aft. 1 h.). [*Gss.*]

Sharp stitches in the abdominal cavity, in the region of the os innominatum, like stitches in the spleen, only when walking, which, however, always go off after taking thirty or forty steps. [*Hrr.*]

300. On the left near the scrobiculus cordis, intermittent, burning sharp stitches. [*Gss.*]

In the right side below the ribs, deep inwards, regularly recurring sharp stitches, which go off when he takes a very long deep breath, and return during expiration. [*Gss.*]

On walking quickly and jumping, stitches in the hepatic region, which went off on walking more quietly. [*Kr.*]

Cutting in the umbilical region, on several afternoons (from 5 to 6 o'clock) with chilliness, diarrhoea and profuse micturition.

In the abdomen, severe cutting from both sides towards the middle (in the morning in bed), with discharge of flatus without relief. [*Bch.*]

305. The cutting and digging in the whole abdomen, which appeared to occur from sitting down, and to proceed from displaced flatulence, became much less painful when he rose up from his seat. [*Gss.*]

Tearing drawing through the hypogastrium (aft. 5 d.). [*Gss.*]

Slight burning in the whole abdomen, with tasteless eructation apparently mixed with some watery fluid (aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.). [*Bch.*]

Itching in the left groin. [*Gn.*]

Above the groin in the hypogastrium, stitches, with stitch-like oppression of the chest.

310. Obtuse stitch in the groin. [*Gn.*]

In the right groin a tensive pain when touched.

Tensive stitch in the right groin, only when walking. [*Gn.*]

Boring digging pain in the right groin. [*Gn.*]

In the region of the inguinal ring, a cutting and shooting; the bowel protruded (which had seldom hitherto occurred) and remained out as a hernia; the part was painful as if sore when touched.

315. Itching eroding pricking in the muscles of the left os innominatum. [*Hrr.*]

Intermittent obtuse stitches in the left side just above the os ilii. [*Gss.*]

Posteriorly on the border of the left os ilii, near the os sacrum, a burning stitch at every inspiration. [*Gss.*]

Boring stitch in the os ilii. [*Gn.*]

Boring stitch in the perinæum (aft. 37 h.). [*Gn.*]

320. Crawling in the rectum and anus as from thread-worms (aft. 1 h.). [*Myr.*]

Itching for many days at the anus and on the coccyx, which was with difficulty removed by scratching. [*Gn.*]

Itching at the anus which went off by scratching (aft. 4½ h.). [*Gn.*]

Obtuse pressure in the rectum, independent of stool. [*Gn.*]

Grumbling in the abdomen, like the croaking of frogs (aft. 4 h.). [*Lr.*]

325. Audible grumbling in the belly (aft. 40 h.). [*Gn.*]

Loud grumbling in the abdomen in the left, then also in the right side (aft. ¼ h.). [*Kr.*]

Rattling as from flatulence here and there in the hypogastrium, occasionally painful. [*Stf.*]

Rumbling in the bowels before stool, which is evacuated of a pappy character twice in the morning and once in the evening (aft. 6 d.). [*Ws.*]

On the discharge of flatus, sensation as if at the same time some diarrhœic evacuation came away, which, however, was not the case. [*Stf.*]

330. Flatus of the smell of rotten eggs, for several hours. [*Kr.*]

During the stool and whilst urging to it, a painful bruised feeling on the first four ribs of the left side, which went off every time after the evacuation. [*Bch.*]

The first day no stool, the second day (after repeating the dose) hard stool, which was only evacuated after much pressing. [*Gn.*]

In the rectum, a spasmodic urging and pressing; as if he were unable to retain the stool (aft. 3 h.). [*Kr.*]

After the evacuation of a complete stool, ineffectual feeling of wanting to go to stool in the belly remains for a long time.

335. A frequent call to stool; but he cannot pass anything (aft. 4 d.). [*Bch.*]

Call to stool: he has an urging to stool; but nothing is evacuated and the desire goes off. [*Stf.*]

Fæcal evacuation, the first half of which is firm, the remainder thin, after its evacuation a couple of pressive thrusts out at the forehead ensue (aft. 26 h.). [*Gn.*]

White stool, every day.

For two days diarrhœa of thin fæces, mixed with a viscid, yellow mucus, two to four times each day, at indeterminate times (aft. 3 d.). [Bch.]

340. Masses of thick mucus pass through the anus for two days; he felt as if flatus was passing; the stool itself looked as if composed of sheep's dung enveloped in mucus.

Every day one or two thin, even watery evacuations (aft. 16 d.). [Bch.]

At night the urine is passed with difficulty, and after it is discharged burning ensues.

Urging to pass water as from a diuretic potion. [Hbg.]

Frequent urging to urinate, with copious discharge of urine without suffering (aft. 3¼ h.). [Lr.]

345. Copious discharge of urine, twice in succession, though he had previously made water before taking the medicine (aft. 1½ h.). [Gn.]

Copious and frequent secretion of urine for three and a half days. [Htn.]

He must urinate often and much (aft. 3 d.). [Gn.]

Copious micturition ten times in one night, with pressive pain on the bladder, which always went off when the urine was passed (aft. 12 h.).

(When the bladder was pressed on externally, the urine spurted out.)

350. In the afternoon, when rising from a seat, five or six drops of urine dribble away suddenly and involuntarily, and this occurs four successive times; each time the urine dribbles away there is a burning in the forepart of the urethra.

Watery urine (aft. 2½ h.). [Myr.]

Urine with whitish sediment for several days. [Htn.]

Burning stitch in the urethra with urging to urinate (aft. 59 h.).

[Gn.]

Frequent erections of the penis, without internal physical sexual excitement, but with lascivious thoughts (aft. 17 h.). [Htn.]

355. Swelling of one half of the glans penis (aft. 7 d.).

A formication about the glans penis, every day.

Prostatic fluid escaped out of the orifice of the urethra (aft. 20 h.). [Htn.]

Itching prick in the left testicle (aft. 51 h.). [Gn.]

Itching prick in the right testicle and penis, from behind forwards. [Gn.]

360. Burning prick in the right testicle and penis. [Gn.]

Quivering in the scrotum (aft. 4 d.). [Gn.]

*

*

Frequent sneezing (aft. 4 h.). [Lr.]

In the morning, after waking, one sneeze with bloody mucus.

[Stf.]

Stoppage of the front of the nose, from the posterior nares of which the mucus often flows down into the fauces, for eight days. [Hrr.]

365. Nose stopped up for several days. [*Gss.*]
Sudden coryza; first stuffed coryza and after four hours fluent coryza, which lasts twenty-four hours.
Catarrh, like catarrhal fever; he was hoarse, and hot to the touch day and night; without thirst or sweat, with protruded eyes, and great flow of coryza, severe headache and lachrymose humour.
All day long he ejects much mucus from the fauces, which comes chiefly from the posterior nares (aft. 24 h.). [*Hrr.*]
The nasal mucus came away spontaneously only from the posterior nares through the mouth; by vigorous blowing of the nose, very little, extremely viscid, yellowish coloured mucus came away; in addition the anterior part of the nose was constantly dry (from the 16th till the 26th d.). [*Bch.*]
370. The discharge of mucus through the posterior nares into the mouth often occurred very perceptibly and in such a great quantity, that he had to hawk it up immediately to avoid choking, by which he was often wakened up at night. [*Bch.*]
On snuffing tobacco he had no sensation, no irritation from the snuff in the nose. [*Bch.*]
Sometimes white, sometimes yellow mucus comes through the nose, at the same time also much comes from behind through the mouth (aft. 7 d.). [*Hrr.*]
Coryza chiefly of a stuffed character, after eating (aft. 12 h.). [*Lr.*]
In the morning when the coryza was almost gone, some cough (aft. 48 h.).
375. At night she gets cough and catarrh.
Quite sudden, violent cough from water getting from the mouth into the windpipe. [*Fz.*]
A kind of suffocative cough as if produced by a quantity of water streaming from above downwards into the glottis. [*Fz.*]
Dry, violent, hollow cough, from an irritation deep down in the trachea, excited especially by stooping forwards; the cough takes away his breath.
In the open air he gets a short dry cough causing sore pain in the chest. [*Bch.*]
380. Sensation on the chest as from excessive hunger, with flow of saliva into the back of the mouth (aft. 4 h.). [*Fz.*]
Intermittent pain in the chest. [*Myr.*]
Under the left clavicle a severe pressure on the chest. [*Gss.*]
(After hawking and clearing the throat an aching pain in the whole chest.)
Towards evening, an excessive hard pressure on the whole chest. [*Fz.*]
385. **On the middle of the chest, a severe, painful, oppressive pressure.** [*Gss.*]
Pressure over the ensiform cartilage when standing. [*Fz.*]
Aching and at the same time drawing in the chest, when standing. [*Fz.*]

Tearing constriction of the pectoral muscles, when standing. [*Gss.*]

Tearing constriction of the lower part of the chest, above the scrobiculus cordis, with oppression, then the same pain also in the upper part of the chest, under the pit of the throat, with palpitation of the heart. [*Gss.*]

390. Violent pain like that caused by dislocation, in the upper left side of the chest, only when turning the body to the right, on making a false step, or when twisting the left arm, for one day (aft. 7 d.). [*Htn.*]

Cutting tearing pain which begins under the left nipple and spreads to the region of the scapula and upper arm, aggravated only by inspiration and by taking a deep breath (aft. 11 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Tearing boring pain, from within outwards, under the right nipple; the pain always spreads to the sternum, and becomes a sharp pressive tearing pain (aft. 2 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Cutting constriction of the chest with anxiety. [*Gss.*]

Unconnected with breathing, a shooting in the chest from within outwards; but he can breathe easily.

395. Quick, drawing, pricking pain downwards near the sternum. [*Hbg.*]

Tensive stitches in the left side of the chest, more severe during expiration (aft. 27 h.). [*Gn.*]

Persistent tensive stitch in the right side of chest and abdomen, lasting during inspiration and expiration, worst when walking, for two hours (aft. 82 h.). [*Gn.*]

The chest is contracted with stitches, so that he cannot fetch a breath.

Tensive drawing stitch in the right true ribs persisting during inspiration and expiration, aggravated by external pressure. [*Gn.*]

400. Tensive persistent stitch in the right side of the chest, more severe during inspiration and expiration. [*Gn.*]

Tensive boring stitches in the left side of the chest, persisting during expiration (aft. 57 h.). [*Gn.*]

Tensive stitch in the right false ribs, always persisting during expiration. [*Gn.*]

Boring stitch in the region of the diaphragm on the right side, persisting during inspiration and expiration. [*Gn.*]

Across the chest, but chiefly in the sternum, stitches as from within outwards, in all positions. [*Myr.*]

405. Sharp stitches inwards above the left nipple, recurring at various periods, when writing whilst he sat bent forwards; but if he raised himself up they went off quickly (aft. 31 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Pricking in the right side of the chest as with fine needles (aft. 5 h.). [*Lr.*]

In the left side of the chest towards the clavicle, a momentary violent shooting pain, which impedes respiration, in the evening (aft. 12 h.). [*Stf.*]

In the front of the chest a quick fine twitching pain as from an electric spark. [*Hbg.*]

In the upper part of the chest, under the axilla, a twitching shooting pain (aft. 55 h.). [*Htn.*]

410. Violent stitch in the left side just below the heart, which for a short time changed into fornication, but then returned just as severely as a stitch (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Pinching stitch on the left side in the diaphragm, so violent that it took away his breath, and he must stand still (aft. $2\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

Itching prick under the clavicle. [*Gn.*]

Itching eroding pricking towards the front at the left axilla (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Hrr.*]

An itching prick in the left pectoral muscles (aft. 10 h.). [*Gn.*]

415. An obtuse stitch in the left side of the chest, persisting when inspiring and expiring. [*Gn.*]

Obtuse stitches in the right side of the chest, persisting only during inspiration (aft. 2 h.). [*Gn.*]

Obtuse shooting pinching pain under the right nipple, in the thoracic cavity, from within outwards, more violent only during inspiration (aft. 8 d.). [*Hrr.*]

Where the heart's beat is felt, only somewhat more externally, obtuse stitches recurring synchronously with the pulse (aft. 3 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Obtuse shooting on the place where the heart's beat is felt (aft. 56 h.). [*Gss.*]

420. Obtuse oppressive cardiac stitches betwixt the place where the heart's beat is felt and the scrobiculus cordis (stomach); there is also shooting of the same kind in and above the scrobiculus cordis, and the chest is oppressed. [*Gss.*]

Unusually strong beat of the heart, so that he not unfrequently hears the heart beating; the heart's beat can also be seen through the clothes. [*Hrr.*]

Palpitation of the heart and anxious oppression of the chest. [*Gss.*]

Palpitation of the heart in the morning after rising, when sitting, with anxious oppression; the heart seems to be in a trembling movement. [*Gss.*]

The palpitation of the heart is always increased by sitting down and bending the chest forwards. [*Gss.*]

425. When he takes a long breath and holds his breath, the anxiety increases; he gets palpitation of the heart and oppression; the heart beats more strongly and he also feels it beating when he lays his hand upon the scrobiculus cordis. [*Gss.*]

In the morning after rising from bed as soon as he sits down the heart begins to beat strongly, and above the place where it is felt beating a heavy, painfully pressing weight seems to lie, which causes oppression; at the same time he feels in the hypogastrium a cutting and digging, as from incarcerated flatulence,

which lasts longer than the palpitation of the heart.
[*Gss.*]

Stitches in the sacrum, worse when expiring and inspiring, when sitting (aft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

Quivering in the dorsal and costal muscles. [*Gn.*]

In the back, opposite the heart, he feels stitches. [*Gss.*]

430. When walking, needle-pricks on the back, which spread along the left side (aft. 12 h.). [*Lr.*]

Needle-prick, pain in the upper dorsal vertebræ (aft. 32 h.). [*Gn.*]

Itching prick in the right dorsal muscles. [*Gn.*]

Itching in the back, at the left scapula, which did not go off by scratching. [*Gn.*]

He felt as if bruised in the spine, even when at rest
(aft. 38 h.). [*Gn.*]

435. Feeling in the left scapula as if the blood forced itself by drops through a valve, a kind of gurgling (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Ws.*]

Obtuse, boring stitch, in the left scapula (aft. 70 h.). [*Gn.*]

On the right scapula, sharp stitches, recurring at uniform intervals. [*Hrr.*]

Single twitches in the muscles of the right shoulder. [*Gn.*]

A red pimple on the neck, with sore pain when touched (aft. 10 d.). [*Hrr.*]

440. On the neck some red pimples with sore pain when touched (aft. 5 d.). [*Ws.*]

Intermittent drawing in the posterior cervical muscles and along to the occiput. [*Fz.*]

On the left side of the nape a feeling of paralysis; which, however, does not impede the movement of the head and quickly goes off (aft. 1 h.), [*Htn.*]

Quivering on the top of the right shoulder. [*Gn.*]

Tensive pain in the left axilla, when at rest (aft. 38 h.). [*Gn.*]

445. Burning pain in the left axilla (aft. 31 h.). [*Gn.*]

Itching in both axillæ, especially the left (aft. 13 h.). [*Gn.*]

The left shoulder and arm hang down quite heavy when walking, with tension anteriorly in the upper arm. [*Fz.*]

Pain as if dislocated, in the shoulder-joint and the proximal joints of the thumb and index.

Pain as if dislocated (or bruised), in the shoulder-joint and the proximal joints of the thumb and index.

450. Trembling of the upper extremities. [*Hbg.*]

When writing the arm often went to sleep, so that he could not guide the pen.

Feeling of weight in the right upper and forearm when he is at rest, and yet easy movement of the arm when he raises it (aft. 3 h.). [*Htn.*]

Drawing pain in the left deltoid muscle, more violent when he presses strongly on it. [*Hrr.*]

Cutting drawing over the deltoid muscle. [*Fz.*]

455. Tearing pressure in the middle and inner side of the right upper arm, more violent when touched. [*Hrr.*]

- Quivering in the muscles of the left upper arm [aft. 7½ h.). [Gn.]
- Itching prick in the point of the left elbow (aft. 11 h.). [Gn.]
- Itching pains like needle-pricks in the bend of the right elbow, compelling him to scratch (aft. 35 h.). [Gn.]
- Severe stitches in the bend of the left elbow and in the fingers.
460. **Twitching in the muscles of the left forearm, just above the wrist-joint, only when at rest** (aft. 55 h.). [Gn.]
- Aching pain in the right forearm. [Gn.]
- In the right forearm, pain as if both bones were squeezed between pincers, when at rest (aft. 22 h.). [Htn.]
- Boring stitches in the right forearm (aft. 52 h.). [Gn.]
- Itching on the right forearm (aft. 5 d.). [Gn.]
465. Single shooting jerks over the wrist-joint.
- Aching pain over the right wrist-joint, when at rest** (aft. 34 h.). [Gn.]
- Violent shooting cutting pains over the left wrist, on moving the index finger, when he held the arm firmly against the trunk (aft. 45 h.). [Htn.]
- Rhythmical tearing in the joints of the left hand which abut upon the metacarpus, soon afterwards an almost cramp-like tearing in the palm, but with free movement. [Gss.]
- Cramp-like pain transversely through the metacarpal bones of the left hand from the thumb side to the little finger side, just as if the whole hand were crushed together (aft. 6 h.). [Lr.]
470. Drawing pain transversely through the metacarpal bones. [Fz.]
- Single shooting jerks near the proximal joints of the fingers.
- Fine tearing in the joints where the metacarpal bones are united to the finger-joints (aft. 40 h.). [Fz.]
- Cold hands, with cold sticky sweat, especially on their inner surface.
- The hands are pale yellow, as after a long illness. [Myr.]
475. The hands went to sleep when they were at rest, with formication in the tips of the fingers, which went off when he wetted them, or when he firmly grasped something with them. [Bch.]
- On compressing the hands a formication in them, as if they were asleep (aft. 12 h.). [Ws.]
- Boring formication on a small point of the right palm (aft. 79 h.). [Gn.]
- Itching in the palm and the tips of the fingers, just as if they had been frost-bitten. [Fz.]
- Burning itching in the middle of the palm (aft. 24 h.). [Ws.]
480. An involuntary drawing of the tendons in the left hand, so that the fingers were all drawn bent, with spasmodic pains in the palm. [Gn.]
- A red, hard pimple on a spot in the left palm which the day before was the seat of burning itching; this remained for several days as a burning itching sensation. [Ws.]
- Painful drawing in the proximal thumb-joint where it is united with its metacarpal bone.** [Hrr.]

Tearing pain in the phalanges of the right thumb
(aft. 7 d.). [*Hrr.*]

Rhythmical tearing in the phalanges of the fingers of the right hand (aft. 12 h.). [*Gss.*]

485. Burning pain on the back of the proximal phalanx of the little finger (aft. 7½ h.). [*Gn.*]

Burning pain on the left thumb-joint. [*Gn.*]

Paralytic pain in the right index finger. [*Htn.*]

On the middle finger of the right hand a pimple, which, in itself painless, exudes a yellow pus when pressed, and disappears the next day (aft. 17 d.). [*Bch.*]

Aching tearing in the tip of the left little finger (aft. 48 h.). [*Hrr.*]

490. Itching pricking in the tips of the fingers (aft. 10 m.). [*Ws.*]

In the tips of the fingers throbbing, obtuse stitches, as if they had been frost-bitten (aft. ¼ h.). [*Fz.*]

Tensive pain in the left glutæi muscles, when walking (aft. 5 d.). [*Gn.*]

Great exhaustion of the lower extremities, especially the thighs to below the knee, as after running quickly, even when sitting. [*Hbg.*]

Bruised pain in the groin and on the inner side of the upper part of the thigh towards the perinæum, as after a long ride in one unaccustomed to riding (aft. 3, 4 h.). [*Kr.*]

495. Drawing pain in the right hip and the muscles of the right thigh. [*Hbg.*]

Under the neck of the left femur, in the muscles outwards and backwards, on a small spot, intermittent, burning, sharp stitches, when sitting, little diminished by standing up, but more violent than before when he sits down again. [*Gss.*]

Itching in the skin, more of the thighs than of the legs, frequently recurring after scratching (aft. 11 h.). [*Gn.*]

Constant eroding itching on both thighs, as if an eruption would break out, not removable by scratching, but not observed at night in bed. [*Gn.*]

Formicating itching on the right thigh, going off by scratching. [*Gn.*]

500. Tension in the muscles of the anterior aspect,¹ only when walking. [*Gss.*]

Tension in the right thigh, when sitting (aft. 36 h.). [*Gn.*]

Itching persistent prick on the left thigh. [*Gn.*]

Tensive persistent prick in the left thigh, when walking, which ceased when standing, and afterwards recurred when sitting (aft. 4 d.). [*Gn.*]

Drawing tearing in the right thigh, when sitting (aft. 29 h.). [*Htn.*]

505. Pressive tearing outwards in the left thigh, from the knee up to

¹ *Qu.* of the thigh ?

the os innominatum, as if in the periosteum; where the bone can be immediately pressed on the pain was more violent (aft. 11 d.). [Hrr.]

In the anterior muscles of the thighs bruised pain, only when walking.

Aching pain in the right thigh, more violent when pressed (aft. 5½ h.). [Gn.]

Aching pain over the right knee, when sitting, which goes off on moving (aft. ¼ h.). [Htn.]

In the knees a compressive pain mingled with drawing and shooting; the longer he walks the worse the pain becomes.

510. Boring pain over the right knee-joint, only when at rest. [Gn.]

On the outside of the left knee-joint, when he is going upstairs, at every step a tearing tension (aft. 76 h.). [Gss.]

The knee pains as if bruised when touched.

Bruised pain in the interior of the knee-joint on bending the knee.

A digging and great restlessness in the left knee; he could not sleep on account of it, and must sometimes bend it and sometimes straighten it, and lay it here and there (aft. 4 h.).

515. **Tearing pain, like dislocation, in the left knee-joint, only when walking, so that he must sometimes limp because he cannot bend the knee sufficiently.** [Hrr.]

Single jerks in the patella.

On the right patella a sharp, deep needle-pricking, when sitting. [Gss.]

Severe needle-pricks going through the middle of the knee, when bending it, interrupted momentarily only when walking (aft. 5 d.). [Htn.]

In the right leg a (transient) feeling of heaviness, when sitting (aft. 9 h.). [Htn.]

520. A drawing down the legs, with feeling of warmth, or as if warmth extended to it; the feet also were warmer then.

Itching digging in the left tibia, below the patella, when at rest. [Gn.]

Tensive stitch in the left tibia, when at rest (aft. 4 d.). [Gn.]

Shooting in the calf, together with twitching and pulsation in the patellæ of both legs, when the knees are held stretched out stiffly (aft. 13 d.). [Bch.]

Sensation in the right calf as if the blood pressed through a valve by drops—a kind of gurgling (aft. ¼ h.). [Ws.]

525. Digging pain in the right calf on the inner side, more violent when walking. [Gn.]

Cramp in the left calf (aft. 11 h.). [Gn.]

Tensive drawing in the left calf, when walking. [Gn.]

A formication in the calves.

Sneezing causes a movement through the thighs, as if from above downwards, almost like a trembling chilliness. [Gss.]

530. Burning pain over the right inner ankle (aft. 37 h.). [Gn.]

Fine boring stitch in the right inner ankle, when at rest (aft. 33 h.). [*Gn.*]

On bending the foot up and down a pain as if the tendons about the ankle-joint were too short—a cramp-like sensation (aft. 10 h.). [*Htn.*]

In the ankle-joint a sore drawing, combined with a feeling of excoriation (aft. 4 h.). [*Fz.*]

Single shooting jerks over the ankle-joint.

535. In the ankle-joint a hard pressure, as from a hard stone, with drawing in it at the same time, when standing. [*Fz.*]

Twitching tearing on the dorsum of the foot (aft. 45 h.). [*Htn.*]

Intermittent tearing in the metatarsal bones of the left foot (aft. 12 h.). [*Gss.*]

Intermittent tearing in the left foot, just behind the toes. [*Gss.*]

Itching on the dorsum of the left foot, when at rest, which is not removed by scratching. [*Gn.*]

540. Itching boring prick in the dorsum of the right foot, when at rest, causing him to scream out loudly (aft. 79 h.). [*Gn.*]

Burning pain in the dorsum of the left foot (aft. 56 h.).¹

Aching digging in the right foot behind the toes, only when at rest. [*Gn.*]

Fine tearing in the muscles of the left toes (aft. 10 d.). [*Hrr.*]

On the second toe of the left foot there occurred a wart-like elevated growth, without sensation, which disappeared in three days and left behind a white cicatrix (aft. 3 d.). [*Bch.*]

545. On the second left toe a wart-like growth, with smarting pain *per se*, but the pressure of the shoe caused burning pain, like a corn; it left behind a thick white cicatrix (aft. 17 d.). [*Bch.*]

Itching prick in the second right toe. [*Gn.*]

A formicating running in the tips of the right toes, only when at rest (aft. 53 h.). [*Gn.*]

In the morning on first treading the soles of the feet are painful as if festering.

Itching prick in the right sole, continuing when moving. [*Gn.*]

550. Violent stitches in the left sole, when sitting (aft. 4 d.). [*Htn.*]

Boring stitch in the balls of the second and third toes. [*Gn.*]

On treading a sensation on the left sole as if the parts were too much stretched and were too short, on account of which there was a pricking pain (aft. 29 h.). [*Htn.*]

Itching formication in the right sole (aft. 77 h.). [*Gn.*]

When walking he feels every false step; a pain darts through all the limbs.

555. The lower extremities feel heavy, there is tingling in them, he drags them along with difficulty; walking is very disagreeable to him.

Everything hurts him as if bruised, and when he rises from a seat he is giddy and unsteady in the legs, like vertigo.

Trembling first of the lower then of the upper extremities. [*Hbg.*]

¹ Though no name is attached to this symptom it is not one of the symptoms observed by HAHNEMANN himself; probably it belongs to *Gn.*

After scratching on the lower extremities some lumps (wheals) arise. [*Gn.*]

Great sensitiveness to touch of the whole body; when he gets a knock on any part a painful crawling runs quickly through the whole body up to the head. [*Myr.*]

560. Painful sensitiveness to touch of the whole body; at the slightest knock on any part there occurs pain and as it were a shivering about the part; even when treading there occurs a disagreeable shock in the body (aft. 3 d.). [*Ws.*]

(After moderate walking) needle-pricks on various parts of the body, when going up stairs. [*Hrr.*]

Fatigue in all the limbs, chiefly when walking; the spine feels to him as if bruised. [*Gn.*]

He feels unwell in the whole body, attacked by a heaviness and lassitude in the limbs, with disinclination for work, and yet without uncheerful disposition (aft. 6 d.). [*Gn.*]

Tearing in the limbs, either immediately above or somewhat below the joints, on the bones, as if they were scraped. [*Myr.*]

565. Great heaviness in the upper and lower extremities; after going upstairs he must breathe with an effort. [*Myr.*]

Great exhaustion of body and mind, especially after standing.

Great exhaustion especially observable on going upstairs (aft. 2 h.). [*Kr.*]

Great exhaustion in the morning; such a weight in all his limbs that he was unwilling to move (aft. 7 d.). [*Ws.*]

Exhaustion when walking, standing and lying; he is hardly able to do the slightest thing with his hands, not even to dress himself. [*Myr.*]

570. Along with weakness and faintness of the whole body, trembling of the hands when he attempts to grasp or hold fast anything (aft. 13½ d.). [*Bch.*]

Writing is a trouble to him on account of great heaviness of the arm, and walking is a trouble on account of great heaviness of the lower limbs. [*Myr.*]

During moderate exercise he is overcome by a great intolerable heat, which is particularly obvious in the face; during stronger exercise sweat all over the body (aft. 14 d.). [*Bch.*]

He is very sensitive to cool air. [*Bch.*]

Great exhaustion of the body after a walk. [*Bch.*]

575. When hungry he is overcome by great exhaustion.

When walking in the open air he is at first vigorous and strong; but he very soon becomes weak and exhausted, especially in the muscles of the thighs, with an anxious pressure on the chest, so that he would like to eructate, which, however, he cannot do; after this relief in the abdomen ensues from urging to stool and discharge of flatus (aft. 5½ h.). [*Fz.*]

In the open air, in the evening, he feels very ill and anxious with inward heat, and he must hasten to get within doors, where, however, he does not feel much better (aft. 11 h.). [*Fz.*]

He is so exhausted and faint, after slight exercise, that he imagines his end is near (aft. 24 h.). [*Bch.*]

In the afternoon all the symptoms are aggravated.

580. Convulsions—death.¹ [*CHALMERS*, l. c.]

Yawning without sleepiness. [*Myr.*]

Almost incessant yawning (immediately).

Frequent inclination to sleep, which, however, he can resist. [*Bch.*]

Drowsiness with yawning as if he had not slept enough (aft. 5 h.). [*Lr.*]

585. In the evening as long as he remained up, irresistible drowsiness, but after going to bed he could not fall asleep for a considerable time. [*Htn.*]

Every night before midnight, no sleep, yet without pains.

After lying down in the evening, he lies awake till late at night and cannot go to sleep. [*Gss.*]

Exhaustion in the morning on awaking.

Weariness in the morning; shortly after getting up out of bed he cannot when sitting help falling asleep (aft. 7 d.). [*Ws.*]

590. All the forenoon, irresistible desire to sleep, with yawning (aft. 2 h.). [*Htn.*]

Such great drowsiness in the morning, that his head falls forwards and he must close the eyes (aft. 2½ h.). [*Kr.*]

Very long, unusual midday sleep, and when he awoke he could not prevail on himself to rise up, but always fell asleep again. [*Stf.*]

Night sleep with many, but unremembered dreams. [*Fz.*]

Sleep.² [*BROWNE*,—*WRIGHT*, l. c.]

595. At night constant restlessness in all the limbs; every instant he must put one limb or another in a different position, sometimes flex, sometimes extend them, and in consequence cannot get a moment's sleep* (aft. 10 h.).

Very restless sleep disturbed by frequent waking, full of anxious, frightful dreams, *e.g.* that lightning knocked off his shoulders.

Restless sleep. [*Myr.*]

Heavy stupefied sleep.† [*BERGIUS*, l. c.]

Sleep not refreshing; in the morning he is more tired than when he went to bed the previous evening.

600. Very restless sleep, disturbed by vivid but unremembered dreams; he only falls asleep late on account of excessive liveliness of the mind; after midnight he frequently wakes up, tosses about, and is as if in a half-waking state. [*Stf.*]

Confused dreams, in which he is so busy, that in the morning he feels tired; on awaking he knows nothing

* Gold took away this affection in a short-time.

† From a very small dose, as he tells us.

¹ In two lusty children.

² As from opium, Browne says.

about the dreams, and cannot recal them, or only imperfectly. [*Hrr.*]

Vivid dreams of well-known past events—long about one single subject. [*Kr.*]

Dreams at night which he only dimly remembers. [*Ws.*]

Very restless sleep; he tosses from one side to the other, has vivid dreams of fire and quarrelling and strife, and at 1 a.m. imagines it is time to get up. [*Gn.*]

605. Very vivid anxious dreams of a great conflagration and of ghosts appearing to him. [*Gn.*]

Anxious dreams at night. [*Myr.*]

In the morning shortly before awaking, during a lascivious dream (an unusual thing with him), seminal emission not followed by weakness. [*Stf.*]

Lascivious dreams with seminal emission (the first night). [*Gn.*]

Voluptuous dreams with seminal emission, without erection of the penis. [*Gn.*]

610. The pulse at the wrist beats weakly and irregularly, sometimes quick sometimes slow (aft. 7 h.). [*Hrr.*]

His pulse, which is usually 72, at the period of the morning fever is only 54 (aft 24 h.). [*Gss.*]

Chilliness every morning after rising from bed. [*Hrr.*]

In short intervals of two to ten minutes, a shiver running all over the body, which seems especially to proceed from the chest. [*Gss.*]

Sometimes the chilliness spreads from the scrobiculus cordis only to the belly and lower limbs, but sometimes also, at the same time, to the back (aft. 24 h.). [*Gss.*]

615. **Very slight movement of the body brings on chilliness.** [*Gss.*]

Immediately after dinner, severe chilliness and coldness; he must on account of that lie down in bed.

In the morning rigor, without thirst, with tolerable facility in the movements of the fingers and wide awake condition of the mind. [*Fz.*]

Chilliness every morning, after getting up from bed, off and on for a couple of hours. [*Hrr.*]

Chilliness in the whole body, without thirst, only in the morning (aft. 2 h.), for several successive mornings, recurring by fits, and spreading from the feet upwards. [*Hrr.*]

620. A severe chill spread through all the limbs all day, without thirst for two successive days.

Every morning chilliness rapidly running over him, sometimes only on the feet, sometimes on the head and hands only, sometimes on the back, or on the chest and belly, sometimes, also, all over the body, without thirst (aft. 72 h.). [*Gss.*]

In the afternoon he has first chill then he becomes very hot, and has great thirst (for beer).

Slight chilliness in the back spreading to the abdomen as far as the umbilical region (aft. 2 h.). [*Stf.*]

Shivering, running all over the body, without heat or thirst (aft. 1 h.). [*Lr.*]

625. Sensation on the right thigh as if goose skin spread over it, but without feeling of chilliness. [*Fz.*]

Severe chill over the arms and shoulders.

On the arms feeling of chilliness and occurrence of goose skin; he durst not bring his arms close to the body on account of a disagreeable shivering sensation (aft. 4 d.). [*Fz.*]

Cold shiver runs over all the body, except the arms, with sensation as if the hair stood on end. [*Htn.*]

A shiver runs over the whole body and yet at the same time heat over the whole body, without thirst (aft. 7 h.). [*Lr.*]

630. When he lies down in the evening, he has in bed, first half an hour of chill, then immediately afterwards heat with perspiration all over, almost all night.

Cold feeling on the whole body, without actual coldness; he was warm to the touch all over, warmest on the chest. [*Hrr.*]

Fever: in the evening chilliness with cold hands and distended abdomen, without thirst; thereafter at night he lay on the back, he had bruised pains in all the joints while lying quietly, vivid, urgent dreams, talking in sleep, and dry heat on the body, with dryness of mouth, nose, and eyes, without thirst.

Inward matutinal fever: chilliness running over him, recurring at intervals of five to ten minutes, with externally perceptible almost increased warmth; the chilliness seems to come from the scrobiculus cordis and to spread over the trunk, head, and upper extremities, without thirst (aft. 24 h.). [*Gss.*]

The tips of the fingers are cold, yet the rest of the hand is moderately warm (aft. 3 h.). [*Lr.*]

635. Cold hands, with hot face, without thirst (aft. 5 d.). [*Ws.*]

Though he has a feeling of heat on the whole body, and heat especially in the face, yet (in the evening) he longs for the warmth of the bed (aft. 7 d.). [*Ws.*]

When he lays his hands on his face they appear cold to his face, whereas to one another they seem more warm than usual; in the palms only they feel somewhat sticky. [*Gss.*]

Feeling of heat in the face and hands, whilst the hands held to the face appear cold to the face and the face appears cold to the hands (aft. 8 h.). [*Lr.*]

Cold feeling and hot feeling alternated with one another only on the left side of the forehead, but externally no change of temperature was perceptible. [*Myr.*]

640. **For five successive days at the same hours, first chill in the morning after rising from bed, and at noon (five hours later) heat chiefly on the trunk, but still more severe in the face, with redness, without particular thirst.** [*Hrr.*]

Chill and heat alternating all day long, with redness of face.

Alternate heat and chill, the chill showing itself chiefly on the back, whereas the heat is in the hands and face. [*Myr.*]

When he gets into bed in the evening chill comes on immediately, and he then has perspiration of a disagreeable odour, so very profuse that he is wet all over. [*Myr.*]

Feeling of heat in the body, in the forenoon, without externally perceptible heat.

645. Heat with great thirst for beer. [*Myr.*]

At night feeling of inward heat, with dryness of the mouth, without thirst.

After slight exercise very great heat all over the body, with sweat, especially on the head, without thirst (aft. 1 h.). [*Htn.*]

Increased warmth in the back; the hands, abdomen, &c., seem to him, to judge by his sensations, burning hot, and so he becomes hot all over. [*Stf.*]

Flying heat over the back, after supper. [*Myr.*]

650. A hot feeling in the whole spine. [*Gn.*]

At night heat only on the lower extremities, without sweat or thirst.

A flush of heat over the face, but no redness (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Though but lightly covered he immediately got into perspiration.

Want of attention. [*Gn.*]

655. He does not speak willingly (aft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Myr.*]

He cannot enjoy himself with others though he is not sad (aft. 7 h.). [*Htn.*]

Anxiety and anxious concern about the future (aft. 10 d.). [*Ws.*]

Profound reflection about his future fate (aft. 24 h.). [*Lr.*]

Anxious forebodings about the future, at the same time with an intolerant humour disposed to crossness. [*Bch.*]

660. Restlessness and anguish; he could not remain in one place.

Disposition sad, and at the same time discouraged and apprehensive (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Wth.*]

Disposition sad, and at the same time very cross. [*Myr.*]

Sad and cross (with redness of face).

Great dejection, in the evening; he could have killed himself—with chilliness of the body (aft. 8 d.).

665. Serious humour, he gets cross if the slightest joke is attempted on him. [*Gn.*]

He is very cross and sensitive to everything that he thinks not good, for many hours. [*Myr.*]

He is easily roused to anger. [*Kr.*]

At first for three hours gloomy, then cheerful and in good spirits; in the afternoon again gloomy. [*Fz.*]

Cheerfulness, contentment with his state, and trustful humour—alternating with conditions of palpitation of the heart and anxious oppression of the chest. [*Gss.*]

670. Cheerful, insouciant, tranquil, and contented disposition* during all his pains and sufferings. [*Hrr.*]

After the first day he is livelier in mind and more active than usual. † [*Kr.*]

Almost extravagant cheerfulness of disposition. [*Stf.*]

* Formerly he was nearly always full of care and suspicion—therefore secondary action, reaction of the organism, curative action.

† Curative reaction of the life.

SPONGIA.¹

(*Roasted Sponge.*)

(The *bath-sponge*—the habitation of the animal of the *Spongia officinalis*, L.—is cut into pieces of moderate size and roasted in a tin-plate coffee-roaster, turned round over glowing charcoal until it becomes brown, and can without much labour be triturated to a powder. Of this 20 grains are added to 400 drops of good alcohol, shaken twice a day and allowed to macerate for a week without warmth. Thus a tincture is made which contains a grain of roasted sponge-power in every 20 drops.)

Sponge *burnt* to a black coal (*spongia usta, combusta*) as it is not seldom prepared, seems to be less powerful. On the other hand, if only roasted brown in the manner described above, it is very odorous, and communicates all its great medicinal powers to the alcohol. If the tincture be dropped into water a milkiness is produced, yet a good deal of it is retained in solution. The sponge is said to contain some *iodine*.

That remarkable swelling of the thyroid gland of the neck called *gôitre*, which is peculiar to the inhabitants of deep valleys and their termination in plains, which arises from a concurrence of apparently tolerably identical causes, though most of these are unknown to us, constitutes a malady which is almost always uniform in its nature, for which a medicine, if it has in one case been proved serviceable, must be so always and in every case (specific).

But the ordinary medical school did not know how to obtain a knowledge of medicines *a priori*, before their administration in diseases, and knew not for what morbid states they would and must be curative, and consequently it prescribed them in a blind sort of way in diseases, several medicines at once, *always in mixtures*. Hence the ordinary school was unable to discover any certain remedies for chronic ailments, not even for diseases that always remained the same. Hence common folk had to look to themselves for help, but this they could only obtain in the slowest and most tedious way in the world, namely, by incessantly trying all sorts of simple substances which chance offered them, whereby after some millions of fruitless trials at last a remedy came into their hands, which having once been of use, must assuredly be always serviceable in diseases of fixed character and identical nature. Thus medicine has to thank this thorough trial by the common folk of all conceivable medicinal substances, for the few surely curative drugs for such diseases as are always the same, that is, arising from identical causes and hence of fixed character. The ancient medical school that thinks itself so wise could not do this for itself, as we see.

In this way thousands of years might have elapsed ere the ordinary domestic medical practice, after innumerable trials of drugs, at length

¹ From vol. vi, 2nd edit., 1827.

lighted upon roasted sponge as the remedy for this troublesome ailment, the goître, and found it to be a specific for the disease. At all events, we find it first mentioned a specific for goître in the thirteenth century by ARNALD VON VILLANOVA.

The medical art then reaped where it had not sowed, and appropriated this discovery of common folk. But as it has ever held simplicity to be dishonourable, it mixed the roasted sponge when employing it as a remedy for goître with a number of other substances,* always varying them, in order as it declared in its learned way, to act as adjuvants to the sponge, but in reality this only spoilt its action. The mixture, on account of these perturbing additions, often proved useless, or if it still did good, then in course of time the good effects were ascribed by subsequent practitioners to the auxiliary ingredients, so that at length it was not known which was the efficacious ingredient in the prescription. Thus roasted sponge, owing to this quackish but learned addition of other drugs, gradually lost its reputation, and, indeed, sometimes disappeared altogether from the "goître-remedy † (*pulvis ad strumas*), so that at length roasted sponge was dropped out of many modern works on materia medica as a useless thing. So the distinguished medical school, by means of its learned mixture-art, succeeded once more in destroying and burying in oblivion a truth which the unsophisticated experience of the common folk had discovered by an infinity of tedious trials carried on during thousands of years. This is a little specimen of the benefits which have been bestowed on the human race by the ordinary medical art.

But granting that practitioners of the ordinary stamp knew the original value of roasted sponge in the treatment of the goître of residents in valleys, how can they apply the other great curative virtues of this medicinal substance in many other morbid states that *do not occur in a uniform manner*, when they do not know or scorn to follow the only sure way to discover the pure powers of drugs, experimentation on the healthy?

The following symptoms of roasted sponge observed on healthy persons (I would they were three times as numerous) will teach us what further medicinal use this drug, as powerful as it is useful, can be applied to by the homœopathic healing art.

Where the ordinary practitioner still employed roasted sponge for the cure of goître he gave it in doses of half to a whole drachm daily, mixed with pepper, lamp-black, &c. On the other hand, I found one or two doses of the smallest portion of a drop of the tincture several times diluted quite sufficient for curative purposes.

For other homœopathic curative objects, I found a still farther dilution and diminution of the dose necessary—latterly a very small portion of a drop of the decillion-fold dilution for a dose.

The most powerful antidote of roasted sponge is camphor.

Homœopathy has found the most remarkable remedial employment of roasted sponge in that frightfully acute disease *membranous croup*,

* In the Pharmacopœia Angustana, for example, ten other ingredients are added, and so the actual efficacious remedy, the *Spongia usta*, is deteriorated.

† As for example in KLEIN'S *Selectus Medicaminum*, p. 168, compared with p. 183.

guided thereto partly by other symptoms of this medicine, but chiefly by symptom 231. The local inflammation, however, should first be diminished or removed by the exhibition of an extremely small dose of aconite.* The accessory administration of a small dose of hepar sulphuris will seldom be found necessary.

[HAHNEMANN's fellow-provers were GUTMANN, FR. HAHNEMANN, HARTMANN, HAYNEL, HORNBERG, LANGHAMMER, J. G. LEHMANN, STAFF, WAGNER, WISLICENUS.

No old-school authorities are referred to.

The 1st edit. has 316 symptoms, the 2nd edit. 391.]

SPONGIA.

Vertigo when sitting, as if the head would sink to the side, with hot feeling in the head (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Wr.*]

Vertigō, inclining to fall backwards. [*Fr. H—n.*]

He has whirling in the head, he staggers and must support himself by something, as in intoxication (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Violent rush of blood to the brain, with heat outwardly on the forehead; the cervical arteries beat perceptibly (aft. 1 h.). [*Wr.*]

5. Increased afflux of blood to the head.

In the forehead sensation of accumulation of blood.

Weakness of the head and an obtuseness that makes him unfit for all mental work, with a sensation of weariness through the whole body.

The head is confused and stupid.

Confusion of the head; he staggers like a drunken person when walking, for an hour (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Hnl.*]

10. Heaviness of the head all day.

When she lays down her head on the table before her in order to rest and then lifts it up again, she feels it heavy.

Painful heaviness in the occiput, as if lead lay in it, whilst walking, which is repeated in jerks (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Heaviness of the head (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Wr.*]

Heaviness and fulness of the head, increased by stooping. [*Wr.*]

15. Aching pain in the crown (aft. 5 m.). [*Fr. H—n.*]

Obtuse pressive pains from within outwards in the right frontal protuberance (aft. 30 h.). [*Htn.*]

Dull headache in the right half of the brain, on coming from the open air into the warm room (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$, 35 h.). [*Gn.*]

Pressive pain out at the right parietal bone, when lying. [*Gn.*]

Dull pressive pain from the front, in the forehead above the eyes, to the occiput and nape, for ten hours, until he goes to sleep (aft. 3 h.). [*Wr.*]

* The smaller the drug-doses in acute and the most acute diseases, the more quickly do they effect their action. In the case above alluded to one single olfaction of a globule the size of a mustard-seed moistened with the thirtieth dilution of aconite-juice, fulfils this object in the best and most complete manner.

20. Violent tearing pain in the left temple, close to the orbit, which also sets up a pressive sensation in the left half of that eye (aft. 2 h.). [*Hbg.*]
 Aching pain in the forehead (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Ws.*]
 Out-pressive sensation in the right temple (aft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]
 Sensation in the head as if all would come out at the forehead.
 Violent pressing pain in the left side of the occiput, as if the head would burst there (aft. $9\frac{1}{3}$ h.). [*Htn.*]
25. Jerking through both sides of the head, especially at the temples up into the top of the head when he moves his arms and at every step (aft. 1 h.). [*Ws.*]
 On the whole side on which the (small) goitre is, a jerking pain; in the head a beating which descends into the cheeks and spreads into the neck as a tearing. [*Sif.*]
 Twitching stitches in the forehead, increased by walking (aft. 5 h.). [*Wr.*]
 Pressive down-drawing pain on the right side of the head and neck (aft. 4 h.). [*Wr.*]
 Violent pressure in the forehead and occiput simultaneously as if the two were pressed together towards one another, at noon (aft. 5 h.).
30. Aching pain over the right eye rather externally (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).
 Aching pricking at one time in the forehead, at another in the occiput, only every time he moves, with burning hot sensation spreading from the region behind the ear over the occiput to the nape. [*Wr.*]
 Needle-pricks going transversely across on the left side of the forehead (aft. 4 h.). [*Lr.*]
 When walking in the open air boring needle-pricks on the left side of the forehead as from within outwards (aft. 34 h.). [*Lr.*]
 Beating in the left temple.
35. When lying she feels in her head, in the region of the ear, on which she is lying in bed, a noise like a strong pulsation, each time with a double beat; if she lies round on the other ear, she feels it on that side.
Sharp stitches on the left temple externally, extending into the forehead (aft. 6, 14 h.). [*Lr.*]
 Pressure on the left side of the forehead (aft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]
 Sharp external pressure on both temples (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Ws.*]
 An out-pressing pain on the top of the left side of the forehead, when sitting, which went off after standing up (aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]
40. Drawing pain in the crown of the head (immediately).
 Gnawing pain externally on the upper part of the head (aft. 1 h.). [*Ws.*]
 Disagreeable sensitiveness of the integuments of the head, especially on moving the scalp (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Ws.*]
 Burning in the scalp on the right side (aft. 15 h.). [*Gn.*]
 Feeling as if the hairs on the crown stood on end, or as if some one moved them, most severe at any movement of the body (aft. 1 h.). [*Ws.*]

45. Tensive contractive sensation above the root of the nose (aft. 11½ h.). [*Htn.*]

A yellow scabby eruption on the left superciliary ridge, where it is only somewhat painful when touched. [*Fr. H—n.*]

The eyes have a dull look and the eyelids are swollen as after intoxication, or as if he had been revelling all night; at the same time exhausted, tired and sleepy (aft. 3¼ h.). [*Htn.*]

Sudden shooting drawing in the outer angle of the left orbit which spreads upwards and downwards round the eye to the inner angle (aft. 1½ h.). [*Ws.*]

Tensive shooting pain in the left outer canthus of the eye, worst on moving the eyes; it went off when touched (aft. 4¼ h.). [*Gn.*]

50. Pricking itching under the left eye which is somewhat relieved by rubbing (aft. 5 h.). [*Ws.*]

Aching round beneath the eyelids.

Itching on the eyelids.

In the morning in bed the lids of the left eye are closed so that she can only open them with difficulty.

Heaviness of the eyelids. [*Wr.*]

55. Pressive heaviness in the eyelids, just as if they would close (aft. ¼ h.). [*Wr.*]

Tension in the left eye, near the temple (aft. ¼ h.).

In both eyes shooting and at last aching pain, in the evening (aft. 9 h.). [*Wr.*]

Aching and shooting in the right eye. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Burning in the left eye round about the eyeball.

60. Shooting in the eye.

The eyes suppurate.

The eyes are deeply sunk.

Burning pain on the outer surface of the left lower lid. [*Gn.*]

Redness of the white of the eye. [*Fr. H—n.*]

65. Great watering of the eye. [*Fr. H—n.*]

When she looks fixedly at a point, there occur headache and weeping of the eyes.

She can only make out distant objects by a great effort.

Severe heat of one side of the face, which is renewed even by merely thinking of it.

He has red cheeks and yet only the usual warmth in the face. [*Htn.*]

70. Paleness of face.

Dull ringing in the ears (aft. ½ h.). [*Wr.*]

Ringing in the right ear (aft. 10 h.). [*Lr.*]

Red swelling of the anterior convolution of the right auricle, with a pimple in it, which discharged like an ulcer for nine days; the ear was painful when pressed from without (aft. 24 h.).

In the left auricle, close to the entrance to the meatus auditorius, an inflamed lump, which later on was covered by a scab, remaining for several days painful to touch. [*Hnl.*]

75. Formation of boils on the left ear which are painful when touched (aft. 1 h.). [*Ln.*]
 Burning in the orifice of the right ear. [*Gn.*]
 Pain in the ear-cartilages *per se* like soreness—not altered by touching (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Ws.*]
 Tensive pain in the swelling at the orifice of the meatus auditorius and fornication therein, as if it would become an ulcer; sometimes stitches in it (aft. $15\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Hnl.*]
 Fine pricks in the right ear towards the outside, as if through the membrana tympani (immediately). [*Ws.*]
80. Pressure in the ears and forcing in them.
 Earache—a contractive pain (aft. 3 h.).
 Drawing pain in the interior of the right ear (aft. 9 h.). [*Wr.*]
 Cramp-like pain in the left ear when walking in the open air (aft. $24\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]
 Hardness of hearing.
85. Formicating pricks in the left nasal bone (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Ws.*]
 Tearing in the nose.
 (Stoppage of the nose by mucus.)
 Eruption on the tip of the nose and on the lips.
 During dinner, after gently blowing the nose, a violent and long-continued epistaxis (aft. 3 d.). [*Hnl.*]
90. Aching tearing sensation in the right zygomatic arch (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]
 Itching on the left cheek (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).
 Pricking itching in the left cheek (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.).
 Shooting on the cheek.
 Swelling of the cheek.
95. **Cramp-like pang from the left maxillary joint down along the cheek, in the evening when eating** (for five days).
 Twitching prick posteriorly from the right upper jaw into the right inner ear, in the evening in bed. [*Hnl.*]
 Cramp-like pain on the left upper jaw (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]
On the left upper jaw needle-pricks darting across (aft. $2\frac{3}{4}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]
 The lower jaw is painful when touched.
100. Fine pricks under the lower lip (aft. 7 h.). [*Ws.*]
 Constant violent burning under the right commissure of the mouth, on the chin, as if an eruption were about to come there; on stretching the skin it becomes more violent (aft. 6 h.). [*Hnl.*]
 The left side of the chin is painful to touch, extending to the oral commissure, as if festering (aft. 4 h.). [*Ws.*]
 Sensation as if the cervical glands were swollen (aft. 14 h.).
 Pain as if the cervical glands near the larynx and trachea were swollen (aft. 3 h.).
105. Several glandular swellings under the right side of the lower jaw, which interfere with the movement of the neck and have a tensive pain when touched (aft. 38 h.). [*Lr.*]
 Glandular swellings under the left side of the lower jaw, which are painful on touching the neck (aft. 73 h.). [*Lr.*]

Sensation in the thyroid gland and the cervical glands, on taking breath as if air in them rushed up and down.

In the goître shooting pain on swallowing, when not swallowing slight pain. [*Stf.*]

In the goître, stitches, also when not swallowing. [*Stf.*]

110. Pressive sensation in the goître, several times daily.

Externally over the pit of the throat constant needle-pricks (in the lower part of the goître).

Several large pimples under the chin on the neck, which are painful when pressed on (aft. 12 h.).

Stiffness of the neck when bowing and turning the head. [*Ln.*]

Intermittent, slow pressure on the right side of the neck, as if the skin were compressed between the fingers, the part down the jugular vein was also outwardly painful when touched. [*Hbg.*]

115. Painful pressure over the thyroid cartilage increased by touching (immediately). [*Hbg.*]

Whilst singing an aching pain in the region of the larynx (aft. $6\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Tension of the cervical muscles, especially on the right side, on bending back the head (aft. 3 d.). [*Ws.*]

In the goître sensation as if something waggled and moved about in it as if alive, especially when swallowing. [*Stf.*]

In the goître sensation as of a working in it, a distension and pushing, as if all would come out there. [*Stf.*]

120. Painful tension on the left side of the neck near Adam's apple, on turning the head towards the right side (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Ws.*]

The region of the thyroid gland is as if indurated (aft. 4 d.). [*Ws.*]

Twitching in the right cervical muscles, when lying (aft. 24 h.). [*Gn.*]

At various times, twitching pricks externally in the region of the larynx. [*Hnl.*]

A transient stitch on the left side of the neck (aft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Ws.*]

125. Coarse slow stitches in the right cervical muscles, immediately on waking from sleep, which went off when swallowing and then immediately recurred (aft. 23 h.). [*Htn.*]

Transient formication on the neck (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Ws.*]

After opening the mouth wide and biting the teeth strongly together, a painful spasm in the cervical muscles, which drew the lower jaw forcibly down, with heaviness in the maxillary joint as if it were dislocated. [*Hnl.*]

Drawing needle-pricks through the left side of the neck (aft. 60 h.). [*Ws.*]

Painful sensation of stiffness on the left side of the nape, when he turns the head to the right side (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

130. Frequently recurring pressive cracking pain on the left side of the nape, close to the scapula, which is not altered by any movement (aft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

On bowing a cracking in the nape (aft 16 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Vesicles on the border of the tongue with sore pain.

On the inside of the cheek and on the border of the tongue vesicles with shooting and burning pain, on account of which she could not eat anything solid.

Itching in the upper and lower teeth.

135. Shooting in the upper incisors. [*Hbg.*]

Pain in the back molars of the right lower jaw, as if the gums and teeth were swollen and the latter raised up, for two days.

Pain as if he bit on something between the teeth.

When chewing food a painful sensation as if the molars were on edge and loose (aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

A (burning) pain in the left upper molars (aft. 12 h.). [*Lr.*]

140. When chewing, painful gums which are swollen.

A burning in the throat, the larynx, and then in the ears.

In the throat, especially after eating, a shooting and on the neck sensation as if something passed out there, in the morning and evening.

Accumulation of saliva (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).

Hiccup (aft. $8\frac{1}{4}$, 33, 37, 57 h.). [*Lr.*]

145. Repeated hiccup (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Wr.*]

Sweet taste in the mouth.

Deep down in the throat, not in the mouth, a persistent bitter taste.

In the throat bitter taste (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Empty eructation (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

150. Eructation several times (aft. 2 h.). [*Wr.*]

Sour belching (aft. 5 h.). [*Htn.*]

Bitter eructation (aft. 1 h.). [*Wr.*]

Thirst for cold water, in the evening (aft. 38 h.). [*Lr.*]

Increased appetite.

155. Great hunger; she cannot be satiated.

Diminished appetite. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Water collects in his mouth, with nausea (aft. 24 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Persistent nausea.

Nausea during (accustomed) tobacco-smoking (aft. 30 h.). [*Lr.*]

160. Inclination to vomit, without vomiting. [*Stf.*]

The (accustomed) tobacco, when smoked, tastes scrapy bitter in the mouth and fauces (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Every time he smokes (the customary) tobacco, violent thirst. [*Htn.*]

Extremely disagreeable sensation of relaxation in the œsophagus and stomach as if he had drunk a great deal of tepid water—for several hours (aft. 23 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Aching in the pit of the stomach in the afternoon.

165. Aching pain in the gastric region, lasting all the forenoon (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).

She cannot bear any tight clothing on the body, especially in the region of the stomach.

Inward sensation of cold in the scrobiculus cordis with fulness in that region (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

During the (accustomed) tobacco-smoking there occurs immediately heat in the belly which goes also up into the chest, without heat of the rest of the body, which on the contrary is chilly (aft. 3 h.). [*Ws.*]

When sitting painful contraction on the left below the stomach, especially when lying on the right side (aft. 17 h.). [*Hnl.*]

170. Stitches in the right side of the belly, in the hepatic region (aft. 1 h.). [*Wr.*]

Rumbling in the abdomen and empty eructation (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

Pinching in the hypogastrium, with loud rumbling (aft. 5 h.). [*Gn.*]

Frequent pinching in the abdomen, which ceases after discharge of flatus (aft. 14 h.). [*Lr.*]

After eating a cutting in the upper part of the abdomen in the morning (aft. 26 h.). [*Hnl.*]

175. After eating distress and fulness in the abdomen, as if digestion would not go on.

In the evening after eating, cutting in the hypogastrium, going towards the left side of the chest (aft. 4 d.). [*Hnl.*]

In the morning after eating, violent cutting in the abdomen, so that he must bend up the abdomen; at the same time great urging to stool, when the evacuation is normal but scanty (aft. 5 d.). [*Hnl.*]

Spasms in the abdomen (aft. 6 d.).

Bellyache, pinching in the whole abdomen. [*Stf.*]

180. Pinching deep in the abdomen, when sitting, which compels him to get up, because he thinks he has a call to stool; but immediately after getting up the pain lessens and goes off entirely when standing in a stooping posture (aft. 10 h.). [*Htn.*]

Fine prick externally at the navel (aft. 2 h.). [*Ws.*]

Tensive pain in the upper abdomen when walking, but worse when stooping (aft. 1 h.). [*Gn.*]

Tensive pain in the upper abdomen when sitting. [*Gn.*]

Tense abdomen (aft. 24 h.).

185. Digging shooting in the hypogastrium, on the left side, only observed when expiring, and worst when stooping (aft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

Sensation like fine digging as from something alive under the abdominal integuments above the left hip, in the left side on which he lies in bed, in the morning (aft. 22 h.). [*Ws.*]

On the left side of the abdomen a strangling sensation which is aggravated by the pressure of the hand (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Deep in the abdomen, a strangling sensation which is relieved by the discharge of some flatus, but soon increases again (aft. 7 h.). [*Htn.*]

Obtuse stitch in the right lumbar muscles (aft. 6 h.). [*Gn.*]

190. Cramp-like pain in the left inguinal region, when sitting (aft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Glandular swelling in the right groin, which has a tensive pain when walking. [*Lr.*]

Pain in the inguinal ring, as in a hernia.

Only when sitting, aching tearing pain in the region of the inguinal ring, on both sides, at various times. [*Hnl.*]

Qualmishness in the abdomen, together with frequent liquid stools like diarrhœa. [*Ln.*]

195. White diarrhœa (aft. 48 h.).

Discharge of flatus and a soft stool without suffering (aft. 6 h.). [*Gn.*]

(The first part of the stool is hard, the second soft.)

Hard motion seven hours too late (aft. 9 h.). [*Wr.*]

During the stool pressure from flatulence in the lumbar regions (aft. 36 h.). [*Ws.*]

200. Tensive pain from the middle of the hypogastrium out at the anus (aft. 11½ h.). [*Gn.*]

During the evacuation of the stool sore pain for some days (aft. 2 d.). [*Hnl.*]

Tenesmus with every stool.

Bruised pain at the anus, almost like sore pain.

Before every stool stitches in the anus and rumbling in the belly.

205. During the stool tenesmus at the anus, as if diarrhœa would come on (aft. 4 d.). [*Ws.*]

Every day many thread-worms come away; every evening there is creeping in the rectum.

Frequent discharge of urine (aft. 1½ h.). [*Lr.*]

(Inability to retain the urine.)

The clear bright yellow urine on standing deposits a yellow sediment (aft. 23 h.). [*Gn.*]

210. (The urine is foamy and frothy.)

The urine deposits a thick greyish-white sediment.

(Pain in the neck of the bladder as a hint to urinate.)

Very thin stream of urine.

A voluptuous itching on the point of the glans penis, for several hours, which forced him to rub it (aft. 52 h.). [*Lr.*]

215. Itching burning in the scrotum and the body of the penis, several times. [*Hnl.*]

Drawing painful stitches from the body of the penis through the glans (aft. 4 d.). [*Hnl.*]

Simple pain of the testicles, also when touched.

Squeezing, contusive, strangling pain in the testicles.

Coarse rather obtuse stitches which dart from the testicles into the spermatic cord.

220. Aching painful swelling of testicles (aft. 10 h.).

Swollen painful spermatic cord.

Before the appearance of the menses first pain in the back then palpitation of the heart, all day.

During the menses drawing in the thighs and legs.

The menses come on too soon and too copiously (immediately). [*Stf.*]

*

*

*

225. **Sneezing and fluent coryza.** [*Lr.*]

Stuffed coryza (aft. 25 h.). [*Gn.*]

Cough and coryza, very severe.

Scrapy burning and constriction of the larynx. [*Ln.*]

Dryness in the region of the larynx, aggravated by hawking (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Wr.*]

230. **Hoarseness.**

Difficulty of drawing the breath, as if a cork were sticking in the larynx and the breath could not penetrate through the narrowed orifice of the larynx (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Ln.*]

Slow, deep breathing, as after exhaustion, for several minutes (aft. $\frac{1}{3}$ h.).

After some exertion she suddenly became exhausted, the chest especially was affected; she could hardly speak, got heat in the face and nausea; after some hours heaviness in the head.

After a dance frequent gasping for breath, very quick panting respiration.

235. Hollow cough with some expectoration, day and night. [*Fr. H—n.*]

When coughing pain in the chest and trachea, with roughness of the throat.

Continued cough from a spot deep down in the chest, where there is pain as if it had become sore and bloody from coughing (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

When coughing painful aching under the short ribs (aft. 1 h.). [*Htn.*]

Hacking up of mucus (aft. 25 h.). [*Lr.*]

240. Dry cough (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).

Dry cough, day and night, with burning in the chest, as if she had something hot inside her; after eating and drinking the cough goes off.

(Frequent cough at night, lasting two minutes, and cross expression along with it.)

(Great tightness of the chest) (aft. 10 d.).

Boring stitch in the right costal muscles, continuing during inspiration and expiration (aft. 7 h.). [*Gn.*]

245. Severe needle-pricks on the right side of the chest from within outwards (aft. 56 h.). [*Lr.*]

When sitting with the back somewhat bent, but especially during slow deep inspiration, drawing stitches in the left side of the chest (aft. 5 d.). [*Hnl.*]

Severe intermittent stitches on the left side of the chest (aft. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Drawing stitches under the second rib of the left side of the chest, only when walking (aft. 8 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Transient, painful stitches on the right side of the chest; if he rubs on the spot he feels as if a weight were drawn downwards under the skin there (aft. 50 h.). [*Lr.*]

250. Pricking itching on the left side of the chest towards the shoulder (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).

Outwardly on the chest and arms fine pricking for several days.

In the left side of the chest an aching cutting pain on taking a

deep breath; [at other times he feels but little of it (aft. 3 d.). [*Ws.*]

Shooting pinching crawling in the left side of the chest, in the region of the sixth and seventh ribs, which becomes more painful when pressed from without (aft. 10 h.). [*Ws.*]

Sudden pain simultaneously in the pectoral and dorsal muscles of the left side, as if a broad body furnished with points forced itself up—a broad pressure with much pricking (aft. 3 d.). [*Ws.*]

255. An aching in the left side of the chest, and sometimes several stitches in it, when moving and when at rest. [*Hnl.*]

Pinching jerk in the left side of the chest towards the interior (aft. 20 m.). [*Ws.*]

Dull pain in the seat of the junction of the right os ilii with the os sacrum, when standing (aft. 27 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Pressive sensation going up and down through the spine, when sitting erect (aft. 6 h.). [*Htn.*]

Feeling of coldness on the back in the region of the last ribs (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Ws.*]

260. Severe stitch in the sacrum.

An aching pain in the sacrum only when walking, particularly when treading with the left foot (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Hnl.*]

Fine tearing upwards on the os sacrum, from the right to the left side, only when sitting (aft. 5 d.). [*Hnl.*]

The sacrum and buttocks are very numb.

At night a burning itching exciting scratching, especially on the back; he only slumbers and tosses about constantly, with thirstless heat all over the body, especially towards morning. [*Ws.*]

265. Excessively painful transient stitch on the right scapula (aft. 17 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Pain on the scapulæ, as if something pointed were stuck in there—a constant shooting pain combined with sore pain (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Ws.*]

Muscular twitching about the left shoulder-joint.

[*Gn.*]

Burning on the left shoulder (aft. 16 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Fine pricks in the axilla (when sitting) (aft. 1 h.). [*Ws.*]

270. A constant prickling itching in the left axilla, when sitting (aft. 5 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Shooting drawing through the upper arm (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Ws.*]

Stitches in the elbow-joint on moving.

When bending the arm, a stitch in the point of the elbow and then tearing in the joint as long as he keeps the arm bent.

Aching pain at the point of the left elbow (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.).

275. Under the elbow-joint on the upper part of the forearm a cramp-like pain with slow gurgling, especially when leaning on the arm (aft. 3 d.). [*Ws.*]

Pain in the left forearm as if the bone were compressed (aft. 1 h.).

In the internal muscles of the right forearm, severe out-boring stitches (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

- Great blisters on the right forearm.
 Heaviness in the forearms (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Ws.*]
280. Drawing pain in the forearms.
 Trembling of the forearms and hands (in a few m.). [*Ws.*]
 (Burning in the arms and hands.)
 Several stitches in the right wrist, when at rest (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).
 Drawing aching pain over the right wrist (aft. 6 h.). [*Htn.*]
285. Tensive pain in the left wrist, when at rest and when moving
 (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).
 Severe drawing in the left wrist-joint (aft. 3 d.).
 A tired feeling in and behind the wrists (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Ws.*]
 Swelling of the hands; she could not bend the fingers.
 An in-drawing pinching on a point in the middle of the palm
 (aft. a few m.). [*Ws.*]
290. The tips of the index fingers lose feeling without becoming pale
 (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Ws.*]
 The middle joint of the left middle finger became swollen and
 red and was stiff when bending it.
 Aching pain in the proximal finger joints of the right hand (aft.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).
 Itching in the ball of the left thumb, not removed by rubbing
 (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.).
 Cramp-like pain in the ball of the left thumb only when moving
 the hand, all day (aft. 6 h.). [*Lr.*]
295. Painful drawing in the proximal phalanx of the left thumb
 extending into the forearm (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Hnl.*]
**Cramp-like pain in the ball of the right thumb, which
 lasts all day, and on moving the hands extends also into
 the thumb itself** (aft. 1, $14\frac{1}{2}$, 25 h.). [*Lr.*]
 A persistent stitch combined with sore pain in the distal thumb-
 joint (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Ws.*]
 On the right natis, quick muscular twitchings. [*Hnl.*]
 The lower extremities felt quite stiff.
300. Backwards pressing pain on the inner side of the right thigh above
 the knee (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).
 A very acute prick in the skin of the inner side of the right thigh
 (aft. 54 h.). [*Hnl.*]
 On the front of the right thigh near the hip, severe out-boring
 stitches (aft. 8 h.). [*Lr.*]
 Persistent drawing stitches on the upper part of the left thigh
 just below the groin, especially when walking (aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Hnl.*]
 A tickling itching on the left thigh close to the groin, compelling
 rubbing (aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]
305. At the upper end of the thigh at every step, a tension as if a
 muscle were too short, each time accompanied by a stitch (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).
 [*Ws.*]
 In the morning in bed, pulsating sharp stitches through the right
 thigh above the knee (aft. 22 h.). [*Ws.*]
 Aching shooting pain above the right knee (when sitting) (aft.
 4 h.). [*Htn.*]

Severe drawing in the left knee; thereafter profuse sweat, at night.

Heaviness in the knee-joints, felt *W*s. walking (aft. 1 h.).

[*W*s.]

310. When walking a weakness in the knees as if they would knuckle under him, though he plants the foot firmly down (aft 4 h.).

[*H*tn.]

On the left hough a jerking drawing pressure, which only occurs on flexing the knee, and alternates with a similar sensation in the axilla (aft. 6 h.). [*H*tn.]

In the evening when lying, an obtuse shooting in the left knee, (continuing also when moving), for a quarter of an hour (aft. 41 h.).

[*L*r.]

When walking, a persistent prickling itching in the houghs, which compels scratching (aft. 5 h.). [*H*nl.]

Aching pain in the external tendon of the flexor muscle of the right hough, more violent when walking than when sitting (aft. 7, 9 h.). [*H*nl.]

315. After a short nap at noon, first the right then the left leg goes to sleep; on attempting to walk the left leg was drawn spasmodically up to the thigh; even when sitting he could not keep it extended—it was then also drawn spasmodically backwards (aft. 5 d.). [*H*nl.]

Sharp stitches on the right calf, when walking (aft. 1½ h.).

[*W*s.]

Great irritation and restlessness in both legs, he must often change their position (aft. 16¼ h.). [*H*nl.]

Tearing in the tibia, all the afternoon.

Tearing heavy feeling in the left tibia close to the ankle (aft.

34 h.). [*H*tn.]

320. When walking quickly, a sensation at the lower part of the left tibia as if a weight hung to it (aft. 3 d.). [*W*s.]

Tearing in the ankles; the feet are as heavy as lead, up into the tibiæ.

Drawing tearing from the right ankle-joint to the knee (aft. 8½ h.). [*H*nl.]

Drawing pain from the right foot to the thigh (aft. 11½ h.).

[*H*nl.]

Formication in the left foot, coming on when walking and not going off when sitting (aft. 1 h.). [*W*s.]

325. (After a long walk pin-pricks in the heels, when sitting, for an hour.)

Severe intermittent needle-pricks on the left heel from within outwards, when standing, which went off on moving (aft. 1 h.).

[*L*r.]

In the right heel needle-pricks going upwards, when sitting (aft. 6 h.). [*L*r.]

When standing, a severe needle-prick out at the right heel (aft. ½ h.). [*L*r.]

A pressive pain on the right heel, which increased when walking (aft. 1½ h.). [*L*r.]

330. In the morning on awaking a voluptuous itching on the back of the toes of the right foot, which compels scratching (aft. 24 h.). [Lr.]

At all times of the day on any, even a small part of the body, often only for a minute, at first a creeping in the skin, then the spot becomes red and hot, then there is eroding itching, like a flea moving about (not biting), and on the spot miliary vesicles arise—the eroding itching is not allayed by scratching, on the contrary, that seems to make it last all the longer (aft. 2 h.).

Causes itching eruption on the skin and red, itching spots.

When he scratches an itching spot, there occurs itching on many other parts.

There occurs, especially when she feels cold, an itching erosion on the chest, scrobiculus cordis, back, and under the upper arms—at other times only on the feet; by rubbing the part becomes red and the erosion becomes more severe for a short time; vesicles appear on the spots, which, however, soon go off.

335. Itching all over the body, as when sweat breaks out, which compels him to scratch, and always returns, in the morning on waking (aft. 48 h.). [Lr.]

All over the body, now here now there, a persistent itching prick, as with a very fine needle, which compels rubbing, but this does not remove it. [Ws.]

Painful stiches on several parts of the body, that compel him to scratch (aft. 49 h.). [Hnl.]

On the upper part of the body, as if bruised (aft. 24 h.).

He awakes with bruised pain all over the body.

340. Numb sensation on the lower half of the body.

Weariness in the lower extremities (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [Wr.]

Weariness in the whole body, especially the arms.

Such a heaviness of the body that when walking in the open air he was obliged to sit down on the ground, without drowsiness (aft. 9 h.). [Lr.]

Extreme exhaustion of body and mind; she preferred to do nothing and rest.

345. Persistent exhaustion and bruised feeling of all the limbs, especially of the muscles of the lower extremities (aft. 2 h.). [Wr.]

After every exertion of the body, however slight, she becomes weak, the blood surges up in her chest, the face becomes hot, the body commences to glow, the blood-vessels are greatly distended, and her breath leaves her; she can only recover after a long rest.

After moderate exercise in the open air she suddenly becomes weak and sways about on her seat; with great anxiety, nausea, pale face, short, panting breath, there is a surging from the heart up in the chest as if it would burst out above; at the same time her eyes close involuntarily, almost spasmodically, and tears are forced out between her closed lids—she retains her consciousness, but her will is incapable of acting on her limbs.

When she rests in a horizontal position she feels best.

Great weariness and inclination to sleep (aft. 1 h.). [Hnl.]

350. **Drowsiness with yawning, without inactivity, in the afternoon** (aft. 8, 33 h.). [*Lr.*]

Sad dreams.

Fatiguing dreams.

Vexatious and lachrymose anxious dreams.

Sleep broken by dreams. [*Lr.*]

355. Sleeplessness until midnight.

He could not sleep, and as soon as he fell asleep he wandered and was delirious; his forehead felt swollen and was painful to the touch, an aching pain above the eyes, increased by stooping, as if all would come out at the forehead; he felt chilly and as if cold in the back—this lasted, with chilliness, twenty-four hours.

He passed the night almost without sleep, with frightful dreams about murder and assassination (6th night). [*Hnl.*]

At night frequent waking as from fright. [*Lr.*]

At night in her sleep she spoke out loud several times, but not in an anxious manner.

360. Four successive nights, very short sleep, with many dreams; he awakes about midnight, but cannot fall asleep again from restlessness; until the morning he had but to close his eyes, when though still awake visions immediately hovered most distinctly before him; sometimes it seemed as if a battery were fired off, sometimes all seemed to be in flames, sometimes scientific subjects forced themselves upon him—in short, a number of subjects intersected one another in his imagination, which all vanished as soon as he opened his eyes, but reappeared when he closed them. [*Hnl.*]

In the morning on waking he lay bathed in sweat (aft. 25 h.). [*Lr.*]

Cold hands.

Cold feeling in the lower extremities.

Along with heat on the whole body, coldness, paleness and sweat on the face.

365. Violent chill in the back, which did not go off by the heat of the stove (aft. 1½ h.). [*Hnl.*]

Shivering and chilliness all over the body but especially in the back, though he stood near the warm stove, without thirst, lasting two hours (aft. ½, 22½ h.). [*Hnl.*]

He has a feverish feeling in the limbs; he is disposed to stretch himself (aft. 30 h.). [*Gn.*]

Stretching of the upper and lower extremities (aft. ¼ h.).

Stretching of the arms (aft. ¾ h.).

370. Fever: in the morning, at first headache and belly-ache, then severe rigor with cold bluish hands and some thirst; then, when lying, a dry burning heat with some thirst and much restless slumber for thirty-six hours; all night, on waking and moving, nausea and vertigo—between times, every twelve hours slight sweat, when the heat was occasionally mitigated; thereafter, tearing and shooting in the left eye and left cheek and eruption on the lips.

In the afternoon, pain in the occiput, like a weight and a stitch there, when he turned his head, with heat in the face, hands and

feet, and chilliness in the rest of the body and tendency to coryza, at the same time exhaustion of the body and bitterness in the mouth ; in the evening after undressing, rigor, and a quarter of an hour thereafter, in bed, heat in the whole body, with the exception of the thighs which were numb and chilly ; at night, perspiration.

Increased warmth of the whole body, with thirst.

Quicker, fuller pulse (aft. $\frac{1}{3}$ h.). [*Wr.*]

Feeling of burning heat on the forehead, without heat perceptible outwardly, with quick hard pulse for half an hour (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Wr.*]

375. Great heat on the forehead, alternating with shivering in the back, without thirst, in the afternoon (aft. 10 h.). [*Wr.*]

Flying heat in the face and in the blood and nervous excitement.

Every day several fits of heat, with anxiety, pain in the cardiac region, weeping and inconsolableness ; she would like to die there and then.

He becomes suddenly anxiously warm all over the body, with heat and redness of the face and perspiration (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Stf.*]

In the evening when sitting cool sweat in the face and at the same time increased sensation of warmth throughout the body.

380. Headache, anorexia, drowsiness, lassitude throughout the body, cross ; everything was distasteful to her, [*Stf.*]

She is very timorous and particularly pursued and incessantly plagued by a frightful picture out of a melancholy past.

Anxious, as if a misfortune threatened him and he had a foreboding of it.

She is very much given to be frightened and starts at every trifle, which goes every time into her feet and leaves therein a weight.

She is not satisfied with her work ; she cannot do her work properly, she is not successful with it.

385. Monosyllabic and discontented humour.

Insolent, obstinate, rude humour.

Ill-humoured ; he spoke and answered very unwillingly. [*Wr.*]

He is ill-humoured and idle ; he prefers to rest, and is but little disposed to speak (aft. 3 h.). [*Wr.*]

An irresistible inclination to sing, with excessive gaiety, for half an hour (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) ; thereafter distraught and **indisposed for all work**, for an hour. [*Gn.*]

390. Pert witty humour.

Alternate gay and lachrymose and cross quarrelsome humour.

STANNUM.¹

(*Tin.*)

(Tin beaten out to the finest leaf by gold beaters, under the name of false or plate metal, is the purest tin. For medicinal purposes a grain of this is triturated with a hundred grains of milk-sugar for an hour in a porcelain mortar, whilst frequently scraped up with a bone spatula; this produces the first hundred-fold dilution of this metallic powder, which is then treated in a similar manner up to the million-fold* dilution.)

The ancients have recorded wonderful cures of the most serious diseases with tin, some of which I will refer to in the notes. But the moderns know (or think) nothing of all this—after careful testing or from well-founded conviction? I doubt this very much.†

The moderns only know tin as a remedy for tape-worm, and use it only in the form of *tin filings*, of which they *theoretically* (for careful testing is too much trouble for them), of which, I repeat, they theoretically declare: “that it expels the tape-worm from the bowels solely in a mechanical manner, by means of its weight and sharp points,” without thinking that were this true iron, silver, or gold filings must be able to do the same.

Now, in order to effect this theoretically inferred scouring out of the tape-worm by the sharp points of the tin filings with greater certainty, they gave to the patient these tin filings, in doses, the larger the better; as much as half or a whole ounce or even more at a time, and this dose repeated several times.

This procedure, however, is founded on caprice and a foregone conclusion, for the original receipt which ALSTON first communicated to us from the domestic practice at the beginning of last century—for it was from this source that the employment of tin for tape-worm was derived—before then no doctor knew anything about it—is quite different.

“A woman of Leith, in Scotland,” says ALSTON (*Mater. Med.*, i, p. 150), “had a domestic receipt against tape-worm (flake-worm, *Tænia solium*), which a publican’s wife, Maria Martin, got from her, whereby she got rid of this worm.” ALSTON procured it from her

* I used to carry the dilution up to the billion-fold, but in the course of time found the million-fold adequate for all medicinal purposes.

† The trashiest idea or most frivolous proposal, if it only comes from England, Italy, or France, and especially if it be brought by the very latest post, is in Germany esteemed as something incomparable, and it is considered a point of honour to accept it blindly with effusion (until, after three or six months, the usual uselessness of the foreign recommendation is discovered, when there is again a hunt for some fresh novelty from foreign countries)—whilst honest fellow-countrymen and the truth-loving men of former times remain unnoticed and unread.

¹ From vol. vi, 2nd edit., 1827.

daughter. It was as follows:—"Take an ounce and a half of tin (pewter metal*) and grind it small to powder, mix it with sugar syrup, and take, on a Friday before the change of the moon, one half of it, the following day the half of the remainder, and the Sunday following the rest, but on the Monday a purgative."

Here there is no question of sharp-pointed coarse tin filings, but only of a fine powder ground in a mortar or on a grindstone. It is impossible that the fine powder of the original receipt, from which alone all the curative power of tin for tape-worm was learnt, could have been efficacious, if its efficacy depended on the mechanical points of tin filings.

Here we see how stupidly the theory of the medical school was wont to spoil the good that lay in the discoveries of domestic practice.

But more accurate observation and experience show that neither tin filings nor ALSTON'S syrup prepared with tin powder really kill any species of tape-worm. For who has ever seen the former or the latter by itself expel the tape-worm dead from the intestines? Always and in every case the aid of purgatives must be had recourse to, and even then the worm was seldom seen, and even if it were thereby expelled, the tin seemed only to have acted as a stupefying agent on the tape-worm. So little is tin capable of killing the worm, that if the purgative (as usually happens) fails to expel it wholly, after frequent repetitions of the administration of tin, the tape-worm goes on increasing in the bowels to a still greater degree; indeed, it usually excites more frequent fits of suffering (these being readily induced by some little ailment of another sort). *Moreover, workers in tin not unfrequently suffer from tape-worm to a very great extent.* Hence tin seems rather to cause a palliative suppression of the disagreeable movements of the worm, and this in the secondary action contributes more to the injury than the benefit of the patient.

But if a palliative of this character be sometimes necessary, then, as sure experience has taught me, it is not necessary to give whole ounces of tin, as has hitherto been believed, but a very small portion of a grain of the above-described million-fold dilution of tin powder is more than sufficient for a dose.

On the other hand, the following few observations of the artificial morbid symptoms produced by tin on the healthy body teach us how to make a multitude of much more useful homœopathic employments of its great healing powers.

The duration of the action of tin is over three weeks in chronic diseases.

I must, however, warn every careful practitioner never to entrust the preparation of triturations of this and other similar metal powders to a hired workman if he would wish to be certain to have that which he means and ought to have. He must prepare them himself, with care, accuracy and patience, if he would be sure of the result.

* Pewter-metal is not pure tin, which, as is well known, is very soft, but the hard, brittle, so-called English tin, which is composed of soft, pure tin, with a twentieth part of alloy, generally zinc (but sometimes also copper, bismuth, &c.), melted together. This may be not only easily filed, but even triturated to a powder in a mortar (see NICHOLSON, *Chemistry*, Lond., 1790, p. 355).

[HAHNEMANN was assisted by FRANZ, GROSS, GUTMANN, HARTMANN, HAYNEL, HERRMANN, LANGHAMMER, WISLICENUS.

The following old-school authorities are cited for pathogenetic and therapeutic observations:

ABRAHAM, MEYER, *Diss. Cautelæ de Anthelminth.*, Göttingen, 1782.

Commerc. lit. Nor., Ann. 1734.

ETTMÜLLER, *Colleg. Consult.*

FOTHERGILL, *Med. Observ. and Inquir.*, London, 1784, vi.

GEISCHLAEGER, in *Hufel. Jour.*, x, iii.

HOFFMANN, FR., *Opera*, tom. ii.

MONRO, DON., *Arzneimittell.*, i.

MURALTUS, in *Misc. Nat. Cur.*, Dec. ii, Ann. i.

QUINCY, *New Dispensat.*

STAHL, G. E., *Mat. Med.*

THIERRY, *Med. Experiment.*

VOGEL, R. A., *Praelect. de Cogn. et Cur. Morb.*

The first edition has 552 symptoms, this second edition 660; in the *Chr. Kr.* there are only 648].

STANNUM.

Stupefying vertigo, only when walking in the open air; he staggered hither and thither in walking, so that he feared he must fall (aft. 6 h.). [*Lr.*]

Giddy when seated as though he would fall from his chair (aft. 12 h.). [*Gn.*]

Sudden attack of vertigo, on sitting down (aft. 12 h.). [*Ws.*]

Transient feeling of vertigo, just as if he were sitting quite apart and the objects and persons about him were at a great distance from him (aft. 24 h.). [*Ws.*]

5. Vertigo as if the brain turned round (aft. 1 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Transient, but frequently recurring vertigo: he feels as if the brain turned round; he loses his thinking power, cannot read any more, and sits there as if bereft of consciousness. [*Hrr.*]

Dizziness of the whole head (aft. 2 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Great heaviness and confusion of the head—worse in the evening.

Confusion and stupidity of the head, as if about to have catarrh—also sneezing; but it does not come to catarrh.

10. **Heaviness in the head when at rest and when moving, in the evening, for two hours** (aft. 9 h.).

Usually every morning headache, nausea, anorexia, and crossness.

A humming in the head; external noises vibrated in the head.

As if sleepy and exhausted in the head.

Painless pressure from within outwards in the left side of the occiput (aft. 5 d.). [*Hnl.*]

15. In the left half of the brain a feeling of emptiness, with pressive heavy sensation, impossible to relieve (aft. 25 h.). [*Htn.*]

Pressive pain out at the right side of the head. [*Gn.*]

Pressive pain from within outwards in the right temple, almost externally (aft. 3 h.). [*Gn.*]

Pressure in the left temple, beginning weak then increasing and again declining, as if it would be pressed in. [*Gss.**]

Pressive pain, extending from the middle of the forehead to the centre of the brain (aft. 11 h.). [*Gn.*]

20. A kind of pressure in the temple, crown, and especially forehead, which is alleviated by the pressure of the hand. [*Gss.*]

Aching pain in the right temple when lying on it, which goes off on rising up (aft. 5 d.). [*Gn.*]

Pressure in the forehead, undiminished by stooping forward, relieved by external pressure, aggravated by bending backward. [*Gss.*]

Sudden sharp pressure on the crown, with the feeling as if the hairs were moved at the same time. [*Gss.*]

Obtuse pressure outwards, and especially upwards, in the middle of the forehead, in the region of the frontal suture inwardly (aft. 3 h.). [*Hrr.*]

25. A pain pressing outwards at the forehead with sleepiness, unaltered by stooping forward or bending backward, worse when she ceases to press on it with the hand. [*Gss.*]

A pain pressing outwards at the frontal protuberances. [*Gss.*]

Pressive stupefying headache close above the eyebrows, as if the brain there were pressed, when at rest and when moving (aft. 3½ h.). [*Lr.*]

Dizzy pressive feeling distributed through the whole head. [*Hrr.*]

Aching pain in the forehead.

30. **Pressive stupefying pain, especially in the forehead, more externally than internally, when moving and when at rest** (aft. 4 h.). [*Lr.*]

Compression of the occiput, under the crown. [*Fz.*]

Painful pressing of the brain in the crown and occiput against the skull, in the evening before going to sleep, and lasting after lying down. [*Hnl.*]

Pain like pressing-in of the temples all day.

Headache, as if the temples were pressed in.

35. Compressive feeling at the temples and occiput.

Painful feeling in the head as if the whole brain were stretched out and drawn asunder.

Constrictive pressing pain suddenly attacks the whole upper half of the head, beginning slightly, slowly increasing, and then gradually declining. [*Gss.*]

Spasmodic pain on the head as if the head were outwardly compressed by a band.

Contractive pain in the right side of the occiput (aft. 53 h.). [*Gn.*]

40. His head often feels as if it were screwed in, with intermittent slow jerks or drawing pressure here and there. [*Gss.*]

* Five grains of pure tin-leaf were intimately triturated with 100 grains of milk-sugar, and this two provers took for four successive days, in the morning fasting, increasing the dose every day; the man took in all three grains, the woman only two.

Violent painful jerk above the forehead through the anterior half of the brain, leaving behind it an obtuse pressure, until the jerk returns (aft. 6 h.). [*Htn.*]

Sudden pressive jerk in the left side of the forehead and left temple, so that he cried out loudly. [*Gss.*]

Pain as if smashed in the forehead.

Stupefying boring pressive pain on the surface of the left half of the brain, spreading from the centre of the parietal bone to the left frontal protuberance (aft. 8 h.). [*Htn.*]

45. Boring pain in the left temple all day (aft. 4 d.).

Aching boring pain in the right temple, which is removed by external pressure (aft. 3 h.). [*Htn.*]

In the occipital bone painful heaviness with feeling of boring (aft. 11 h.). [*Htn.*]

Transient pain draws through the left frontal protuberance with slight pressure.* [*Gss.*]

A pressive drawing through the forehead and crown. [*Gss.*]

50. Pressive tearing through the right side of the head (aft. 2 h.). [*Ws.*]

Pressive tearing in the right half of the forehead recurring by fits, worse when stooping (aft. 12 h.). [*Htn.*]

Pressive tearing pain in the left side of the occipital bone (aft. 5 h.). [*Htn.*]

Drawing pressure from the right parietal bone towards the right orbit. [*Gss.*]

Drawing pressure on the upper border of the left orbit. [*Gss.*]

55. In the temple and half of the forehead of the same side, a confusing pressive drawing. [*Gss.*]

Aching tearing pain in the forehead. [*Hrr.*]

Tearing pressure in the right half of the head (aft. 2½ h.). [*Hrr.*]

Aching tearing pain in the left side of the crown, inwardly (aft. 1½ h.). [*Hrr.*]

Aching tearing pain in the left side of the occiput. [*Hrr.*]

60. Persistent aching tearing of the head with dizziness and vertigo. [*Hrr.*]

Tearing pain in the left parietal bone and forehead. [*Hrr.*]

Jerk-like drawing tearing above the left eyebrow, outwardly (aft. 1 h.). [*Lr.*]

On the left frontal protuberance a long, blunt stitch. [*Gss.*]

On the right side of the top of the head some quick yet blunt stitches. [*Gss.*]

65. Fine pricking on the forehead above the region betwixt the eyebrows. [*Fz.*]

Burning shooting on the crown. [*Fz.*]

Stitch-like headache, especially on the left side of the forehead, with fluent coryza. [*Lr.*]

Shooting in the forehead, even when at rest, for several days—on stooping feeling as if all would come out at the forehead.

Along with chilliness of the body, heat in the head, pulse-like

* Drawing pressure, or pressive drawing seems to be a chief pain with tin.

shooting in the temple and weakness of the head, so that the reason was almost gone; at the same time slumber and unconsciousness.

70. **Beating pain** in the temples.

Heat inwardly in the forehead, whilst she was also hot to the external feeling.

Headache: burning in the half of the sinciput, like fire, so also in the nose and eyes—these parts were also hot outwardly—just the same when moving as when at rest; he must lie down; at the same time nausea and retching as though he would vomit (for a whole day from morning till evening.)

Festering pain on the head.

Burning tensive pain on the hairy scalp in front, just above the right side of the forehead (aft. 7 h.). [*Gn.*]

75. On shaking the head the brain seems to him to be loose and to strike painfully against the walls of the skull. [*Gss.*]

A pimple in the left eyebrow, with pain of an aching character when touched, but burning when let alone.

Suddenly some jerks on the upper border of the right orbit and on other parts with painful stupefaction of the head. [*Gss.*]

On the outer side of the left upper orbital border, painful obtuse blows in quick succession. [*Gss.*]

Dull, dim, sunken eyes (aft. 2 d.). [*Hrr.*]

80. Her eyes are very dim.

Contraction of the pupils (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Dilatation of the pupils (aft. 26 h.). [*Lr.*]

Burning in the eyes.

Smarting in the eyes, as after rubbing with a woollen cloth.

[*Fz.*]

85. Pain in the eyes as if they had been rubbed with a woollen cloth, alleviated by moving the eyelids (aft. 1 h.).

Itching sensation in the whole left eyeball; it did not quite go off by rubbing (aft. 30 h.). [*Gn.*]

The eyes project and are painful as though she had been crying.

Pressure in the eyes.

Aching in the left eye as from a stye on the lids. [*Fz.*]

90. Tensive stitch in the left eyeball, most violent when it is moved (aft. 58 h.). [*Gn.*]

Pressure in the left inner canthus as from a stye, with weeping of the eye (aft. 5 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Aching pain in the right inner canthus. [*Hrr.*]

Burning shooting pain towards the outer canthus of the right eye (aft. 6 h.). [*Gn.*]

Pricking burning pain in the left canthus (aft. 2 h.). [*Gn.*]

95. Itching in the inner canthus.

In the left inner canthus an abscess, like a lachrymal fistula.

The eyelids contract, with redness of the white of the eye and burning sensation (aft 5 d.).

Aching in both upper eyelids (aft. 4 h.). [*Gn.*]

Sensation behind the right eyelid as if a hard body were betwixt it and the eyeball (aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

100. Violent, small, burning pricks in the right upper and lower lids, rather towards the outer canthus (aft. 9 h.). [*Htn.*]
 Burning pain in the left lower eyelid (aft. 4 d.). [*Gn.*]
 The eyes are gummed up every night and very weak by day.
 Quivering at the right inner canthus (aft. 4 d.). [*Hnl.*]
 Quivering of the left eye, for a week.
105. Twitching of the eyes.
Ringin in the left ear (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$, $9\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]
 Rushing in the ear as from blood streaming through it. [*Fz.*]
 On blowing the nose a screeching in the ear.
 In the evening, creaking before and in the left ear, as from a door. [*Fz.*]
110. Feeling as if the left ear were stopped up, with hardness of hearing, which is diminished after blowing the nose, in the morning after rising from bed, for four days. [*Hnl.*]
 Drawing in the external ear, like painful earache. [*Gss.*]
 Repeated drawing in the left ear, like earache. [*Gss.*]
 Tearing pain in the right inner meatus auditorius, as in earache (aft. 6 h.). [*Hrr.*]
 Drawing in the whole right inner and outer ear, more painful when moving the lower jaw (aft. 3 h.). [*Gn.*]
115. Cramp-like pain in the whole right ear for eight hours (aft. 6 h.). [*Gn.*]
 Pinching tearing through the cartilage of the left ear, at the lobe of the ear, together with sensation if a cool wind sometimes blew upon it (aft. 4 h.). [*Ws.*]
 Drawing stitch on the top of the left auricle (aft. 10 h.). [*Gn.*]
 (Itching in the left ear.)
 The ring-hole in the lobe of the ear becomes ulcerated.
120. Boring pain in the right ear, with cold feet.
 Aching externally on the bone behind the ear.
Feeling of stoppage and weight in the upper part of the nasal cavity. [*Hrr.*]
 Immediately on awaking in the morning violent epistaxis.
 Epistaxis in the morning immediately after rising from bed (aft. 22 h.). [*Hnl.*]
125. Flying, quickly coming and quickly going, heat in the face, perceptible inwardly and outwardly. [*Gss.*]
Pale, sunken countenance (aft. 2 d.). [*Hrr.*]
 Long, pale face, sickly appearance (aft. 2 d.). [*Hrr.*]
 Drawing aching attacks on the right side of the facial bones, especially the zygomatic process and orbit, in a jerky manner. [*Gss.*]
 Aching gnawing on the left side of the face, especially on the zygomatic process (aft. 3 d.). [*Ws.*]
130. A sense-stupefying sensation in the face, especially on the forehead (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]
 Cramp-like pressure in the facial muscles, on the left malar bone under the eye (aft. 6 h.). [*Ws.*]
 Contractive pain in the facial bones of the right side, including

the teeth ; it feels as if the right side of the face were drawn shorter. [Gss.]

Burning pain in the muscles of the face under the right eye (aft. 6 h.). [Gn.]

Tearing from the zygoma downwards into the lower jaw near the angle of the mouth. [Gss.]

135. Drawing pressure on the right zygoma. [Gss.]

In the evening burning cramp-pain in the left cheek, and soon afterwards swelling of the cheeks, which, only when he draws the face awry, has cutting aching pain, as if splinters of glass were between the cheek and teeth. [Fz.]

Burning sensation in the right cheek (aft. 10 h.). [Gn.]

Contraction and aching under the right cheek internally. [Fz.]

Painful swelling of the left cheek with a gum boil—the pains make her sleepless.

140. In the face, itching papules, which have sore pain when touched or washed.

Cramp and spasm in the jaws.

Pain of the upper jaw ; it is swollen, the cheeks are red, and there is shooting in them.

In the lower lip a shooting tearing pain on a small spot.

On the angle of the right lower jaw a red boil with drawing pain, aggravated by touching, for eight days.

145. Broad cutting stitches anteriorly on the chin (aft 10 h.). [Ws.]

Painful swelling of the submaxillary glands (aft. 8 h.).

On the fore part of the neck, a red, somewhat elevated spot with a white papule in the centre, not painful even when touched.

[Ws.]

The teeth feel too long.

Looseness of the teeth.

150. Speaking is disagreeable for him.

Speaking is difficult for him, because he wants the power to do it. [Gss.]

Flow of saliva into the mouth. [Fz.]

Viscid mucus in the mouth.

Tongue covered with yellowish fur (aft. 5 d.). [Gn.]

155. When swallowing a cutting as with knives in the œsophagus. [Fz.]

Shooting in the upper part of the fauces causing dryness, when not swallowing. [Fz.]

Dry sensation and shooting in the throat at the right tonsil, which makes him cough, and is slightly allayed as well by coughing as by swallowing. [Fz.]

Under the pit of the throat inwardly a scratchy scrapy feeling. [Gss.]

In the evening scratchy in the throat.

160. In the morning scrapy in the throat.

Much mucus in the throat.

In the evening irritation in the throat making him hawk up much mucus, followed by pain of excoriation in the throat,

Painful feeling in the throat, as if the throat swelled with sore pain, neither increased nor diminished by swallowing; after hawking up much mucus, the voice becomes higher than usual in pitch when singing.

In the throat a feeling of swelling and drawing tensive pains in it, with dry feeling.

165. Flat taste in the mouth (aft. 5 d.). [*Gn.*]
 Sour and bitter taste in the mouth (the first 3 d.).
 Beer tastes herbaceous (aft. 55 h.). [*Gn.*]
 Beer tastes flat and sourish-bitter.
 Bitter-sour taste in the mouth.
170. Tobacco when smoked tastes acrid and dry.
 Bad smell from the mouth.
 He has no appetite and yet the food tastes well (aft. 13 h.).
 [*Gn.*]
 The infant will not take the breast of the mother who has taken tin, bends itself backwards, and will not suck her again.
 He has a good appetite as usual and eats a great deal because he relishes the food. [*Gss.*]
175. Only on one occasion at dinner, though she had empty feeling in the stomach, she had no proper appetite; otherwise she retains her appetite and hunger undiminished, as when in good health.
 [*Gss.*]
Great appetite and hunger; he ate more than usual, and could not become satiated (aft. 7 d.). [*Gss.*]
Increased hunger (aft. 36 h.). [*Hrr.*]
Increased appetite and hunger (aft. 60 h.). [*Hrr.*]
 Increased thirst (aft. 8 h.). [*Hrr.*]
180. Whilst eating, when he has just swallowed the morsel and it is not far from the entrance to the stomach, there occurs a rumbling in the belly—a peculiar dull noise, audible to himself. [*Gss.*]
 Soon after a meal (whilst smoking the accustomed tobacco) hiccup. [*Fz.*]
 Hiccup occasionally.
Frequent hiccup (aft. 1¼, 8 h.). [*Lr.*]
Frequent empty eructation (aft. ⅓ h.). [*Lr.*]
185. Something sweetish rises up in his throat.
 Frequent bitter eructation after a meal.
 Eructation from the stomach with flat taste in the mouth and much saliva. [*Fz.*]
 Sourish eructation, whereupon his œsophagus became rough, when walking in the open air (aft. 9 h.). [*Gn.*]
 Early in the morning frequent eructation, at first of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, then merely of air. [*Gss.*]
190. Several times shuddering, as from loathing, with a nauseous fulness in the scrobiculus cordis (immediately).
 After eating, nausea.
 After partaking of some soup she became sick and must vomit something bitter as gall.
 Sensation of nausea (and bitterness) in the mouth. [*Fz.*]

Nausea and inclination to vomit in the œsophagus (aft. 3 h.).

[*Hrr.*]

195. Nausea, as if he would and must vomit, in the fauces and œsophagus (aft. 1 h.). [*Hrr.*]

(He vomits acid.)

Violent retching and at last vomiting of undigested food (aft. 2 h.); in the evening again retching, and thereafter first sour, then bitter taste in the throat—the following day renewed retching, and again on the third day, with great nausea and a feeling of deranged stomach and bitterness.

Vomiting of blood.* [*GEISCHLÄGER*,¹ in *Hufel. Journ. d. pr. A.*, x, iii, p. 165.]

Anxious pressive pain in the scrobiculus cordis, when lying, just as if he should have an attack of hæmorrhage, for a couple of hours; it went off by pressing on it (aft. 3 d.). [*Gn.*]

200. Pressure in the stomach.² [*GEISCHLÄGER*, l. c.]

In the forenoon pressure in the stomach.

After partaking of a little soup pressure in the stomach and discomfort.

Violent stomachache.

Pushing and pressure in the scrobiculus cordis. [*Fz.*]

205. Pushing and pressure in the scrobiculus cordis, which pains as if festering when touched.† [*Fz.*]

Tensive aching pain in the scrobiculus cordis (aft. 2 d.). [*Gn.*]

Cutting about the stomach.

Spasmodic griping in the stomach and round about the navel, so that she was constantly sick, and when it came up towards the scrobiculus cordis she became very anxious.

Anteriorly in the abdomen, immediately below the cartilages of the last ribs, on the left near the scrobiculus cordis, a pressure as with a blunt stick—somewhat relieved by pressing on it with the hand. [*Gss.*]

210. Soon after eating a painful long fine prick on the ensiform cartilage. [*Gss.*]

Sensation in the scrobiculus cordis as from disordered stomach.

[*Fz.*]

Fulness and distension of the stomach, and yet at the same time hunger. [*Fz.*]

Whilst walking sensation in the stomach as if swollen up under the skin, with pinching in the bowels. [*Fz.*]

* *ALSTON* (*Mat. Med.*, i, p. 152) saw hæmatemesis cured by tin, as by magic.

† This, the previous and the following, as also some other symptoms, *e. g.* 201—203, 207, 208, 217—219, 224—226, 231, 232, 234, 235, 237, 240—243, 258, 259, point to some kinds of hysterical and hypochondriacal spasms and pains in the abdomen and diaphragmatic region, in which tin is homœopathically useful, as was known to *ST. J. AUG. ALBRECHT* (*Diss. exh. medic. saturn. et jov. hist. et usum*, Gött., 1772, p. 34) and *GEISCHLÄGER* (in *Hufel. Journ. d. pr. A.*, x, iii, p. 165).

¹ Effect of swallowing granulated tin.^o

² The pressure is described as insufferable.

Causes sufferings in the stomach and bowels. [G. E. STAHL,¹ *Mat. Med.*, cap. vi.]

215. Transient burning transversely across below the diaphragm. [Fz.]
Cutting pain in the right hypochondrium, more severe when sitting in a bent position (aft. 6 h.). [Ws.]

Pressive cramp-like pain under the left short ribs, alternately weaker and stronger (aft. 7 h.). [Htn.]

Several severe stitches one after the other in the right side of the abdomen, especially when coughing and breathing.

A shooting in the right side of the abdomen; thereafter, drawing in the right shoulder—she must lie down, with sweat on the face and arms, during which a chilliness ran over her.

220. First simple pain in both sides under the short ribs, then there are jerks from the right to the left side through the belly, like obtuse blows—it seemed to be worse when she pressed on the right side. [Gss.]

In both sides under the true ribs suddenly a painful starting or jerking together. [Gss.]

Here and there in the abdomen painful jerks. [Gss.]

On the left, betwixt scrobiculus cordis and navel, pain as if the muscles were nipped with two fingers. [Gss.]

When he presses with his hand on the umbilical region he feels a pain up to the stomach and to both sides under the ribs.

225. In the left side under the ribs bruised pain.

Aching in the hepatic region.

Boring stitch in the left side of the upper belly, when walking (aft. 12 h.). [Gn.]

On the right, near the navel, a slow obtuse pressure. [Gss.]

During inspiration a stab as from a sharp knife darted suddenly from the left to the right side through the belly, so that she started in affright. [Gss.]

230. The abdomen is painful to the touch as if gathering, at the same time shortness of breath. [Fz.]

Frequent attacks of bellyache.

Pinching cutting pain in the umbilical region almost all day.

Painful digging about above the umbilical region; when she pressed on it it felt as if she came on a sore place. [Gss.]

Digging in the abdomen before every motion of the bowels.

235. Spasmodic bellyache below and above the navel, which went off in a few minutes by lying over a table, without discharge of flatus.

Sore feeling in the whole abdomen, worse when touched.

[Gss.]

Sore pain in the abdomen.

With weakness of the whole body all the intestines seem to be in a languishing state, with great emptiness in the abdomen, and yet no proper hunger—on commencing to eat he relished the food, ate a great deal, and felt better thereafter. [Gss.]

After a meal feeling of emptiness in the abdomen.

[Hrr.]

¹ Not accessible.

240. After eating fulness in the abdomen.
Painful distension of the abdomen, which is painfully sensitive to external touch.
Flatulent distension of the abdomen.
Displacement of flatulence.
Gurgling in the abdomen. [*Gss.*]
245. Loud rumbling after every meal, only when lying (aft. 54 h.). [*Gn.*]
He has much rumbling about in the abdomen. [*Gss.*]
On stretching the body rumbling in the abdomen, as from emptiness (aft. 2 h.). [*Lr.*]
Rumbling in the hypogastrium (aft. 2 h.). [*Hrr.*]
Much flatulence accumulates in the abdomen. [*Fz.*]
250. A pinching and noise in the stomach as if diarrhœa were imminent. [*Fz.*]
Pinching in the abdomen. [*Fz.*]
Pinching in the umbilical region, as from a chill. [*Gss.*]
Nausea in the abdomen with painful flatulence; on pressing on it both are alleviated. [*Gss.*]
Movements in the abdomen like griping, as from displaced flatulence (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]
255. Creeping sensation in the right side of the abdomen, as from a purgative (aft. 3 h.). [*Lr.*]
Pinching and aching pain in the abdomen, especially in the umbilical region, with feeling as if he must go to stool (aft. 2 h.). [*Hrr.*]
Aching pain here and there in the hypogastrium with urging to stool. [*Hrr.*]
Burning pain in the abdomen.
Burning sensation in the hypogastrium.
260. Burning pressure in the right side of the belly. [*Fz.*]
Pressure above on the liver. [*Fz.*]
Drawing pressure in the abdomen, here and there (aft. 1 h.). [*Hrr.*]
Tensive pain in the abdomen more towards the sacrum, most severe when stooping (aft. 5 h.). [*Gn.*]
Cutting pain transversely across the hypogastrium, like cuts with a knife (aft. 60 h.). [*Hrr.*]
265. Drawing cutting sensation in the hypogastrium, close beside the right hip-bone (aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]
A pricking pain in the hypogastrium (aft. 30 h.). [*Gn.*]
Obtuse stitches inwards in the left renal region. [*Fz.*]
Pinching pain on stooping just above the left os ilii, as if a tendon were jerked over (aft. 25 h.). [*Htn.*]
Above the projecting angle of the pelvis, in the abdominal muscles of the right side, a feeling of being over-stretched. [*Fz.*]
270. Pricking in the junction of the ossa pubis, in the left. [*Fz.*]
Pressure in the inguinal glands with some swelling of them.
Fine pinching in the left groin (aft. 48 h.). [*Ws.*]
When stooping shooting pain in the right groin, as if he had

sprained himself in leaping, which went off on raising himself up again (aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

In the left groin, sensation as if a hernia would come out. [*Fz.*]

275. **Pressive pain in the rectum** (aft. 4 d.). [*Gn.*]

Itching prick in the rectum (aft. 4 d.). [*Gn.*]

Itching round about the anus, persistent (aft. 6 h.). [*Gn.*]

On the left side of the anus a small lump, like a pile, with sore pain only when touched. [*Gss.*]

Retention of the stool: the evacuation occurred twenty-five hours later than usual. [*Hnl.*]

280. Stool six hours later than usual. [*Gn.*]

Scanty stool.

Constipation, for some time, in the mother and her sucking infant.

Dry stool in lumps.

Stool with worm-shaped mucus.

285. Greenish and scanty stool.

The stool is unaltered, though he has frequent call to evacuate.

[*Hrr.*]

Sudden call to stool, which is at first of an ordinary character, then pappy, and lastly, thin and attended by a shudder-like sensation through the body from above downwards, and a drawing from the sacrum through the thighs—when he would get up he always feels as if he had not finished* (aft. 10 m.). [*Gss.*]

Soon after stool again an urging to it. [*Fz.*]

Ineffectual call to stool.

290. Frequent call to stool, when but little fæcal matter is evacuated, sometimes only mucus.

Frequent call to stool, which he had already evacuated twice that day, and when he again went to the closet he could do nothing.

[*Gss.*]

She has more frequent call to stool than usual. [*Gss.*]

In the evening she felt as if she should have diarrhœa and must always go to stool, with pinching and painful moving about in the bowels, as if from a chill, at the same time she feels some blows in the left side, as from a fœtus in advanced pregnancy, with distension of the abdomen—when she then went to stool there occurred a thinner evacuation, and when she wished to get up she always felt as if more were to come; the bellyache remained until she got into bed, when it gradually went off. [*Gss.*]

Evacuation of dry, large-sized fæces, with violent cutting pains (aft. 2 d.). [*Hnl.*]

295. Evacuation of a single lump of hard fæces, with pressing (aft. 6 h.). [*Lr.*]

Difficult evacuation of a very firm but not hard stool, just as though the bowel had not sufficient power to expel it (aft. 24 h.).

[*Ws.*]

Immediately after evacuation of the stool, a feeling in the anus as if it were excoriated and sore, with fine pricks.

* In one who was usually constipated.

Occasionally, generally immediately after stool, but also at other times, a burning in the anus.

After the stool, burning pain in the hepatic region.

300. After the stool obtuse pressure in the rectum.

After the stool discharge of mucus.

Firm stool, which seemed to him to be slippery but was not so.

[Fz.]

In the forenoon a soft, in the afternoon a thin stool (aft. 3 d.).

[Gn.]

Corrosive gnawing pain about the anus, when walking and sitting.

305. Frequent call to urinate: every night he must get up from sleep to pass water; this lasted three days, then, along with diminished quantity of urine, there occurred also slighter and rarer inclination to urinate than when in his usual health. [Lr.]

Retention of urine.

He has no desire to urinate—a fulness in the abdomen alone gives a hint of his need to do so—and when he then passes water it is very scanty and of a very bad odour; he can urinate very seldom, but all this without pain.

Painful pressure in the neck of the bladder and along the urethra after passing water; he always felt as if some urine were to come, and when a few drops do come away, the pressure becomes still worse for ten minutes (aft. 25 h.). [Htn.]

Burning in the urethra anteriorly, especially when urinating; he had desire to pass water every minute, and urinated copiously.

310. (Soreness of the extremity of the urethra.)

A vesicle at the border of the orifice of the urethra.

Burning pain in the glans penis and immediately afterwards urging to urinate (aft. 5½ h.). [Gn.]

Burning stitch in the glans penis (aft. 26 h.). [Gn.]

Needle-prick-like sensation in the glans penis (aft. 1 h.). [Gn.]

315. Stiffness of penis, immediately—the following days he had no erections at all.

Jerks in the penis to the back part, almost as if semen would be ejaculated.

Burning in the internal genitals, a kind of strong inclination to seminal emission (aft. 24 h.).

Intolerable feeling of sexual desire in the genitals and the whole body going on to seminal emission (aft. 40 h.).

Seminal emission without lascivious dreams. [Lr.—Gn.]

320. (Prolapsus of the vagina renders the hard fæcal evacuation very difficult.)

In the hypogastrium, pressing, as if the menses were coming, aggravated by pressing on it. [Gss.]

The menses come on more profusely than usual (12th d.). [Gss.]

A week before the menses an indescribable anxiety and melancholy, which ceases when the discharge is established.

Before the catamenia, pain in the zygomatic process when touched, but during the menstrual flux a pain on the zygomatic process as from a blow, on merely moving the facial muscles.

325. Leucorrhœa of transparent mucus from the vagina.

The leucorrhœa ceases.*

*

*

*

Frequent sneezing without coryza (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Severe stuffed coryza—he can only get air through the right nostril. [*Gss.*]

The left nostril is impermeable to air and is outwardly swollen, red, and painful to the touch,

330. At noon when blowing the nose, it becomes quite free and he can draw in air without impediment (aft. 4 d.). [*Gss.*]

Severe coryza (aft. 4 d.).

Roughness in the larynx.

When she attempted to sing, she must leave off every instant and breathe deeply on account of exhaustion and extreme emptiness in the chest, and she immediately became hoarse—a couple of weak cough impulses removed the hoarseness, but only for instants. [*Gss.*]

Occasionally a hacking cough as from weakness of the chest, without any other cough-irritation and without expectoration—the trachea seems quite free from mucus—with a hoarse, very weak sound because he was deficient in strength in the chest. [*Gss.*]

335. In the forenoon, phlegm in the windpipe, which is expectorated by slight cough-impulses, with an uncommon weakness of the chest as if it were eviscerated, and with great exhaustion in the whole body and limbs, in which a weak feeling spreads up and down—this expectoration recurred on several successive mornings. [*Gss.*]

He feels the chest full of phlegm—a perceptible rattling, especially inwardly, and observed when breathing. [*Fz.*]

Irritation to cough in the windpipe when taking a breath, as from phlegm, and yet the excited cough was neither attended by phlegm nor dry—not so perceptible when walking as when sitting bent forwards. [*Fz.*]

Short cough with threefold impulse. [*Fz.*]

Constant irritation in the chest to cough as from much phlegm—inwardly feeling of gasping and snoring (aft. 24 h.). [*Fz.*]

340. Constant contraction of the windpipe, which excites coughing. [*Fz.*]

Tickling cough, as from a soreness deep down in the trachea; there was scraping upwards as far as the throat.

Scrapy cough, at the commencement loose, with greenish expectoration of a disgusting sweetish taste, worse before lying down in the evening (10 o'clock); at the same time hoarse voice; after each time he coughs a sensation as of **soreness** in the trachea and thorax; the irritation to cough is at the bottom of the trachea, in the upper part of the sternum (aft. 5 d.).

Yellow expectoration from the trachea of a foul taste.

* Curative secondary action of the vital force,

Expectoration tastes salt.

345. Before midnight much cough-irritation with scanty expectoration—for several nights.

Violent shaking, deep cough.

Fatiguing cough-impulses, causing the region of the scrobiculus cordis to be very painful as if bruised.

Oppression of the chest as if it were inwardly contracted, which caused the breath to be apparently drawn in very dry. [*Fz.*]

Pressive squeezing in the left side of the chest, when sitting, increased by inspiration (aft. 3 h.). [*Htn.*]

350. Pressure deep inwardly in the chest as from a weight lying on it. [*Fz.*]

Tightness of chest: on moving but little he immediately loses his breath. [*Hrr.*]

When going upstairs, and making other slight movements, want of breath. [*Hrr.*]

In the evening he is attacked by a severe tightness of chest, dyspnœa, and dreadful anxiety (aft. 60 h.).

Tightness of chest: he must unbutton his clothes—they feel too tight—in order to be able to breathe properly. [*Hrr.*]

355. Constriction of the chest, in the evening, with anxiety.

Troublesome oppression in the upper part of the chest—he must often breathe deeply, at the same time a feeling of great emptiness in the scrobiculus cordis. [*Gss.*]

In the evening anxiety; the respiration becomes shorter and he must breathe quickly for a long time, until he can take a single very deep breath, as when yawning—then the anxiety and short breathing are gone.

Oppression on the chest: something mounts up to the throat and stops the breath. [*Gss.*]

On breathing deeply she gets a feeling of agreeable lightness, which, however, lasts no longer than the respiration. [*Gss.*]

360. When at rest he sometimes experiences a feeling of wide-chestedness—just as if the chest expanded—and yet at the same time there is a peculiar sensation of anxiety as from palpitation of the heart. [*Gss.*]

His breathing is short, and, though he does not want for air, laboured, from weakness of the respiratory organs, with great emptiness of the chest. [*Gss.*]

Tensive stitch in the sternum persistent during inspiration and expiration (aft. 3 d.). [*Gn.*]

Tensive stitch in the left side of the chest, persistent during inspiration and expiration, worst when stooping (aft. 4 h.). [*Gn.*]

Tensive stitch in the right side of the chest, which almost took away his breath (aft. 1½ h.). [*Gn.*]

365. While breathing, stitches in the chest and shoulder-joint.

Violent stitches in chest and side, from morning till midday, which hindered him in breathing—several forenoons; in the afternoon, distension of the abdomen.

Tension and pressure over the upper part of the chest, in the morning, on rising from bed.

Contractive chest-pain under the right arm, shooting when moving.

In the left side of the chest, a hand's breadth below the axilla, suddenly a long stitch, making him start. [*Gss.*]

370. In the left side of the chest, suddenly, sharp knife-stabs. [*Gss.*]

Sharp penetrating needle-pricks on the clavicle. [*Gss.*]

Cutting, not quick stitches frequently repeated, up through the thoracic cavity and anteriorly out at the uppermost ribs; without reference to inspiration or expiration (aft. 14 h.). [*Ws.*]

Tearing cutting, almost like colic, in the left side of the chest, when walking and standing. [*Lr.*]

When walking, a squeezing cutting pain in the right ribs, only occurring during inspiration (aft. 7½ h.). [*Htn.*]

375. When walking in the open air, burning stitches in the left side of the chest mostly during inspiration. [*Hnl.*]

In the last right true rib, and the left false rib, a pricking as from a flea. [*Fz.*]

Internal pressure outwards under the right nipple (aft. 3 h.). [*Hrr.*]

The whole chest, from the throat downwards, feels to her sore inwardly. [*Gss.*]

The chest pains as if bruised, when moving and when at rest.

380. A pain in the whole chest, especially above the scrobiculus cordis, worse during inspiration. [*Gss.*]

Painfulness in the chest, like digging; it then goes down into the abdomen and digs painfully, with desire to go to stool. [*Gss.*]

Drawing pressure on the projection formed by the last united costal cartilages on the left side of the chest. [*Gss.*]

Drawing from the clavicles across to the left axilla. [*Gss.*]

On rising up in bed a sudden drawing under the left breast; she then gets a couple of violent sharp knife-thrusts inwardly from thence towards the shoulder to below the clavicle; the pain then remains at the latter place, goes down on the left side and involves the hypogastrium as a fixed drawing—on bending in the left side and on pressing on it the pain is worse, but especially during inspiration and hacking cough, when it always gives a painful jerk, which goes off but slowly. [*Gss.*]

385. Muscular twitching on the upper part of the chest near the left axilla (aft. 6½ h.). [*Gn.*]

Quivering twitching on the muscles of the false ribs (aft. 36 h.). [*Gn.*]

In the sacrum, somewhat to the right, an aching burning. [*Fz.*]

In the left side of the back above the hip a painful pressing down from above (immediately). [*Gss.*]

On the left side near the spine, above the os ilii, an undulating blow, making him start with affright. [*Gss.*]

390. Shooting pinching on the back at the false ribs (aft. 1 h.). [*Ws.*]

Violent tearing pain in the lumbar vertebræ, which spreads from both sides into the renal region, aggravated by every movement of the trunk (aft. 2 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Obtuse blows in the lumbar region with sensation of cold coming to him from without (aft. 24 h.). [*Gss.*]

A sharp twitching stitch in the left side of the back, and at the same time in the left thigh (aft. 4 d.). [*Gn.*]

Burning pricking on a small spot in the middle of the back (aft. 13 h.). [*Htn.*]

395. Pricking out at the back. [*Gn.*]

Digging shooting in the right dorsal muscles, persisting during inspiration and expiration (aft. 4 d.). [*Gn.*]

Stitch-like tearing on the left side of the back spreading more upwards, when standing (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Aching drawing in the spinal column below and between the scapulæ, worse when moving, and especially when turning the body. [*Hrr.*]

In the middle of the spine, betwixt the scapulæ, slow, intermittent, obtuse stitches. [*Gss.*]

400. When lifting a considerable weight she suddenly felt betwixt the scapulæ, more towards the left, as if sprained; if she then moves the least, or draws her breath, or yawns, she gets the most violent sharp knife-stabs—she can more easily bend forward, but on bending backward she feels intolerable pains; pressing on the part produces no change. [*Gss.*]

Sharp, broad stitches from within outwards in the spine betwixt the scapulæ (aft. 5 h.). [*Ws.*]

Drawing tearing pain in the left scapula, sometimes towards the back sometimes towards the shoulder.

On the upper part of the scapula a violent burning shooting, which went off by rubbing, but came back immediately afterwards. [*Hnl.*]

Itching pricks in the nape, in the morning in bed (aft. 24 h.). [*Ws.*]

405. Boring blunt stitches from the fauces out at the muscles of the nape (aft. 13 h.). [*Gn.*]

Drawing up the nape with stiff feeling, so that she cannot move the head properly. [*Gss.*]

On bending the head forward there is pain in the nape. [*Gss.*]

Low down in the nape suddenly a painful stitch. [*Gss.*]

Weakness of the nape muscles; it feels as if they could not sustain the head—with painfulness on moving the head. [*Gss.*]

410. If she shakes her head quickly the cervical vertebræ crack perceptibly, audible even to others. [*Gss.*]

A burning stitch on the top of the right shoulder (aft. 2 d.). [*Gn.*]

Tearing pain on the left shoulder (aft. 2 d.). [*Gn.*]

Compressive sensation on the shoulder.

A pain compounded of pressure and drawing on the left shoulder, as from a weight, as also on the outer aspect of the upper arm, and

from the elbow downwards into the deep-lying muscles of the forearm, which goes off gradually in the room. [*Fz.*]

415. Paralytic tearing pain in and below the right shoulder-joint—more violent when moving (aft. 1 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Pain of dislocation in the arm-joints, they cannot be flexed without great pain.

On the left shoulder suddenly several painful blows as with a small iron hammer. [*Gss.*]

Itching pricks in and below the axilla (aft. 5 h.). [*Ws.*]

Paralytic pain as from dislocation just below the shoulder-joint, only when at rest—on moving it went off for a short time (aft. 6 h.). [*Gn.*]

420. Weariness in the arms and legs—he must let the arms sink down. [*Gss.*]

: Great want of power, especially in the arms and legs: feeling as if there were no strength in them, and as if the latter could not carry the body. [*Gss.*]

Here and there on the limbs, sometimes on the arm, sometimes on a spot on the hand or on one finger, a painful twitching as though he had just got a hard blow there. [*Gss.*]

Paralytic weakness of the right arm. [*Hrr.*]

Paralytic heaviness and weakness in both arms, especially the upper arms and shoulder-joints—more violent at every movement (aft. 4½ h.). [*Hrr.*]

425. **Paralytic weakness and heaviness of the right arm, especially in the joint—more violent on movement.** [*Hrr.*]

Paralytic pressure and heaviness of the whole right arm, more violent on movement, by which he is immediately fatigued, with loss of breath (aft. 14 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Paralytic weakness in the arms, when he holds a small weight for but a short time (aft. 8 h.). [*Ws.*]

Arms and fingers are almost quite immovable.

Paralytic weakness and heaviness of the left arm, but less severe than in the right and somewhat later than in the latter. [*Hrr.*]

430. The right arm is easily fatigued by very moderate exertion, so that he allows what he has in it to fall, and the same in the left but less and later. [*Hrr.*]

Paralytic tearing in the left arm, especially in the wrist-joint, more violent on movement (aft. 4 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Aching tearing in the middle of the right upper arm, quickly occurring and as quickly going off. [*Hrr.*]

Tearing pain in the left arm, especially the upper arm—the pain seems to be deeply seated. [*Hrr.*]

Tearing pressure in the middle of the left upper arm, towards the posterior and inner aspect, limited to a spot a hand's breadth in size (aft. 48 h.). [*Hrr.*]

435. **Intermitting aching tearing in both upper arms.** [*Hrr.*]

When lying on the left arm a constant twitching of a muscular

part in the interior of the upper arm, which goes off on altering the position, but returns on resuming the former position. [*Hnl.*]

In the bone of the left upper arm a penetrating pain, in fits, as if it were compressed and crushed, when at rest and when moving.

Quivering in the muscles of the right upper arm above the elbow-joint, when at rest (aft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

Quivering in the right deltoid muscle (aft. 26 h.). [*Gn.*]

440. Digging stitch in the right deltoid muscle (aft. 5 d.). [*Gn.*]

Tearing pain anteriorly in the upper half of the right upper arm (aft. 24 h.). [*Hrr.*]

On the lower part of the left upper arm a bruised pain.

Drawing as from powerlessness in the left deltoid muscle. [*Fz.*]

Transient drawing from the elbow up towards the upper arm. [*Gss.*]

445. Tension with sore pain on the point of the right elbow, especially when flexing the arm (aft. 5 h.). [*Ws.*]

In the right forearm cramp-like stiffness. [*Fz.*]

Paralytic tearing pain on the right forearm above the wrist-joint. [*Hrr.*]

Pressive pain in the right forearm, towards the anterior and outer part. [*Hrr.*]

Above the left wrist, on the styloid process of the radius, a pain as if he had over-exerted, sprained, or dislocated the hand. [*Fz.*]

450. Pain as from dislocation in the left wrist-joint. [*Fz.*]

Aching tearing pain in the right wrist-joint, more violent when moving it (aft. 32 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Transient twitching on the left hand over the wrist-joint. [*Gss.*]

Two inches above the left wrist-joint on the radial side, a pinching. [*Gss.*]

A quick drawing in short fits from the wrist-joint towards the hand on the radial side. [*Gss.*]

455. Trembling and hot feeling in the left hand.

The hands tremble most when he lays them down (on the table). [*Gss.*]

Writing even becomes difficult for him on account of weakness in the hands, which then tremble. [*Gss.*]

On the back of the left hand, betwixt the index and middle fingers, a cramp-like pain. [*Fz.*]

Burning itching on the back of the hand as if a gnat had stung him, not removed by rubbing, for eight hours.

460. Under the wrist small wheals, with itching all day, which was aggravated by rubbing.

On the backs of both hands, a number of small, red, painless little spots.

Chilblains on the hand (during mild weather).

Swelling of the hands (in the evening).

Cramp-like contraction of the left palm, in the evening. [*Fz.*]

465. Cramp in the fingers which remain contracted for a long time.

Tearing in jerks from the fingers up into the hand. [*Gss.*]

Intermittent aching tearing in the carpal bones, metacarpal bones, and proximal phalanges of the fingers of the left hand. [*Hrr.*]

Aching tearing in the proximal phalanges of the fingers of the right hand, aggravated by moving them. [*Hrr.*]

Aching shooting burning in the outer border of the metacarpal bone of the left little finger (aft. 11 h.). [*Htn.*]

470. Cutting pain in the ball of the left little finger, aggravated by flexing the finger (aft. 5 h.). [*Htn.*]

Fine needle pricks in the tip of the left middle finger. [*Fz.*]

A drawing pain in the proximal phalanx of the left thumb and at the same time under the wrist. [*Fz.*]

In the left middle finger a painful, spasmodic drawing, intermixed with jerks so that the finger trembles. [*Gss.*]

In writing, when he grasps the pen, an acute twitching pain betwixt thumb and index—but if he holds the pen loosely or ceases to write, he feels nothing, but after a while the twitching returns and lasts a long time. [*Gss.*]

475. Few obtuse, painful blows on the metacarpal bone of the left index and on other parts of the hands, just as though a stretched nerve were painfully touched with a little hammer. [*Gss.*]

In the proximal joint of the left index drawing shooting towards the finger-tip.

Tearing pain in the proximal joint of the index, which gradually goes off on moving the hand (aft. 1½ h.). [*Lr.*]

On the whole left index, a pain like dislocation on flexing and extending, and during rest, lasting several hours and frequently recurring for five days (aft. 6 h.). [*Lr.*]

Very painful hang-nails on the finger-tips (aft. 4 d.).

480. Shooting in the tips of the fingers of both hands.

In the muscles about the hip-joint severe pain on raising up the thigh.

Persistent itching prick in the left natis, near the anus (aft. 33 h.). [*Gn.*]

Muscular twitching in the left natis (aft. 3 d.). [*Gn.*]

Restlessness in the lower extremities; he must lay them first in one place then in another, in the evening (aft. 15 h.). [*Hnl.*]

485. **Heaviness and feeling of exhaustion in the lower extremities, especially in the thighs and knee-joints as if the legs would sink down; he is obliged to sit or lie** (aft. 5 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Extreme heaviness and weariness of the lower extremities, especially in the knee-joints; he can hardly drag them along when walking, which is very difficult for him (aft. 8 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Paralytic weakness and heaviness of the lower extremities, especially of the thighs; he can hardly drag them along. [*Hrr.*]

When sitting feeling of weakness in the lower extremities, as if they were tired by over-walking. [*Gss.*]

After a walk of two hours, great weariness of the lower extremities as if he had blocks fastened to them. [*Gss.*]

490. Great heaviness of the lower extremities ; she can hardly get upstairs, and must immediately sit down. [*Gss.*]

When standing he feels in the lower extremities a painful weariness, and there is so little strength in them that they cannot support the body, but threaten to give way. [*Gss.*]

On going upstairs the lower extremities are above as if bruised, but below they are so unsteady and weak that he is in danger of falling. [*Gss.*]

When sitting suddenly a transient obtuse pressure in the ossa ischii. [*Gss.*]

When walking dislocation pain in the right hip so that he must almost limp when walking, lasting many hours (aft. 5 h.). [*Lr.*]

495. Drawing in the left hip. [*Fz.*]

Paralytic pain in the hip-joint, when walking (aft. 25 h.). [*Gn.*]

Pain as if sprained just under the hip-joint, in the thigh, only when walking, not when standing (aft. 1 h.). [*Gn.*]

On bringing forward the thigh in walking, a pain as if sprained in the upper muscles anteriorly, which hinders him in walking, for two days. [*Hnl.*]

Weakness of the right lower extremity, especially of the thigh, as if in the bone, so that it was painful when standing ; he must support himself on the left leg. [*Hnl.*]

500. Feeling of powerlessness in the thighs. [*Fz.*]

On the left thigh an itching pimple.

Pricking itching on the outer side of the thigh, which goes off only for a short time by rubbing (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

Itching prick quite high up on the inner side of the thigh (immediately). [*Gn.*]

Stitch-like pain in the muscles of the right thigh, above the knee, only when standing ; it goes off on walking (aft. 2 h.). [*Lr.*]

505. Pricking as with a pin in the inner side of the left thigh, above the knee. [*Fz.*]

A pressive dragging on the inner side of the left thigh, in the groin, from the ascending ramus of the ischium to the back of the thigh ; it then comes into the hip and extends thence upwards over the sacrum, towards the right side—sometimes the pain in the ischium develops into a fine throbbing. [*Gss.*]

Cutting pain in the interior of the left thigh. [*Fz.*]

Pulsating pressure as with a blunt stick, on the inner side of the middle of the thigh. [*Gss.*]

When walking a kind of sprain pain in the muscles of the thigh below the hip-joint. [*Gss.*]

510. Drawing tearing in the muscles of the left thigh, when at rest and when moving (aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Painful pressive drawing on the outer side of the right thigh, which he has thrown over the left one when sitting. [*Lr.*]

Pressure in the right knee-joint (aft. 9 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Drawing tearing in the bone from the knee to the middle of the thigh, when sitting. [*Htn.*]

Sudden stiffness of the knee, which she can only bend with great pain.

515. Tearing pressure in the right knee-joint, in front, towards the inner side and below the patella (aft. 3 h.). [*Htn.*]

Tearing pain in the ligaments of the inner side of the left knee, when at rest and when moving (aft. 9 h.). [*Lr.*]

On the outer side of the left knee a burning scraping sensation. [*Gss.*]

Obtuse shooting in the outer side of the right knee, only when standing, which went off on moving the leg and when sitting (aft. 2½ h.). [*Lr.*]

Tensive pain in the left hough.

520. Stiffness in the right hough.

Fine painful pricks on the right knee and hough, when sitting.

[*Hnl.*]

In the evening, bruised pain in the houghs and calves, when at rest and when moving, as if he had walked many miles.

Weakness in the knee-joints, so that he can hardly walk, with inclination to slumber. [*Fz.*]

Very cold knees and feet.

525. Itching quivering under the patella (aft. 55 h.). [*Gn.*]

Drawing tearing in the muscles of the left leg, when sitting (aft. 10 h.). [*Lr.*]

Cramp-like tearing in the muscles of the right leg, when walking (aft. ¾ h.). [*Lr.*]

Painful drawing in the muscles of the right leg, on the outer side of the calf, when at rest and when moving (aft. 10 h.). [*Lr.*]

Tensive sensation in the left leg (aft. 56 h.). [*Gn.*]

530. On the left leg, yellow, round spots, some of them large, for ten days.

Sensation in the leg as if it were tightly bound round with a cloth.

Drawing from the right hough towards the calf. [*Fz.*]

Great weariness of the legs, especially the left one, and particularly when she stands, extending from the feet upwards into the knees, and jerking drawing in the knees—at the same time the soles are painful as if sore (when standing). [*Ws.*]

When walking the knees tend to give way beneath her, with exhaustion of the whole body, especially when she walks in the sun, when a sweat of weakness breaks out in the face. [*Gss.*]

535. Severe cramp in the calf, almost all night.

When standing a painful tension at the top of the inner side of the left calf. [*Gss.*]

(On the tibia, a small swelling, with a red point on it which is painful when touched, as if the flesh were detached from the bone.)

Pulsating pressure on the right tibia. [*Gss.*]

General aching pain in the right calf (aft. 4 d.). [*Gn.*]

540. Pinching pain in the upper part of the inner calf muscles (aft. 24 h.). [*Htn.*]
 Frequent heavy pain in the outer muscles of the left calf, when walking (aft. 14 h.). [*Htn.*]
 A general pressure under the left calf, when at rest and when moving (aft. 3 d.). [*Gn.*]
 When sitting, in the left foot, which thrown across the other hangs down, a painful sensation, as if a heavy weight hung on its point. [*Gss.*]
 When sitting the feet from above the ankles to the soles, including some of the toes, are painful, less so when she walks and stands. [*Gss.*]
545. The feet are affected with a disagreeable heat, though outwardly they feel but little warmer than the legs. [*Gss.*]
 Transient heat in the feet.
 Tearing mingled with jerking in both ankles (worst in the inner ankle) of the right foot and thence downwards into the toes, when sitting—on standing it appears less, then there is again tearing from the toes upwards. [*Gss.*]
 When sitting a constant formicating sensation in the feet, as if they would go to sleep—which, however, they do not—or as if he had had a very long walk—which, also, was not so; this sensation gradually goes up the legs. [*Gss.*]
 On the feet, especially about the ankles, reddish swelling, with feeling as if they were too tightly bound.
550. In the evening, sudden swelling about the ankles.
 In the evening, when lying in bed, pain below both ankles, as if the left heel were torn out.
 Itching prick under the left inner ankle (aft. 7 h.). [*Gn.*]
 Itching prick on the left outer ankle (aft. 3 d.). [*Gn.*]
Itching on the dorsum of the left foot (aft. 4 and 72 h.). [*Gn.*]
555. Drawing tearing pain betwixt the metatarsal bones of the two last left toes (aft. 7 h.). [*Htn.*]
 Tearing pressure in the right heel (aft. 30 h.). [*Hrr.*]
 When treading on the outside of the right heel a pressive obtuse shooting pain up to the calf, going off on raising up the foot, only when walking (aft. 4 h.). [*Htn.*]
Cramp-like pain on the sole of the right foot when sitting (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]
 Sharp pressure above the right sole, transversely across, when sitting. [*Gss.*]
560. Violent burning in hands and feet.
 After walking in the open air internal heat, especially in the chest and abdomen, without thirst.
 (From fright, paralysis in the left arm and left leg, which went off in the night.)
 Shooting pinching alternately on different parts of the body (aft. 10 h.). [*Ws.*]
 Itching burning pricks over the whole body, but worse on the

trunk than on the limbs, especially in the morning in bed, for some days (aft. 24 h.). [*Ws.*]

565. Itching eruption all over the body.

On undressing an eroding itching on the skin of the whole body which compels him to scratch, just as when an eruption is breaking out (aft. 13 h.). [*Lr.*]

When walking and standing fine needle-pricks over almost the whole left side of the body; the following day only on the right side. [*Hnl.*]

Weight in all the limbs, exhaustion on the chest, and fits of great anxiety.

Painful heavy pressure first in one then in another bone, *e.g.* in the right temple, the left zygoma, the middle of the bones of the forearm, &c. (aft. 9 h.). [*Htm.*]

570. Bruised feeling in the limbs, and especially over the sacrum.

The sufferings often begin slightly, then slowly increase to considerable intensity, and decline equally slowly, especially the pressive drawing pains. [*Gss.*]

When walking the symptoms seem to go off, they return immediately when at rest—only the weariness is most felt when walking. [*Gss.*]

Causes emaciation and consumption.* [*STAHL*, l. c.]

Extreme prostration of mind and body. [*Hrr.*]

575. Very exhausted and sleepy, so that he can scarcely hold up.

Excessive exhaustion of the whole body and prostration of the mind—he cannot remain long at work, must lie down, and cannot keep off sleep; he falls asleep, but frequently awakes with unimportant dreams. [*Hrr.*]

Powerlessness: she feels as though her legs were broken. [*Gss.*]

Extreme prostration: he would always sit or lie down, and when he does sit down he falls as it were into the chair, because he has no strength to sit down slowly. [*Gss.*]

Weariness in the whole body, especially after going upstairs, for seven days.

580. By day great weariness; he must lie down, but cannot sleep; if he dozes off he gets thereafter vertigo and a kind of absence of mind and stupidity, for half an hour.

Extreme weariness, though he moved about but little all day—he will always be seated; on walking slowly he feels it most, on account of which he involuntarily walks quickly, when he feels it less. [*Gss.*]

When he goes upstairs quickly, or otherwise moves quickly, he

* Taking together symptoms 331, 332, 337 to 379, along with the above observations of *STAHL*'s, we can understand how some kinds of ulcerative pulmonary phthisis have been cured homœopathically by means of tin; *e.g.* *MURALTUS* (*Misc. Nat. Cur.*, Dec. ii, ann. i, obs. 9), *Commerc. lit. Nor.*, ann. 1734, p. 67, *FR. HOFFMANN* (*Opera*, tom. ii, sect. 2, c. 13, 14), *THIERRY* (*Med. Experiment.*, p. 163), *ETTMÜLLER* (*Colleg. Consult.*, cas. 30, 61), *R. A. VOGEL* (*Prælect. de Cogn. et Cur. Morb.*, § 646), without including the corroborative testimony I could myself adduce in proof of its curative virtue in such diseases.

does not feel his weakness so much while so moving as when he moves slowly, but he feels all the weaker afterwards. [*Gss.*]

In the limbs and in the whole body he trembles much; he has no steadiness in them—when he grasps anything firmly the hand does not tremble, but it does so when he lays it down lightly and loosely. [*Gss.*]

When going upstairs she feels nothing of exhaustion; but when she has come downstairs she feels so exhausted that she can hardly breathe. [*Gss.*]

585. (True epilepsy.*) [*MEYER ABRAHAM, Diss. Cautelæ de Anthelminth., Götting., 1782.*]

Frequent starting at night in bed, as from affright. [*Lr.*]

After a walk in the open air sleepiness, particularly induced by music, and on closing her eyes there occurred immediately a vivid dream.

Drowsiness; his eyes close (aft. 2 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Profound sleep several nights.

590. When walking in the open air much yawning, but with oppression as from a hoop round the chest.

Though he had a great desire to yawn he could not yawn completely, however wide he opened his throat.

Stretching of the arms and yawning (aft. a few m.).

Frequent yawning as though he had not slept sufficiently (aft. 6½ h.). [*Lr.*]

Inclination to yawn. [*Hrr.*]

595. Frequent waking at night as though he had slept enough. [*Lr.*]

Evening doze prevented by constant restlessness in the legs.

(He talked in his sleep and insisted on the uselessness of an external remedy for an internal complaint, as in a somnambulist state.)

The child whines at night in sleep, it weeps, begs and implores in a frightened manner.

On two nights dreams about the same subject, with anxiety as if he had neglected his business. [*Fz.*]

600. After waking at 1 a.m. restlessness in the whole body and at the same time a digging in the tibiæ.

Anxious dreams of quarrelling, strife, and fighting.

[*Gn.*]

Very vivid anxious dreams at night.

Confused but very vivid dreams, in which a great many things go contrary, and she sometimes talks aloud—she often tosses about

* In a boy, aged 7, subject to attacks of convulsions in the morning, before eating (combined with jalap-powder). If this effect is properly attributable to the tin,¹ then we can understand how *DON. MONRO* (*Arzneimittell.*, i, p. 226) and *FOTHERGILL* (*Med. Observ. and Inquir.*, Lond., 1784, vi) could cure similar affections with tin, and how *QUINCY* (*Nov. Dispensat.*) could say: "There is no more powerful anti-epileptic than tin."

¹ The tin was given to destroy the worms which were supposed to be present; and thereupon the fits increased and multiplied to perfect epilepsy.

- in bed and wakes up four times, when to her astonishment she always finds herself sitting up in bed. [*Gss.*]
 She has confused unremembered dreams. [*Gss.*]
605. Vivid, but yet confused dreams; in the morning he can only partially remember them. [*Gss.*]
 Dreams of fire. [*Hnl.*]
 Vivid dream full of cruelty—the second night. [*Lr.*]
 Agreeable dreams of earthly pomp and grandeur, which after she awakes keep her in a cheerful humour. [*Gss.*]
 Lascivious dreams, without erection and yet seminal emission. [*Lr.*]
610. Lascivious dreams, with erection without seminal emission. [*Gn.*]
 At night erection of the penis without lascivious dreams. [*Lr.*]
 When he wakes up at night he finds himself, contrary to custom, lying on the back, the right leg extended, but the left drawn quite up to the body and half exposed. [*Gss.*]
 He wakes up at night, and before going to sleep again he has undulating drawing, painful jerks in one hand, as it were in the course of the nerves, so that he could have cried out. [*Gss.*]
 After lying down in the evening he soon falls asleep,* and only awakes late in the morning. [*Gss.*]
615. Dizzy in the morning on waking, as though he had not slept enough, and yet he had slept more than usual. [*Gn.*]
 In the morning on waking headache with heat of head.
 In the morning on rising the back and lower extremities are painful as if bruised; she is as tired as if she had not slept, and as if the limbs had rested too little—this goes off somewhat some hours after rising. [*Gss.*]
 Having risen from bed, when dressing she is suddenly attacked by such exhaustion that she can hardly breathe. [*Gss.*]
Chilliness all over the body for half an hour (aft. 3 h.). [*Hrr.*]
620. A very transient chilliness; especially along the back. [*Hrr.*]
 Shivering only in the left arm, during which the arm was convulsively contracted.
 Shivering in the evening, only in the left leg to half way up the thigh.
 Several forenoons (about 10 o'clock), shivering, cold hands and fingers dying away, with insensibility of the tips of the fingers.
 Along with slight sensation of coldness and slight shivering, goose-skin over the arms and constant chattering of the teeth, like a convulsion of the masticatory muscles.
625. Feeling of heat especially internally. [*Hrr.*]
 Great heat in the head, with hot forehead—also redness of face—and general though slighter heat of the whole body, more severe in the evening, with much thirst, for five successive evenings (aft. 5 d.).

* Reaction of the vital force, curative action, secondary action; he was in the habit of lying for a long time before he could get to sleep.

Sensation of heat all over the body especially noticeable on the thighs and back. [*Hrr.*]

Great heat all over the body, especially on the chest and back, with a feeling as if hot sweat were running down, without externally perceptible heat (aft. 4 h.) [*Hrr.*]

In the afternoon (from 4 to 5 o'clock), heat and sweat all over the body (aft. 9 h.) followed by chilliness—during and after the heat, thirst, and so for several afternoons about the same time, thirst.

630. **During only slight movement, hot sweat all over the body and complete loss of strength.** [*Hrr.*]

He feels as if sweat would break out—an anxious heat attacks him in fits. [*Gss.*]

Anxious heat and sweat continually break out on him, even on the slightest movement. [*Gss.*]

Profuse night-sweat, for two nights (aft. 48 h.).

Every morning after 4 o'clock, profuse sweat.

635. In the morning, sweat chiefly on the neck, nape and forehead.

Extremely restless and distracted; he has no perseverance in work. [*Lr.*]

He stays in no place long, but goes from one place to another. [*Hrr.*]

Dawdling and irritable, with heat of face; she wished to do all sorts of things and could accomplish nothing.

Busy uselessness: he exerts himself to get a necessary task done at the appointed hour, and cannot accomplish it, as though prevented by an over-crowding of thoughts, during which one thing and another occur to him which he wishes to do. [*Gss.*]

640. Peevish: nothing was done according to his wish. [*Lr.*]

He is disinclined for all intellectual work and cannot collect his thoughts. [*Hrr.*]

In the morning on waking his memory is defective.

Obtuse in mind, indifferent to external things and disposed for nothing; at the same time he looks pale and dull about the eyes (aft. 10 h.). [*Gn.*]

(Anxiety for several days—indescribable anguish and melancholy.)

645. Moroseness all day, which gradually goes off when walking in the open air. [*Fz.*]

Dull, hypochondriacal humour.

Despondency.

Silent, reserved disposition; he thought about the present and the future and was much concerned about the latter. [*Lr.*]

Aversion from and dread of people.

650. **Silent moroseness; he speaks and answers unwillingly and only in broken words** (aft. 10 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Silent moroseness: he is easily angered, readily gets heated, speaks and answers very unwillingly. [*Hrr.*]

He has no wish to speak.

He has pleasure in nothing and yet is not exactly morose.

Reserved and silent, with indescribable discomfort in the whole body (aft. 7 h.). [*Gn.*]

655. In the first three days he is rather calm and his vexation quickly passes off, does not fly into a passion, is rather quickly sensitive; the fourth day he is disposed to stormy anger and to fly into a passion—but the angry disposition does not last long. [*Gss.*]

Very violent but quickly passing anger. [*Gss.*]

Silent but not ill-humoured disposition.* [*Lr.*]

Good-humoured, talkative and sociable. [*Lr.*]

Calm, collected disposition: he was reconciled to his fate and was perfectly contented with his lot. [*Lr.*]

660. Excessively merry † (aft. 12 h.). [*Gn.*]

* This and the two next symptoms are secondary or curative action.

† Seems to be alternating action.

STAPHISAGRIA.¹

(*Stavesacre.*)

(A drachm of the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria* is pulverised, along with an equal quantity of chalk (for the purpose of absorbing the oil), and macerated, without heat and with daily succussion, for a week in 600 drops of alcohol, in order to form the tincture.)

The ancients may have made a very rude employment of this seed in order to excite vomiting or salivation, as we may see in DIOSCORIDES, who, however, also talks about its administration for toothache in general, the origin of which application is evidently domestic practice.

JOH. HEINR. SCHULZE (*Theses de Materia Medica*, editæ a C. C. STRUMPF, Hal., 1746, p. 435) when suffering from toothache took some of it in his mouth, but it gave him such a violent exacerbation that he thought he should go mad. What enormous power must not this drug possess!

As an exterminator of head vermin this seed was called by the Greeks *φθειροκοκκον*, and as such it still enters into the composition of an officinal ointment (*unguentum pediculorum*).

Now, as our new and only true healing art shows by experience that every drug is medicinal in proportion to the energy of its action on the health, and that it only overcomes the natural disease by virtue of its pathogenetic power provided it is analogous to the latter; it follows that a medicine can subdue the most serious diseases the more injuriously it acts on healthy human beings, and that we have only to ascertain exactly its peculiar injurious effects in order to know to what curative purposes it may be applied in the art of restoring human health. Its power, be it ever so energetic, does not by any means call for its rejection; nay, it makes it all the more valuable; for, on the one hand, its power of altering the human health only reveals to us all the more distinctly and clearly the peculiar morbid states which it can produce on healthy human beings, so that we may all the more surely and indubitably discover the cases of disease in which it is to be employed in similarity (homœopathically) and therefore curatively; whilst, on the other hand, its energy, be that ever so great, may be easily moderated by appropriate dilution and reduction of dose, so that it shall become only useful and not hurtful if it is found to correspond in the greatest possible similarity to the symptoms of the disease we wish to cure. It is just to the most powerful medicines in the smallest doses that we may look for the greatest curative virtue in the most serious diseases of peculiar character for which this and no other medicine is suitable.

¹ From vol. v, 2nd edit. 1826.

For these unexceptionable reasons I anticipated a great treasure of curative action in the most peculiar diseases from staphisagria; and these reasons led me to make careful trials of it on healthy subjects, the results of which are recorded in the following symptoms. Thus, curative virtues have been elicited from this medicinal substance which are of infinitely greater value than its power to kill lice (the only medicinal property the ordinary quackish medical art knew it to possess)—curative virtues which the homœopathic practitioner may make use of with marvellous effect in rare morbid states, for which there is no other remedy but this.

Ten drops of the tincture are first intimately mixed by succussion with two strokes of the arm with ninety drops of alcohol in order to obtain the first dilution ($\frac{1}{100}$); of this one drop mixed in the same way with another 100 drops of alcohol gives the $\frac{1}{10000}$ th dilution; and in this manner through thirty diluting phials in all, the dilution is brought so far that the last phial, which is that destined for medicinal use, contains a decillion-fold dilution (to be marked $\frac{1}{X}$), of which the smallest portion of a drop (a sugar globule the size of a poppy seed moistened with it) is to be employed as a dose.

I have seen the action of a larger dose last more than three weeks.

Camphor subdues the excessive action of this medicine, and is a principal antidote of staphisagria.

[HAHNEMANN'S fellow-provers were CUBITZ, FRANZ, GROSS, GUTMANN, HARTMANN, HAYNEL, HERRMANN, HORNBERG, KUMMER, LANGHAMMER, STAFF, TEUTHORN.

No old-school authorities are cited.

The 1st edit. has 608 symptoms, this 2nd edit. 721.]

STAPHISAGRIA.

In the room vertigo, like stupefaction, not in the open air.

On stooping and on turning the head quickly vertigo; every thing whirled round in half a circle (only once).

Vertigo: when walking he ran up against the door.

Vertigo when lying in bed in the evening as if all turned round with him.

5. Whirling vertigo, especially when sitting, diminished by walking about (aft. 1 h.). [Ctz.]

Giddy (aft. 8½ h.). [Gn.]

When standing and speaking confusion of the head, as if vertigo would come on, lasting a long time (aft. 14 h.). [Hnl.]

Whirling in the forehead and dulness in the head (aft. 5 h.). [Stf.]

Confusion of the head, only in front in the centre of the forehead on a small spot the size of a finger-tip, like stupidity—in the street he did not know whether he was walking to the right or left; he had to take great care.

10. Confusion of the head only in fits; sometimes his head was quite free and clear.

The head is confused, as if stupid and heavy (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Hnl.*]

The head is always confused and the spirits depressed. [*Kr.*]

Obtuseness of the mind, which kept him from work of all sorts.

Dazed in the head as in catarrh. [*Stf.*]

15. When he wishes to seize on an idea it escapes him.

Vanishing of the thoughts; when he speaks or reflects on any subject and some one interrupts him, or suggests to him another thought, he immediately forgets the first thought and cannot recal it.

[*Gss.*]

Vanishing of the thoughts (memory disturbed by fancies); when he reflects on anything so many things confusedly mixed together occur to him that he cannot get rid of them and quite forgets what he wished to think about. [*Gss.*]

Weakness of memory: when he has read something after a few minutes he remembers it only dimly, and when he thought about anything for himself it soon after escaped him, and after long reflection he could hardly recal it. [*Hrr.*]

Pain in the whole head like tingling (aft. 5 h.). [*Stf.*]

20. Tingling and shooting in the whole head, worse when stooping forwards and walking, in the evening, for many hours (aft. 36 h.).

[*Stf.*]

In the morning quite dazed in the head with contractive pressure in the crown (aft. 4 d.). [*Fz.*]

Headache in the crown like contraction from all sides and pressure. [*Fz.*]

Headache, alternately stupefying and boring.

Aching stupefying pain in the head, especially in the forehead, more severe when moving the head and when standing. [*Lr.*]

25. A heavy weight seems to lie on the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, above the root of the nose, like a kneaded-together lump. [*Fz.*]

Headache when moving as if all the brain would fall out; also when at rest as if the brain were pressed together, were separated from the skull and lay loosely in it.

On stooping forwards pain in the head as if everything would come out at the forehead (aft. 5 h.). [*Stf.*]

Headache as if the brain were compressed (chiefly in the forehead), with attacks of roaring in the ears, which goes off much sooner than the headache. [*Gss.*]

He feels as if the occiput were compressed inwardly and outwardly. [*Hrr.*]

30. A pressing of the brain, especially in the occiput, against the skull bones, and aching in it, as if too much blood had collected there, in the evening before going to bed, which continues after lying down (aft. 39 h.). [*Hnl.*]

A forcing-out and asunder-pressing pain in the left half of the forehead (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Aching asunder-pressing heavy pain in the occiput, when walking in the open air (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Heavy pressure over the right orbit, in the open air (aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Heaviness in the head (aft. 72 h.). [*Gn.*]

35. **Heaviness of the head relieved by supporting it on the hand** (aft. 1 h.). [*Gn.*]

When he shook his head he felt on a small spot in the middle of the forehead as if there were something heavy there, like a leaden bullet in the brain, which could not be detached.

Hard pressure in the head in the region of the right temporal bone and vertex. [*Hrr.*]

Hard pressure on the right side of the forehead. [*Hrr.*]

Pressure above the right eye and drawing upwards. [*Fz.*]

40. Pressure above the right eye behind the superciliary ridge, as from something hard. [*Fz.*]

Pressive pain in the left temple outwardly and inwardly, as if the finger were strongly pressed on it. (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Hrr.*]

Occasional drawing pressure in the forehead. [*Hnl.*]

In the morning immediately after waking, severe headache, as if the brain were torn, which went off afterwards with frequent spasmodic yawning.

Tearing in the forehead, in the evening when sitting; on stooping there was shooting in it and it was relieved by walking.

45. Violent tearing pressure through the left half of the brain, especially severe in the forehead, gradually increasing and gradually going off (aft. 54 h.). [*Htn.*]

Dull, painful, sometimes shooting pressure outwards, first in the whole forehead, then only in the left frontal protuberance, which went off during rest, but returned more violently during movement (aft. 4 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Occasional sharp pressure on the vertex. [*Fz.*]

Shooting pain in the head, all day (aft. 17 d.).

Aching stitch-like and drawing pain in the left side of the forehead (aft. 2 h.). [*Lr.*]

50. Dull pinching pain in the forehead, with stitches on the temples, which went off by walking, but returned when sitting and standing (aft. 4 h.). [*Trn.*]

Quick stitches in the top of the frontal bone, making him start. [*Fz.*]

Boring stitch from within outwards in the vertex (aft. 56 h.). [*Gn.*]

Single coarse obtuse stitches from the skull into the brain, not far from the crown; at the same time the part is very painful externally, especially when touched.

Pressive boring stitch, lasting a minute, in the whole left half of the forehead, from within outwards, the violence of which wakes him up twice from sleep in the morning (aft. $22\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

55. **Sharp burning needle-pricks in the left temple.** [*Gss.*]

Transient burning stitches in the occiput, the first days from the right to the left side, the following days from below upwards. [*Ctz.*]

Shooting in the left temple.

Obtuse shooting in the right temple, outwardly and inwardly, as if the bone would be pressed out, more violent when touched. [*Hrr.*]

Drawing cutting tearing in the side of the forehead. [*Lr.*]

60. **Burning shooting pains on the left parietal bone.** [*Hrr.*]

On the frontal bone externally, burning stitches. [*Fz.*]

Itching over the hairy scalp.

Eroding itching all over the occiput, which compels scratching, by which, however, it is rather aggravated than ameliorated (aft. 14 d.). [*Hnl.*]

On the upper part of the occiput, an eroding itching, with sore pain, which returns at the same time of the evening and in the same place. [*Hnl.*]

65. **Itching erosion on the hairy scalp, increased by rubbing, for several days.** [*Hnl.*]

Itching on the hairy scalp, like needle-pricks, and eruption of small pimples on the forehead towards the forehead. [*Fz.*]

On the hairy scalp as also immediately above and behind the ear, an itching, scurfy eruption.

The hairy scalp itches much, is scurfy and exudes watery discharge.

Fine burning needle-pricks externally on the vertex. [*Fz.*]

70. **Much hair can be drawn from the head without pain, by slightly pulling it (aft. 4 h.).** [*Gn.*]

His hair falls out very much.

Burning in-pressive pain in the left parietal bone, just above the ear (aft. $2\frac{1}{3}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

At the occiput from the occipital joint upwards, rheumatic aching drawing on bending the head forwards. [*Fz.*]

Painful drawing externally on several parts of the head, more violent when touched. [*Hrr.*]

75. **Tearing externally on the head and in the teeth.**

Drawing tearing shooting in the left temple, as if in the bone, persisting in a pulsating manner (aft. 40 h.); the following day it returned occasionally with less violence, now in the left, now in the right temple, soon also in the left frontal protuberance, lasting several days. [*Hnl.*]

Painful drawing on and below the occipital protuberance, at every movement of the head (aft. 10 m.). [*Hrr.*]

Feeling of excoriation on the right parietal bone, only when touched; on account of the pain he cannot lie at night on the right side (aft. 80 h.). [*Gss.*]

In the depression behind the ear-lobe, a large but painless lump, with some white papules on the top of it.

80. **A stretching pain on the left side of the nape and occiput, only**

at night, which often wakes him from sleep, and owing to which he cannot lie on either the left or right side. [*Lr.*]

Itching papules in the nape.

Face as if bloated by catarrh. [*Stf.*]

He looks so hollow-eyed and big-eyed and so suffering and pinched in his features as if he had been raking over night, or as if after a disagreeable emotional shock. [*Stf.*]

On the face eruption of small (itching?) discrete pimples.

85. On the face eruption of small pimples, on the forehead, cheeks, and near the commissures of the mouth, which cause pricking itching, and when touched are painful as if festering (aft. 9 h.). [*Fz.*]

On the face, on the forehead, cheeks, and around the mouth and wrists, eruption of pimples which cause drawing itching, which is removed for only a short time by scratching, but then returns of a pricking character. [*Fz.*]

The eruption of pimples on the face sometimes causes tense sore pain of itself; on being touched it pains as if festering. [*Fz.*]

Throbbing and aching pain in the whole face from the teeth into the eye, for sixteen days.

Very fine needle-pricks in the face and the rest of the body. [*Fz.*]

90. Burning aching tearing in the right temple, close to the eye (aft. 7 h.). [*Htn.*]

Burning pressive sensation round about the eye (aft. 4 h.). [*Htn.*]

Contracted pupils (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 h.). [*Lr.*]

The pupils are contracted after half an hour, after which they become much dilated. [*Trn.*]

Dilatation of the pupils.

95. Dilated pupils, the first days. [*Stf.*]

Dilated pupils (aft. 26 h.). [*Lr.*]

Very dilated pupils, for many hours. [*Stf.*]

A contractive sensation in the upper eyelid, which presses out tears.

Pressure on the upper eyelid all day—more severe on shutting the eye.

100. Severe sharp cutting pain under the left upper eyelid (aft. 75 h.). [*Gn.*]

Under the left upper eyelid pain as if a hard body lay beneath it (aft. 13 h.). [*Gn.*]

Itching on the border of the upper eyelid in the open air (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.); two hours afterwards also in the other eye—it went off by rubbing. [*Kr.*]

Itching on the borders of the eyelids (aft. 2 h.).

A pain pressing the eye from within outwards, on the upper border of the right orbit, just behind the eye, persisting for a long time and frequently recurring (aft. 10 d.). [*Hnl.*]

105. Aching pain in the upper part of the right eyeball (aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Aching in the eye; she must wink frequently.

Hard pressure in the inner canthus of the right eye. [*Hrr.*]

Tensive stitch in the outer canthus of the right eye (aft. $3\frac{3}{4}$ h.).

[*Gn.*]

The eyes are very dry in the evening, and ache.

110. The eyes, in the morning on waking, are very dry; they ache so that she cannot open them unless they are moistened.

Dryness of the eyes, lasting all day (aft. 13 h.). [*Hnl.*]

A smarting sore pain in the inner canthi.*

In the left inner canthus a pain rather smarting than itching.

Smarting water runs out of the eyes, in the morning.

115. In the inner canthus a severe itching, worst in the open air—he must rub it.

A not disagreeable burning in the outer canthus of the right eye, which extends to a considerable distance behind the eye towards the ear, and recurs paroxysmally (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Stf.*]

Inflammation of the white of the eye, with pains.*

Pimples around the inflamed eye.

The eyes soon begin to pain when writing (especially in the afternoon), a smarting and burning, and then some drops escape which smart; he must avoid the light, as that brings on the pain sooner.

120. On straining the eyes, coarse stitches in them. [*Fz.*]

Shooting thrusts in the eyeball, as if it would burst (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

[*Fz.*]

The eyes are excessively deeply sunk, with blue raised borders, as in a person who had been raking much, for four days. [*Stf.*]

The right eye is much larger (more expanded, more open) than usual (aft. 78 h.). [*Fz.*]

On looking at an object a white veil comes before it, making it invisible.

125. When reading small black flashes seemed to come before the letters, and then whole lines disappeared.

Also when looking in the open air sometimes black flashes came before the eyes, like a kind of flickering.

In the dark night, in bed, he sees a pillar of fire before the eyes.

The sight is dim and the eyes so hot that the spectacle glass becomes covered with condensed vapour.

Dimness of sight, as if the eyes were full of water, with itching and pricking in the inner canthi; he must rub the place.

130. Dimness of sight in near and distant vision (aft. 10 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Illusion of vision: when he stands up from his seat he appears to himself much larger than usual, and all below him seems to be much lower down (aft. 26 h.). [*Fz.*]

A halo round the candle flame in the evening.

Tearing pressure in the outer canthus in the region of the lachrymal gland (aft. 72 h.). [*Fz.*]

Feeling in the eyes as if they were full of sleep.

135. The eyes sometimes close, although he is not sleepy. [*Fz.*]

At night dry matter is deposited on the eyelashes and on the

* In a man who had never had anything the matter with his eyes in his life.

outer canthus; in the open air the eye gum also hardens and causes stiffness.

In the inner canthus there is always an accumulation of dry matter, which he must rub away frequently during the day.

The eyes are sealed up in the morning in their inner canthus.

On the concha of the left ear posteriorly, a cramp-like burning aching pain (aft. 8 h.). [*Htn.*]

140. (A drawing pain on the ear.)

A pinching and nipping in the left ear.

A stitch in the left ear (aft. 31 h.). [*Gn.*]

Blunt, but deep stitches in the interior first of the left, then of the right ear.

Deep in the right ear a dull painful stitch, in the evening (aft. 48 h.). [*Kr.*]

145. **A tensive stitch in the left ear** (aft. 8½, 36 h.). [*Gn.*]

In the right meatus auditorius a feeling of cold streaming in like a cool breath, for some hours. [*Stf.*]

Ringin in the left ear (aft. 4½ h.). [*Kr.*]

On moving the head ringin in one or the other ear, which went off when at rest (aft. 2¾ h.). [*Lr.*]

Sometimes a slight crack in both ears as if the wind suddenly rushed in—without diminution of the hearing. [*Fz.*]

150. Drawing in both malar bones (zygomatic arch). [*Hrr.*]

Aching tearing in the left zygomatic process involving the teeth (aft. 1 h.). [*Gss.*]

Tearing and tugging from the head down through the cheeks into the teeth (aft. 36 h.). [*Stf.*]

Cutting drawing in the left zygoma (aft. 22 h.). [*Gss.*]

Burning stitch in the right malar bone (aft. ½ h.). [*Gn.*]

155. Obtuse stitch in the left zygoma (aft. 22 h.). [*Gn.*]

Burning sharp shooting in the left cheek, inciting him to scratch. [*Gss.*]

Itching on the cheeks.

Itching (eroding) needle-pricks on both cheeks, inciting him to scratch. [*Gss.*]

The left cheek is painful as if ulcerated, when yawning. [*Fz.*]

160. When yawning the right maxillary-joint in front of the ear tends to become dislocated, with shooting pain.

Pain in the maxillary-joint when yawning.

Swelling of the cheek over the lower jaw.

In the left nostril on the cartilage of the nasal septum there occurs a sore pain when it is touched, as if it would ulcerate. [*Gss.*]

Sore pain on one nostril as if it were much ulcerated.

165. Sore nose inwardly, with a scab deeply seated in the interior.

Itching in the left ala nasi, which went off on touching it (aft. 78 h.). [*Gn.*]

Sensation as of fine cuts in the lip, as if they were chapped. [*Fz.*]

In the middle of the upper lip a scabby ulcer.

A burning lasting a minute about the middle of the outer border of the upper lip. [*Stf.*]

170. On the red of the upper lip a pimple covered by a scab, with burning sensation.

A vesicle on the border of the red of the lower lip with shooting burning pain. [*Trn.*]

Pressive sharp stitches from within outwards in the upper lip. [*Gss.*]

An ulcer on the border of the red of the lower lip, of shining red appearance with obtuse shooting drawing pains *per se*, sometimes accompanied by not disagreeable itching, which induces scratching, whereupon an obtuse shooting ensues (aft. 6 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Lip ulcer with gnawing drawing pain in it (aft. 37 h.). [*Hrr.*]

175. Lip ulcer, from which at first matter, then (aft. 3 d.) only greenish water comes. [*Hrr.*]

Anteriorly beneath the chin, under the border of the lower jaw, a tensive sensation, as if a pimple would come there. [*Fz.*]

Under the chin anteriorly at the symphysis of the lower jaw, it feels as if there were a swollen gland; there is something hard there, like cartilage, of the size of a hazel nut—when swallowing, as also when touched or rubbed with the neck-cloth, he feels there a hard pressive pain (aft. 26 h.). [*Hrr.*]

On bowing the head forwards it falls forward almost involuntarily, when sitting (aft. 10 h.). [*Fz.*]

Heaviness of the head and weakness of the cervical muscles; he must lean the head either backwards or to one side or the other (aft. 12 h.). [*Hnl.*]

180. Down-pressing sensation in the nape. [*Fz.*]

Paralytic drawing posteriorly in the joint of the nape, at the spinous process of the first dorsal vertebra. [*Gss.*]

Externally on the neck eruption of some pimples.

Jerking stitches at the side of the neck, almost behind the ear, in the evening. [*Sif.*]

Tensive stitch in the left cervical muscles. [*Gn.*]

185. Pressive drawing on the right side of the neck, irrespective of movement or touch (aft. 32 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Tensive aching in the side of the neck. [*Fz.*]

On bowing forward the neck a drawing aching (rheumatic) pain in the side of it. [*Fz.*]

Fine tearing in the muscles of the neck (aft. 5 m.). [*Hrr.*]

On bowing forward the neck where it joins on to the shoulder is the seat of rheumatic pains, drawing, aching, stiffness. [*Fz.*]

190. The submaxillary glands are painful when touched and also independently of touch.

The submaxillary glands are painful as if swollen and contused.

Swelling of the tonsils and submaxillary glands.

Compressive drawing pain in the right row of teeth, excited by cold water. [*Fz.*]

In the morning drawing pain only in a hollow tooth (aft. 72 h.). [*Fz.*]

195. Violent tearing in the roots of the teeth, whilst at the same time the facial muscles are drawn awry, first to one side then to the other.

[*Hbg.*]

The teeth soon become black; she must brush them twice a day and still they remain striped black transversely.

A tooth that had long remained but slightly decayed became rapidly more hollow, in eight days. [*Fz.*]

A piece of the posterior surface of an incisor tooth exfoliates (aft. 28 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Swelling of the gums with heat in the cheek.

200. The gums are painful to the touch.

The gums bleed when pressed on, and when brushing the teeth, for many days.

The gums become pale and white.

The inside of the gums is painful and swollen—it is also painful when swallowing.

A blister on the inside of the gums turns into an ulcer, with shooting drawing pains.

205. A lump on the gums is painful when pressed on by something hard, not otherwise (aft. 17 d.).

The gums are eaten away.

Painful drawing in the gum of the last molar and in its root.

[*Hrr.*]

Painful drawing in the gum of the incisors and of the canine tooth, and in their roots, on the right side, which extends down into the muscles of the lower jaw (aft. 26 h.). [*Hrr.*]

The gums of the upper and lower teeth of the right side are painfully spasmodically drawn together, so that she cannot separate the teeth on account of the pain. [*Hbg.*]

210. **While eating tearing in the gums and roots of the lower molars** (aft. 72 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Tearing throughout both rows of teeth, with feeling of the teeth on edge when biting on them (aft. 40 h.). [*Stf.*]

Toothache excited by drawing air into the mouth.

Eroding pain in the four lower front teeth, especially at night.

Occasionally a painful tug in the teeth followed by throbbing in the gums.

215. Aching drawing pain in the front row of teeth, as from taking mercury, worst in the night towards morning.

A penetrating drawing in the tooth that is becoming hollow and in the corresponding tooth of the opposite side, in the morning.

Violent drawing toothache, with swelling of the cheek, aching pains in the same side of the head and heat in the face.

Toothache when eating; the teeth are not firm, but when touched waggle to and fro; he cannot masticate his food properly; when chewing he feels as if the teeth were pressed deeper into the gums, and it is the same when the two rows of teeth only touch one another; at the same time the gums are white (aft. 56 h.).

[*Hrr.*]

The decayed teeth are sensitive to the slightest touch, and if the smallest portion of food remains in their cavities after eating, there occurs a violent pain extending into the roots, and the gums around the teeth are the seat of sore pain. [*Htn.*]

220. Immediately after eating and chewing, as also after drinking anything cold, a tearing toothache, which went off in half an hour, but immediately recurred on again chewing; after drinking a liquid not cold and after partaking of fluid nourishment, it did not occur; it was not brought on by moving, but when already present it was increased by movement, but chiefly by movement in the open air. [*Fz.*]

When she drank something cold, it darted into her teeth as if they were hollow. [*Stf.*]

Immediately after every meal, pain in a hollow tooth—an eroding drawing (but in the incisors, aching), which is immensely increased in the open air even when the mouth is kept shut, but it gradually leaves off in the room, for several days (aft. 5 d.). [*Fz.*]

Fine throbbing in the teeth even when chewing. [*Fz.*]

Tearing first in the root of the hollow tooth, then forwards into the crowns of the teeth, only immediately after eating and chewing, very much increased in the open air; at the same time a pressure on the crowns of the painful teeth towards their roots; on touching with the finger the other teeth also commence to ache (aft. 9 d.). [*Fz.*]

225. **Tickling pricking in the right lower molars** (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).

[*Gss.*]

Whitish furred tongue (aft. 46 h.). [*Stf.*]

White furred tongue (aft. 27 h.). [*Lr.*]

Shooting in the tip of the tongue, when not touched by anything.

Pricking pain on the border of the tongue when he presses it against the palate, as if a thorn were sticking in it—it went off when eating.

230. Sore pain of the forepart of the tongue.

Painful drawing from the hyoid bone deep into the throat to below the lower jaw; aggravated by touching the side of the neck (aft. 48 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Swelling of the sublingual gland, which hinders him in swallowing for four hours (aft. 3 h.). [*Trn.*]

A blister in the mouth.

Shooting in the palate extending into the brain.

235. Burning scraping in the palate when swallowing and otherwise.

[*Hrr.*]

Rough and scrapy but very moist on the palate. [*Stf.*]

Shooting on the palate, when it is dry, in the evening (aft. 12 h.).

[*Fz.*]

Aching soreness at the back of the palate, only when not swallowing (aft. 4, 5 h.). [*Fz.*]

Scrapy sensation in the fauces, behind the posterior nares, as though he had drawn snuff through them. [*Gn.*]

240. Dryness of the tongue and at the same time tenacious mucus in the posterior nares, by which they are stopped up. [*Fz.*]
 He speaks quite faintly, on account of weakness of the vocal organs, though otherwise he is lively. [*Fz.*]
 Dry sensation on the tongue, collection of sourish water in the mouth, and at the same time tenacious mucus stopping up the choanæ. [*Fz.*]
 Collection of saliva in the mouth.
 Ptyalism.
245. Bloody saliva (immediately). [*Gn.*]
Rough throat, with sore pain, when talking and swallowing.
 Dryness in the throat, especially in the evening, before going to sleep; stitches in the throat when swallowing.
 Bread tastes sour to him.
 Bread tastes sourish. [*Fz.*]
250. In the mouth a nasty bitter taste, *per se*. [*Stf.*]
 A qualmish, flat taste in the mouth, and yet food tastes well.
 Watery taste in the mouth, although food tastes all right.
 Food has no taste and yet he has appetite.
 Nasty bitterish taste of food (aft. 46 h.). [*Stf.*]
255. **He has a constant accumulation of mucus in the mouth, without bad taste.** [*Hrr.*]
 The mouth is constantly full of watery fluid, as during great hunger. [*Stf.*]
 False sensation of hunger in the stomach, as if it hung down in a flaccid state, and yet no appetite.
 Extreme ravenous hunger, even when the stomach was full of food, and when he again ate, he relished the food.
 Great appetite for milk.
260. (From drinking beer there occurs a scrapy disagreeable taste in the throat.)
 Tobacco-smoke has a pungent taste.
 During (the accustomed) tobacco-smoking, heartburn.
 Every morning, nausea even to vomiting.
 Inclination to vomit.
265. In the morning inclination to vomit (aft. 1 h.). [*Fz.*]
 When eating there occurs nausea in the mouth and gullet, as though he should vomit (aft. 9 h.). [*Lr.*]
 Collection of water in the mouth, after eating—a kind of water-brash. [*Fz.*]
 Qualmish (immediately); water collects in his mouth, with single short eructations, as when an emetic has been taken which will not act. [*Stf.*]
 A kind of eructation; a quantity of mucus comes from the upper part of the throat into the mouth (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Stf.*]
270. Tasteless eructation; but neither air nor anything else comes up. [*Stf.*]
 Eructation of a tasteless fluid after eating. [*Stf.*]
 Eructation with the taste of the ingesta. [*Stf.*]
 Frequent empty eructation. [*Stf.*]

Repeated eructation (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Kr.*]

275. Scrapy eructation, which affects the larynx and causes cough (scrapy heartburn).

When he wishes to eructate he has pressure and shooting up into the chest.

Hiccup every time after eating.

Much hiccup half an hour after supper.

Frequent hiccup during (the accustomed) tobacco-smoking.

[*Lr.*]

280. Frequent hiccup, combined with nausea and stupefaction of the head (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Adipsia: he drinks less than usual. [*Hrr.*]

A few hours after a full nutritious meal he gets a feeling of violent hunger, with flow of water into the mouth. [*Stf.*]

For three days he is qualmish and squeamish.

Tensive pain in the region of the stomach (aft. 13 h.). [*Stf.*]

285. Digging pain in the stomach.

In the scrobiculus cordis a pinching oppressive pain, which only went off when he sat and bent the body forwards (aft. 1 h.). [*Htn.*]

Fulness in the scrobiculus cordis and pressure and shooting in it.

In the morning after waking, in bed, a pressure in the stomach as from a weight, not relieved by any change of position (aft. 6 h.).

Squeezing pressure below the sternum on the left close to the ensiform cartilage. [*Gss.*]

290. Only on beginning to walk a persistent stitch-like pain in the abdomen under the right ribs.

Transient pressive pain as from displaced flatulence under the ribs. [*Stf.*]

A contraction in the hypochondria oppressing the chest and impeding respiration (aft. 2 d.), lasting three days. [*Kr.*]

In the morning fasting (in bed) a tension transversely through the upper part of the belly, causing anxiety and impeding respiration, in the hypochondria (such as hypochondriacs are wont to complain of).

Squeezing pressure under the right short ribs (aft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

295. A great rattling and rumbling in the abdomen, without pain or discharge of flatus (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Stf.*]

Loud rumbling in the abdomen.

Rumbling and cutting in the belly, for many days.

Rumbling in the left side of the upper part of the belly (aft. 1 h.).

[*Hnl.*]

Aching and at the same time heaviness and tension in the abdomen.

300. The abdomen is as if compressed, impeding respiration.

A tensive painful pressure in the abdomen, as though he had eaten too much and then pressed on his belly, with nausea and flow of saliva into the mouth.

Drawing pain transversely through the abdomen.

A drawing downwards in the sides of the abdomen as if the menses were about to come on (aft. 4 d.).

Drawing pain in the abdomen as from flatulence.

305. After dinner a rattling in the abdomen, which sounded like the formation and bursting of bubbles. [*Kr.*]

Rumbling in the hypogastrium and drawing in the intestinal canal. [*Hrr.*]

Flatulence becomes displaced in the hypogastrium (the first 8 h.).

Hard painful pressure in the right side below the navel. [*Gss.*]

On the left above the navel, squeezing stitches, which are sharp and occur in rhythm. [*Gss.*]

310. Cutting in the umbilical region, as if externally, in the evening in bed, in three paroxysms.

In the bowels cutting, especially after each time she eats and drinks, and at the same time such nausea that the water runs into her mouth, and likewise great exhaustion; after the cutting she has great heat in the face and the blood rushes to her head, the veins of the hands also are distended.

Spasmodic cutting in the abdomen with trembling of the knees; by day, on the slightest movement, particularly severe after urinating; in the evening, cutting even without moving, which became better on crouching together.

Pinching stitch in the abdominal viscera, on the left side (aft. 38 h.). [*Gn.*]

Long-continued blunt stitch in the region around the navel, worse during expiration and when pressed on (aft. 8 h.). [*Gn.*]

315. Tensive stitch in the left abdominal muscles (aft. 32 h.). [*Gn.*]

Bruised pain above the hips in the loins, which spreads to below the navel, most perceptible when bending forwards, but also painful when touched (aft. 18 h.). [*Kr.*]

Bruised pain in the abdomen (aft. 48 h.). [*Stf.*]

Itching needle-pricks in the renal region. [*Gss.*]

Painless swelling of the inguinal glands, which is most visible when walking and standing and lasts many days (aft. 36 h.).

320. Blunt stitch in the left groin, worse when pressed on, going off during inspiration and expiration (aft. 84 h.). [*Gn.*]

Great discharge of flatus. [*Gn.*]

Hot flatus (aft. 36 h.). [*Gss.*]

A large quantity of flatus is developed and is freely discharged, of very bad smell, for thirty-six hours.

Discharge of indescribably foetid flatus. [*Stf.*]

325. Excessively foetid flatus in great quantity for many days. [*Kr.*]

Pinching in the bowels with discharge of flatus (aft. 13 h.). [*Gn.*]

Violent twisting about pinching pain in the whole abdomen, sometimes in one part, sometimes in another (aft. 2½ h.). [*Htn.*]

Pinching transversely across the abdomen, and drawing in the muscles on the sides of the hypogastrium, as if diarrhoea would come on. [*Fz.*]

In the morning pinching in the upper part of the belly, as if diarrhœa would come on, and yet he cannot go to stool. [*Fz.*]

330. In the abdomen a shaking feeling and diarrhœic movements. [*Fz.*]

In the morning the stool is long delayed, on account of want of peristaltic movement of the colon. [*Fz.*]

Stool twelve hours later than usual and coming away in hard little pieces (aft. 14, 15 h.). [*Hnl.*]

The first day hard stool, the second none, the third again a hard stool, the fourth day an ordinary stool. [*Kr.*]

Cutting and digging about in the upper and lower part of the abdomen, with call to stool, followed by a thin but scanty evacuation; when it is passed there ensues a fresh call to stool with increased cutting in the abdomen, but in spite of all efforts no evacuation—a kind of tenesmus, which, as well as the abdominal pains, only goes off after rising up from the night stool. [*Gss.*]

335. Cutting in the belly, with violent call to stool, whereupon perfectly fluid but scanty fæces are evacuated, with inward chilliness in the head; immediately after the evacuation there ensues a kind of tenesmus. [*Gss.*]

After a hard stool a kind of contused pain deep in the rectum, for three quarters of an hour.

Hard scanty stool, with burning cutting pain in the anus (aft. 10 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Costiveness for several days (the first days).

The normal firm stool passes with discharge of flatus between times.

340. Small, hard, thin-shaped stool, which is evacuated with pressive pains in the anus (aft. 26 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Persistent aching pain in the rectum, when sitting. [*Gn.*]

Difficult stool; at first hard fæces are evacuated; this is followed by soft fæces which teased and urged him just as if the rectum were constricted; it wanted to come away but could not; thereafter tenesmus continued. [*Trn.*]

In the morning cutting in the belly before the stool.

In the morning, immediately after a hard stool, a very thin, yellowish, copious evacuation. [*Stf.*]

345. Soft stool which, however, is evacuated with difficulty, on account of constriction of the anus, as in hæmorrhoids. [*Fz.*]

Soft stool (aft. 49 h.). [*Gn.*]

He had frequent call to stool, without bellyache; each time the evacuation was very scanty and very hard, with a pain in the anus as if it would burst.

In the morning, after cutting in the belly and nausea, diarrhœa comes on; the last stool is pure mucus.*

* The four following symptoms seemed to be caused by a too large dose, which makes almost every medicine a purgative; for the peculiar primary action of this drug seems to be: during the stool forcing bellyache, constipation, or else a very scanty, hard, or even (but more rarely) thin evacuation, as may also be seen in SS. 328 to

- Cutting in the abdomen, diarrhœic stool, at the last slimy (aft. 42, 84 h.).
350. **Along with the feeling as if flatus would be discharged, there occurs unnoticed a thin stool** (aft. 2 h.).
 Diarrhœic stool mixed with flatus (aft. 3 h.).
 For many successive days several ordinary thin stools.
 After the completed stool a similar but fruitless urging in the rectum without evacuation.
 Long after the stool a momentary sore pain in the rectum.
355. Great itching at the anus, with small lumps there.
Itching in the anus when sitting, independent of stool (aft. 7 h.). [*Gn.*]
 The first day very scanty secretion of urine.*
 Frequent discharge of watery urine at first, but after some days dark-coloured urine. [*Sif.*]
Copious, very frequent micturition, for several days (aft. 24, 40 h.).
360. The first four days the urine is discharged every quarter of an hour in small quantities; the following days in sufficient quantity, but of a dark colour and every hour. [*Gss.*]
 He must urinate frequently and the discharge is scanty, the second day not so frequently, but the quantity is greater. [*Hrr.*]
 He urinates somewhat oftener than is usual with him, but passes little at a time (aft. 7 d.). [*Hrr.*]
Frequent call to urinate, when very little dark-coloured urine is discharged, for three days. [*Gss.*]
 Copious red urine.
365. Frequent call to urinate with great discharge of urine (aft. 6 h.). [*Lr.*]
 When she coughed the urine was ejected involuntarily.
Call to urinate; scarcely a spoonful passes, mostly of reddish or dark yellow urine in a thin stream, sometimes by drops, and after he has passed it he always feels as if the bladder were not empty, for some urine continues to dribble away. [*Gss.*]
 He urinates frequently, but always only scantily, about a cupful of dark urine (aft. 24 h.). [*Hrr.*]
 On awaking from sleep **pressure on the bladder**; she must pass much urine, and yet an hour afterwards she had again a call to urinate with pressure.
370. He urinates less frequently than on the first day, but more frequently than in his normal state, and a little more in quantity than the first day (aft. 3 to 7 d.). [*Hrr.*]
 Cutting while urinating and still worse afterwards.
Every time water is passed burning in the whole urethra, for many days.
 Immediately after urinating a dislocative pain above the urethra behind the os pubis. [*Lr.*]

* The urinary symptoms resemble those connected with the stool, as is also seen in the symptoms of my fellow provers,

The urine is passed at night with stiff penis and at last only in drops, with burning at the neck of the bladder, and at the same time ineffectual urging to stool; lying doubled up gave relief. [*Trn.*]

375. A smarting and burning formication at the orifice of the urethra, when not urinating.

Only when not urinating, while sitting, a burning deep back in the urethra.

A kind of burning in the middle of the urethra, when not urinating (aft. 6 h.). [*Kr.*]

When evacuating a hard stool, discharge of prostatic fluid.

All night long excessive stiffness of the penis, without seminal emission (aft. 16 h.). [*Lr.*]

380. All night stiffness of the penis, without amorous thoughts and without seminal emission. [*Lr.*]

At night amorous dream-pictures, with two seminal emissions. [*Lr.*]

At night a seminal emission without dreams. [*Fz.*]

A pollution in the afternoon siesta in an old man, to whom nothing similar had occurred for thirty years (aft. 12 h.).

Seminal emissions on three successive nights.

385. Seminal emissions on five successive nights, each time with lascivious dreams.

After a nocturnal pollution exhaustion and heaviness in both arms, as if he had lead in them.

In its primary action it excites strong sexual desire, but in the secondary action or reaction of the organism (aft. 5, 6 d.) there ensues indifference to, and persistent deficiency of, sexual desire, both in the genital organs and in the mind.

Violent drawing burning stitches out of the right inguinal ring as if in the spermatic cord as far as the right testicle (which, however, is painless when touched), when sitting, standing, and walking, but most violent when stooping (aft. 33 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Aching drawing (tearing) in the right testicle, as though it were forcibly compressed. [*Gss.*]

390. **Aching pain on the left testicle when walking, as also whenever it is rubbed; the pain is more violent on touching it** (aft. 8 h.). [*Hrr.*]

An itching in the inside of the scrotum, which can only be somewhat removed by pressing and rubbing between the fingers.

Voluptuous itching* about the scrotum, which is always increased by rubbing; on the surface it turns into a sore pain, whilst deeper the itching continues and at length causes a seminal emission (aft. 5, 6, 8 d.).

A painless gurgling in the scrotum.

Moisture on the corona glandis, beneath the prepuce.

395. Soft exuding growth in the groove behind the corona glandis, and a similar growth on the corona itself, both of which itch from the friction of the shirt.

* Removed by smelling at ambra.

Shooting pain on the right side of the glans when standing and walking. [*Lr.*]

Painful sensibility of the female genitals; when she sits she has pain there.

Spasmodic pain in the female genitals and vagina.

Pricking itching in the female genitals.

400. A smarting in the female genitals, even when not urinating.

Posteriorly, within the right labium majus, a blister, which causes smarting *per se*, but sore pain when touched (aft. 9 d.).

Appearance of the menses at new moon that had been absent for a year, with cutting in the abdomen and great rumbling.*

*

*

Frequent sneezing without coryza (aft. 2 and 10 h.). [*Lr.*]

Sneezing with coryza.

405. (In the evening a stoppage in the nose so that she can get no air through it and it renders speech difficult.)

Coryza: at first he blows only thick mucus from the nose, afterwards thin discharge (aft. 4 d.). [*Hrr.*]

Quickly developed fluent coryza, with catarrhal speech, lasting a quarter of an hour (at 2 p. m.).

Severe coryza without cough.

Violent fluent coryza; one nostril is stopped up, the other not, with frequent sneezing, flow of tears from the eyes and chapped lips (aft. 3, 4 d.). [*Kr.*]

410. Violent coryza: along with tickling in the nose and sneezing there flows from the nose at one time a copious, bland, watery discharge, at another time thick mucus—later on only the thick mucous matter. [*Stf.*]

Coryza and cough, for several weeks.

Constant irritation to hacking cough, on account of viscid mucus in the larynx, which he cannot detach by coughing. [*Gss.*]

She feels her chest weak; something adheres in her windpipe, causing hacking cough.

Easy expectoration of a quantity of mucus by hacking cough.

[*Kr.*]

415. Cough with mucous expectoration.

Severe cough which threatens to tear out the larynx, as from a persistent contraction of the windpipe, not preceded by any particular irritation (aft. 4 h.). [*Fz.*]

Cough caused by tickling irritation, only by day.

Immediately after eating severe irritation to cough in the larynx, but little cough (aft. 4 d.). [*Fz.*]

Adhesive mucus lies in his chest the first six to eight hours and on several mornings; later on and during the day, easy detachment of mucus from the chest.

420. Severe cough after lying down in the evening and at noon, with viscid mucous expectoration.

* But as this was only primary action, the menses did not reappear the following month.

Shortly after every meal severe cough with collection of water in the mouth—it is as if this water were forcibly propelled through the œsophagus and caused cutting pain in it (aft. 26 h.). [*Fz.*]

Expectoration of mucus each time with five to eight drops of blood, and always preceded by a scraping sensation in the chest.

Cough with yellow expectoration like pus, worst in the forenoon from 9 to 12 o'clock, little in the morning (aft. 5 d.).

When coughing pain behind the sternum as if festering.

425. In the chest a pressure and a heaviness in it when sitting, which was allayed by walking.

Pressure in the left side of the chest, breathing has no influence on it.

At the top of the sternum immediately beneath the pit of the throat, itching, fine, sharp pricks, which compel scratching. [*Gss.*]

Painful stitches in the chest, impeding expiration. [*Lr.*]

Obtuse stitch in the left side of the chest, recurring after several minutes. [*Gn.*]

430. On bending the upper part of the body towards the right side and forwards, a violent stitch in the right side of the chest, when sitting (aft. 2½ h.). [*Hnl.*]

Tensive stitches in the left side of the chest, when lying and moving, more violent when expiring than when inspiring, worst when going upstairs, when at last a persistent stitch ensues, which almost stops the breath (aft. 16 h.). [*Gn.*]

A persistent boring obtuse stitch in the left side of the chest, (aft. 37 h.). [*Gn.*]

Obtuse stitches on both sides in the intercostal muscles, when sitting, worse when leaning backward, and continuing during inspiration and expiration (aft. ½ h.). [*Gn.*]

Uneasiness in the chest.

435. Feeling of soreness behind the sternum. [*Gss.*]

In the afternoon an oppression on the chest and a feeling of restlessness that drives him from one place to another and does not allow him to remain in any one place.

Towards the end of coitus, tightness of the chest.

Oppression of the chest, like contraction of it, causing slow and difficult inspiration; expiration affords relief; at the same time restlessness and anxiety, worst when sitting, easier when walking, lasting five hours (aft. 6 h.). [*Ctz.*]

Constant pain in the middle of the sternum, as if something sore (ulcerated) were there, worst when raising up and stretching out the body, also more painful when touched, like tension and pressure, so that the breath is sometimes taken away.

440. Pressure above the scrobiculus cordis, like soreness, with nausea there. [*Gss.*]

Shooting cutting on the cartilages of the ribs of the left side; it feels as if an incision were made into it, accompanied by stitches. [*Hrr.*]

Sharp stitches which commence at the posterior part of the right ribs and meander forwards to the cartilages. [*Hrr.*]

Pricking itching betwixt the cartilages of the ribs. [*Hrr.*]

Sharp stitches in the region of the fourth costal cartilages of the right and left sides, intermitting in pauses of several seconds, and lasting longer than usual; they penetrate slowly from within outwards, without relation to inspiration or expiration (aft. 14 h.). [*Hrr.*]

445. Pain as if bruised in the pectoral muscles, in the morning, when she moves in bed, and during the day when she lays the arms together; on touching the parts themselves she feels nothing, nor yet when breathing.

The chest is outwardly painful when touched.

On stooping, an obtuse pressive pain on the cartilages of the last ribs, also, when touching, a sore pain.

Miliary rash on the chest; when he becomes warm it gets red and itches.

On the lower ribs a tettery eruption, consisting of small, thick, red pimples, with burning itching pricking as from stinging nettles; after rubbing the part is painful; at the same time a chilliness running over this part and the upper part of the abdomen.

450. Palpitation of the heart when walking and when listening to music.

Trembling palpitation of the heart on slight movement.

He wakes from his afternoon sleep with the most violent palpitation of the heart.

Stiffness in the nape.

Itching in the nape.

455. Pressure and tension in the nape and left shoulder muscles (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

In the morning rheumatic pain in the nape and between the scapulæ, like drawing; on rising up from bed she could not move her arms nor turn her neck for pain, all the forenoon, for several successive mornings, with exhaustion of the whole body till noon.

In the sacrum stitches and pain as from a strain, when at rest, which goes off on walking.

In the morning in bed pain in the sacrum, as if all were broken; on rising from bed she could not lift anything from the floor, until 8 or 9 o'clock; then came on hunger, then, with cutting in the abdomen, diarrhoea, which at last was slimy.

A down-drawing pain in the sacrum, more when stooping than when standing upright, least when sitting.

460. The whole night a pressing in the sacrum as if bruised; she woke up from the pain, which was worst at 4 a.m.; when she got up it went off.

Sacral pain hindering her less in walking than on rising from a seat, turning the body in bed, and at every sideward movement, persisting many days (aft. 10 h.). [*Kr.*]

Externally on the lower part of the os sacrum a violent burning (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Hnl.*]

When sitting, drawing shooting, sometimes twitching in the os sacrum. [*Hnl.*]

(Pain in the back at night, from the evening until 5 a.m., like blows and jerks, which took away his breath, with slumber.)

465. Severe stitches up the back (aft. 7 d.).

Hard pressure on the left near the spine on the dorsal muscles (aft. 4 d.). [*Hrr.*]

In the two first dorsal vertebræ a drawing pressure, with a sore sensation at the same time (aft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Fz.*]

Burning aching pain under the right scapula, close to the spine, with a painful feeling of weight on the right side of the chest (aft. 2 h.). [*Htn.*]

Betwixt the last cervical and first dorsal vertebræ, a pain as if stabbed with a knife. [*Fz.*]

470. Stitches in the left axilla. [*Gn.*]

Itching needle-pricks in the right axilla (aft. 3 m.). [*Hrr.*]

Itching pricks in both axillæ (aft. 5 m.). [*Gss.*]

In the right axilla an obtuse pressive pain. [*Stf.*]

In the left shoulder-joint a drawing shooting, especially on moving the arm to the chest. [*Hnl.*]

475. Pressive stitch in the right shoulder from below upwards (aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

Loose pressure on the shoulder, which is painful to the touch, as if the flesh were detached, when walking. [*Fz.*]

A pressing-down of the shoulder, as if a weight lay on it, when sitting. [*Fz.*]

Pain like dislocation in the right shoulder-joint, only on moving. [*Hrr.*]

Obtuse shooting pains on the shoulder-joint, more severe when moving and when touched. [*Hrr.*]

480. Aching drawing in the shoulder-joints, in the morning in bed and immediately after getting up; more severe when moving (aft. 5 d.). [*Hrr.*]

Violent aching pain in the left shoulder-joint, not removed by any motion (aft. 36 h.). [*Htn.*]

Fine tearing on the head of the left humerus, more severe when moving. [*Hrr.*]

Paralytic drawing in the shoulder-joint, sometimes also in the whole arm when as he lies in bed he lays it under his head (aft. 90 h.). [*Gss.*]

Pain on the bones of the arm; not spontaneously when at rest, also not when touched, but only when moving.

485. Pain on the right humerus, an intolerable aching in the periosteum, when at rest and when moving; on touching it the part is still more painful (aft. 36 h.).

In the right upper arm an aching drawing, in the evening in bed.

Tearing pain in the left upper arm, in the deltoid muscle, when sitting, which goes off by movement. [*Fz.*]

Tearing pain in the muscles of the left upper arm close to the elbow. [*Lr.*]

Stitch-like tearing in the muscles of the right upper arm, near the elbow-joint. [*Lr.*]

490. Paralytic aching pain on the left upper arm, aggravated by touching (aft. 72 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Hard pressure inwards on the right upper arm, aggravated by touching (aft. 2 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Paralytic aching pain on the left upper arm, aggravated by touching and motion; the arm is weakened (aft. 36 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Aching drawing here and there on the upper extremities, aggravated by touching (aft. 7 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Paralytic pressure on both upper and forearms; aggravated by motion and touch (aft. 5 d.). [*Hrr.*]

495. Aching drawing in the deltoid muscle. [*Fz.*]

Slow, blunt stitches, like pressure, in the middle of the forearm. [*Gss.*]

Eruption of itching pimples on the elbow and towards the hand.

Paralytic weakness about the elbow-joint (aft. 2 h.). [*Fz.*]

Near the bend of the elbow, more towards the forearm, a sensation as if a cutaneous eruption had broken out, or on being scratched by a needle—a kind of goose-skin feeling, rather burning; and yet nothing is to be seen on the part, which is especially painful when touched. [*Stf.*]

500. Below the left elbow on the outer side of the radius, aching drawing, like a squeezing. [*Gss.*]

Drawing tearing pain in the forearm, especially when moving the arm and hand.

On the forearm a red elevation, in the centre of which is a pustule, with burning pain when at rest and *per se*, but with pain more like a boil when touched.

Shooting tearing in the left forearm (aft. 1 h.). [*Kr.*]

Aching drawing in the muscles of the forearm and on the back of hand. [*Fz.*]

505. Twitching in the left forearm when at rest (aft. 75 h.). [*Gn.*]

Cramp-like pain about the right wrist-joint, which goes off on extending the fingers, but returns on flexing them, and this causes at the same time also a tearing stitch through the whole arm up into the shoulder (aft. 24½ h.). [*Htn.*]

In the wrist a pressure extending across it, especially on movement. [*Fz.*]

Shooting tearing in the left wrist-joint (aft. 1 h.). [*Kr.*]

Tetters on the hands, which itch in the evening, and burn after scratching.

510. Drawing pain through the bones of the back of hand, especially during movement. [*Fz.*]

Tickling itching on the left palm, exciting scratching. [*Lr.*]

Painful drawing in the middle joint of the right index. [*Hrr.*]

Paralytic drawing pain in the proximal joints of the

fingers, where they are united to the metacarpal bones — aggravated by movement. [*Hrr.*]

Hard pressure on the metacarpal bone of the left index, aggravated by touch and by moving the finger (aft. 4 m.). [*Hrr.*]

515. Intermittent pressive pain on the metacarpal bone of the left thumb, aggravated by touch. [*Hrr.*]

Painful drawing in the phalanges of the fingers of the right hand (aft. 5 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Fine twitching tearing in the muscles of the thumb, especially severe at its tip (aft. 45 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Tearing pain in the muscles of the ball of the left thumb, which went off on moving the thumb. [*Lr.*]

Fine twitching tearing in the muscles of several fingers, especially in their tips. [*Hrr.*]

520. When he extends the fingers freely they make convulsive movements up and down. [*Gss.*]

Formication in the fingers, as though they would go to sleep (aft. 4½ h.). [*Hnl.*]

Pressive cramp-like pain on the ball of the right little finger, on moving the hand. [*Lr.*]

Persistent pressive pain from the middle joint of the right middle finger spreading forwards, continuing also during movement (aft. 77 h.). [*Gn.*]

Deep, itching burning, sharp needle-pricks in the left thumb, which incite to scratch. [*Gss.*]

525. Tensive stitches in the tip of the left thumb (aft. 52 h.). [*Gn.*]

Needle-prick-like pain in the middle joint of the right index and the joint next it, continuing during movement (aft. 54 h.). [*Gn.*]

Cramp in the fingers and various parts of the extremities. [*Gss.*]

Feeling as if a hard skin were drawn over the fingertips of the left hand; he has little feeling in them and cannot distinguish anything well by touch. [*Hrr.*]

Rather a feeling of heat than actual heat of the right hand, which was also redder than the other, with fine tearing in the middle joints of all the four fingers of that hand. [*Hnl.*]

530. Tickling sharp pricks in the palm (aft. 1 h.). [*Gss.*]

After sitting for a little while the nates are painful.

Burning itching erosion on the nates, as when a woollen material is drawn over the skin, in the evening in bed; on scratching it went off in one place and came on another. [*Trn.*]

Boring pain in the muscles of the left buttock, when sitting (aft. 12 h.). [*Gn.*]

Pricking itching in the muscles of the buttocks and several other parts of the body. [*Hrr.*]

535. When standing a numb feeling in the left hip, extending to the abdomen.

.. About the hip-joint an aching pain when walking and sitting.

When lying a pain of fatigue across the thighs and as if they were bruised; at the same time sensation of excessive stiffness in the

joints and of something trembling and restless in them, so that he cannot keep them still. [*Fz.*]

Pain as of dislocation in the middle of the left thigh, especially when walking (aft. 8 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Tension in the large muscles of the outer side of the thigh, when walking. [*Fz.*]

540. Bruised pain of all the muscles of the thighs, on walking quickly, for two days.

Paralytic pain, like drawing, in the middle of the front of the thigh, when at rest and when moving. [*Gss.*]

Sore pain on the upper and inner part of the thigh.

Burning sharp shooting on the posterior surface of the left thigh. [*Gss.*]

Deeply penetrating obtuse stitch in the middle of the left thigh, towards its outer side. [*Gss.*]

545. Extremely painful, penetrating pricks on the inner side of the left thigh just above the knee (aft. 38 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Itching pricking on the inner sides of the thighs, which compels scratching (aft. 3 h.). [*Gss.*]

Tetters on the thighs and legs.

A formication on the thighs and legs which for many years had been the seat of hard elastic swelling, with feeling as if the parts were inwardly hot, pressed asunder, and very heavy.

A kind of goose-skin, without chilliness, over both thighs and legs, many red and white papules on them, which contain whitish pus in their apices, without the slightest sensation (aft. 10 d.). [*Hnl.*]

550. Weakness of the thigh and leg, especially in the knee-joint, for several days—he must drag the leg; at the same time shooting tearing in the calf and pains in the sacrum (aft. 10 h.). [*Kr.*]

A coarse shooting almost scraping sensation on the right thigh on its inner side above the knee-joint (aft. 8 h.). [*Fz.*]

On the outer side of the knee an aching shooting pain when treading and on touching it.

Stitch-like pain on the inner border of the knee. [*Lr.*]

Twitching above the right patella (aft 9 h.). [*Hnl.*]

555. Under the left patella a drawing tearing which does not go off by movement (aft. 54 h.). [*Htn.*]

When walking, pain in the thighs (worst in the left), which she must almost drag along (aft. 51 h.). [*Stf.*]

Drawing shooting in the right knee-joint, aggravated by movement. [*Hrr.*]

Obtuse stitches on the knee-joint near the patella; on touching the stitches changed into an aching pain. [*Hrr.*]

In the morning immediately after rising, obtuse stitches in the right knee-joint, aggravated by movement (aft. 5 d.). [*Hrr.*]

560. In the right knee-joint and the heads of the calf muscles when walking a paralytic drawing, like a weakness, which after walking,

and also when seated, continues for a long time before gradually going off. [*Gss.*]

In the right knee a pain (as from making a false step?) lasting a minute, when walking and when moving the leg. [*Stf.*]

On rising from a seat a sensation as if the limbs would knuckle together in the hough—a tremulous, over-irritated drawing up in the hough. [*Fz.*]

As soon as he lies down there occurs a sensation of drawing up in the houghs—a kind of over-irritation and voluptuous restlessness in them, so that he cannot remain lying, but must get up. [*Fz.*]

Drawing shooting in the left knee-joint when sitting; sometimes twitching in it. [*Hnl.*]

565. **Burning shooting under the left knee, on its outer side, sometimes in paroxysms.** [*Gss.*]

Boring stitch in the right tibia, when at rest (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$, 35 h.). [*Gn.*]

Itching on the right tibia above the outer ankle, which did not go off by rubbing (aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

On the leg, pimples with burning itching pain.

Itching in the evening in bed, on the leg; after rubbing flat ulcers appear which are very painful.

570. Paralytic pressure outwards on the calf-muscles of the right leg; aggravated by touching. [*Hrr.*]

Tearing pain in the muscles of one or the other leg, when standing and sitting (aft. some m.). [*Lr.*]

Heaviness and tension in the calf.

Shooting tearing under and in the right calf and above the left heel (aft. 1, 10 h.). [*Kr.*]

A continual itching pricking in the right calf when standing and walking, which went away by scratching (aft. 78 h.). [*Gn.*]

575. A intolerable cramp in the calf and sole of the foot of the leg he is lying on, wakes him out of his afternoon sleep (aft. 24 h.).

Cramp, especially in the upper and lower part of the calf, on waking from sleep, which is not allayed either by stretching out or by bending the leg; on directing the thoughts to this pain when it has become allayed, it immediately increases and becomes more painful (aft. 6 h.).

On the tibia pressive drawing when sitting (aft. 6 h.). [*Fz.*]

Transversely across the tarsus a drawing aching, especially when moving. [*Fz.*]

Aching tearing in the bones of the left foot, close to the tarsus (aft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

580. Contractive heavy sensation in the bones of the left foot, close to the ankle-joint (aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Pricking itching just above the right outer ankle; it compels him to scratch, and then leaves behind it no particular sensation. [*Hrr.*]

Burning itching on the right inner ankle (aft. 4 d.). [*Hrr.*]

Itching above the heel on the tendo Achillis. [*Fz.*]

Bony swelling of the metatarsal bone of the right little toe, painful when touched.

585. Painless swelling of the dorsum of both feet, long-continued (aft. 13 d.).

Pricking itching on the right big toe. [*Hrr.*]

Aching burning in the tip of the right big toe, when at rest (aft. 4½ h.). [*Gn.*]

In the interior of two toes a burning painful itching, just as though they had been frost-bitten (aft. 4 h.).

In the evening burning itching of the little toes, as if they were frost-bitten; they are painful when touched and the painful parts are red, for four days (aft. 12 h.). [*Kr.*]

590. In the evening itching burning on the right little toe, as if it were frost-bitten and it was also painful when slightly pressed. [*Hnl.*]

Formication on the under surface of the toes, which does not induce scratching; they feel as if they had gone to sleep. [*Gss.*]

Pressive pain on the inner side of the left sole when at rest (aft. 29 h.). [*Gn.*]

Formication and prickling in the sole of the foot of the leg that is crossed over the other when sitting, as if gone to sleep (aft. 17 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Drawing tearing pain here and there in the muscles of the whole body, when sitting (aft. 8½, 34 h.).¹

595. In the joints of the shoulders, elbows, hand, fingers, back, knees, a drawing (?) pain on moving the parts, less when at rest, especially in the evening. [*Stf.*]

In the morning inward trembling in the limbs, when he keeps them long in one position (aft. 24 h.). [*Fz.*]

Paralytic drawing on various parts of the body, especially in the joints, when he lets the limbs lie for some time in an unusual and uncomfortable position. [*Gss.*]

Itching over the head and the whole body, especially in the morning, a running itching and crawling, like the creeping of a flea, which goes from one part to another.

Itching sharp pricks on various parts of the body. [*Gss.*]

600. Pricks like flea-bites, on the lower extremities, hand, nape, head, &c. (aft. 1½ h.). [*Kr.*]

Pricking burning here and there on the skin. [*Hnl.*]

Eruption of lumps as large as a pea on the whole body and thighs, which itch and when scratched become excoriated, exude moisture, and then occasion burning pain.

In the evening and morning tearing and twitching about the ulcer, when at rest; it ceases when walking.

Tearing shooting in the ulcer.

605. Smarting in the ulcer as from salt.

¹ Though no name is attached to this symptom, it occurs among the "Observations of others," therefore is not to be credited to HAHNEMANN.

A smarting itching as from salt in the ulcer.

The skin on the ulcerated leg becomes covered with a thin scab, with twitching and pecking pains, yellowish water exudes from it.

Violent burning pains in the ulcer, in the evening after lying down, lasting hours, so that he cannot go to sleep.

The tetter itch only at night.

610. Burning sensation, sometimes in one place sometimes in another, but always only in the limbs, never on other parts of the body. [*Htn.*]

Deeply penetrating sharp stitches on various parts of the limbs, recurring after long pauses (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Gss.*]

The limbs below the shoulder and below the hip-joint are as if bruised and painful as if after a long walk. [*Fz.*]

General bruised feeling, worse when walking, better when sitting and lying; especially in the calves, an extreme pain of exhaustion as if severely beaten—she could hardly drag her legs along. [*Stf.*]

Painfulness of the whole body as if bruised, with feeling of uncommon exhaustion, worse when moving—when she walked a little after sitting, this painful feeling was renewed and aggravated (aft. 40 h.). [*Stf.*]

615. Fatigue in all the limbs and pain everywhere—in the muscles when touched, in the joints when moved—more in the forenoon than the afternoon.

Pain in all the bones.

In the morning on rising from bed all the joints are stiff, especially the shoulders, sacrum, and hip-joint.

In the morning in bed she is very tired, without drowsiness, all the limbs are painful as if bruised and as if there were no strength in them, for an hour.

In the morning on awaking great weariness, which, however, soon goes off.

620. In the morning immediately after rising, great weakness in the knee-joints, which compels him to sit down; walking and standing are a great trouble to him (aft. 24 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Weak in the body, especially in the knees, when walking. [*Gn.*]

Weariness and exhaustion in the body, in the morning (aft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Hnl.*]

Great weariness and inclination to sleep, in the afternoon when sitting (aft. 3 d.). [*Hnl.*]

In the forenoon, after rising from a seat, he becomes pale, giddy, and whirling, falls on the side as if in a faint; the following day about the same time a similar attack.

625. **Violent yawning so that tears come into his eyes** (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Kr.*]

Frequent yawning as though he had not slept enough (aft. 2 h.). [*Lr.*]

Great inclination to yawn and stretch; she cannot stretch herself enough.

Great weariness and sleepiness after eating ; he feels a need to lie down, falls asleep quickly, but awakes dull and heavy in the limbs, and dreads walking ; but when he did walk it was very disagreeable to him, especially going up hill—but on walking farther he felt very fresh and cheerful, indeed strong after a long walk. [*Stf.*]

In the morning wakefulness, then sleepiness with rigor in the back. [*Fz.*]

630. He wakes up towards morning as if he had already slept enough, but falls asleep again immediately (aft. 46 h.). [*Lr.*]

In the evening he cannot reach his bed without falling asleep, and yet as soon as he gets into bed he instantly falls asleep.

Drowsiness in the afternoon ; his eyes close. [*Hrr.*]

Drowsiness in the daytime ; he falls asleep on his seat.

In the afternoon, from 2 to 4 o'clock, great drowsiness.

635. First she cannot go to sleep before 11 o'clock, and she wakes up at 4 a.m., for several nights.

Several nights he often starts in the whole body, in the arms and legs, as if he were suddenly tickled—a kind of spasmodic but painless twitching ; at the same time, though he is but lightly covered, he feels very hot, but without thirst or sweat.

On account of wakefulness he could not get to sleep before midnight, but he had hardly gone to sleep when he had vivid dreams of strife and quarrelling. [*Lr.*]

At night the child is very restless and calls to its mother every instant.

He wakes up from 2 a.m., and so from hour to hour, without cause.

640. Restless night ; every hour waking half up, and again falling into slumber ; he did not go quite asleep nor wake up completely.

All night he did not sleep, and yet his eyes closed.

He falls asleep, but is immediately woke up by a dream, in which he fights with a beast, which frightens him and makes him start (aft.

30 h.). [*Hrr.*]

Restless dreams of an anxious description. [*Gn.*]

Restless sleep and tossing about. [*Gn.*]

645. Several nights restless ; he could not lie on either side ; before midnight he was much occupied by many thoughts. [*Trn.*]

At the very commencement of his sleep he dreams about his daily occupations.

Very vivid dreams with rational connexion.

Vivid, but disagreeable dreams, towards morning. [*Kr.*]

At night vivid, but unremembered dreams. [*Lr.*]

650. Dreams full of exasperation. [*Lr.*]

Restless dreams : he is occupied first with one, then with another subject ; sometimes he starts and wakes up, but cannot rightly collect himself. [*Hrr.*]

Amorous dreams and seminal emission. [*Gn.*]

Voluptuous dreams, without pollution. [*Fz.*]

In the evening in bed on account of pain in the calves she could not go to sleep ; she knew not where to put her legs, she must always

change their position in order to get relief; though she once got out of bed and then lay down again she had the same sensation in the calves (aft. 37 h.). [*Stf.*]

655. As soon as he goes to sleep he dreams; sometimes he is fighting with some one, sometimes he has anxious visions which wake him up, and then he dreams again. [*Gss.*]

Dream of murder.

Dreams of murder, the second night. [*Hnl.*]

For several days, in the afternoon about 3 o'clock, inward shivering with great thirst, not followed by heat.

For several days, in the afternoon about 3 o'clock, shivering with goose skin, which ceased in the open air and was unattended by thirst.

660. In the morning in bed chill, not followed by heat.

In the morning in bed first chill, then heat; she was unwilling to get up in the morning.

Cold feet, only in bed in the evening. [*Trn.*]

Evening fever consisting of coldness.

In the evening before going to sleep such violent rigor that he shook through and through in bed, and he could not get warm again (aft. 20 h.). [*Lr.*]

665. All night shivering without thirst or subsequent heat.

In the night he often wakes up with a chilly feeling, but cannot properly collect himself. [*Hrr.*]

Shuddering together with drowsiness and dryness of the mouth (aft. 3 h.). [*Fz.*]

Shivering and chilly feeling when eating, without thirst, two hours before the heat. [*Hrr.*]

Chilliness in the back even beside the hot stove (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Hnl.*]

670. Although he stood beside the stove he could not get warm in the back and arms; at the same time frequent shivering over the back and arms up to the nape, over the head and face, in the morning after rising. [*Stf.*]

Rigor shaking through the whole body, with warm forehead and hot cheeks, but cold hands, not followed by heat or thirst (aft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Shivering all over the body, without thirst and not immediately followed by heat (aft. 30 h.). [*Hrr.*]

After eating a transient rigor down the back. [*Stf.*]

After the shivering a slight heat.

675. Hot feeling and heat in the face, without thirst, an hour after the chill. [*Hrr.*]

In the morning in bed a heat about the head, with sweat on the forehead.

In the open air she had some heat and some headache (towards evening).

Great feeling of heat, as though she were burning hot externally, with thirst; the blood was in a state of great commotion—no chill previously.

Great feeling of heat, at night, in the hands and feet; he must keep them uncovered.

680. Three hours after a meal, a not disagreeable feeling of warmth over the back. [*Stf.*]

Flushes of heat spread over the lower part of the back, the rest of the body being merely warm, not followed by sweat. [*Stf.*]

Heat in the night, especially about the forehead, so that she cannot sleep after 3 a.m., then about 9 a.m. rigor.

A warm feeling on the forehead, as if a constant warm air blew on it—sometimes also a cold air—with red cheeks and also external corporeal warmth (aft. 4 d.). [*Stf.*]

When he wakes up at night he is covered by warm sweat on the abdomen, feet, and genitals, though they are only moderately covered, without thirst; when he uncovers himself it feels cold to him, the perspiration disappears, and he thinks he has caught cold (aft. 72 h.). [*Gss.*]

685. In the afternoon extraordinary perspiration with heat all over the body, without thirst, though he is quietly seated. [*Fz.*]

Tendency to perspire.

Several nights much perspiration after midnight.

Night-sweat of putrid odour (aft. 8 d.).

Towards midnight, sweat of the odour of rotten eggs (aft. 4, 6 d.).

690. Profuse night-sweats (aft. 10 d.).

Serious, silent, occupied with himself, he speaks but little. [*Lr*]

The most attractive things made no impression on him.

Phlegmatic, prostrated mind and sad disposition, unsympathetic, indifferent to all externals, yet not cross or exhausted. [*Gn.*]

He is very much prostrated in mind, has no desire to talk, is not disposed to think, and indifferent to outward things. [*Gn.*]

695. As if dead in mind and sad, but not to weeping.

He does not know if what is hovering before his imagination like something in his memory has actually taken place or whether he only dreamt it (in the afternoon from 5 to 7 o'clock).

(When he walks quickly he feels as if some one were following him; this caused anxiety and fear, and he must always look about him.)

Indisposed for serious work. [*Gn.*]

Peevishness and disinclination for mental work (aft. 2 h.). [*Gn.*]

700. All day long peevish and cross; he did not know what to do for ill-humour, and was extremely pensive (aft. 37 h.). [*Lr.*]

Silent peevishness; he gets cross about everything, even what does not concern him. [*Hrr.*]

All day long peevish and restless; he found rest nowhere. [*Lr.*]

Anxious thoughts and things long past come before him as if they were actually present and stood before him, which causes anxiety and the sweat of anguish—then blackness comes before his eyes; he knows not if what he sees is true or deception, then he regards everything as something different to what it is, and he loses all wish to live.

- Great inward anxiety, so that he cannot remain in one place, but he says nothing about it.
705. Anxious and timorous.
Great anxiety; he dreads the future. [*Hrr.*]
Hypochondriacal humour; everything is indifferent to him; he would like to die.
Sad; he apprehends the worst consequences from slight things and cannot calm himself. [*Stf.*]
Sad, without being able to assign any cause for being so. [*Gn.*]
710. Peevish and sad. [*Stf.*]
Peevish and lachrymose. [*Stf.*]
She will not hear about anybody or anything; she covers up her face and weeps aloud, without cause.
Every word annoys her; she weeps if any one speaks to her.
Sulky; she weeps often about nothing at all.
715. Very lachrymose.
She was all day long full of grief; she was afflicted to weeping about her circumstances, and she cared for nothing in the world (aft. 50 h.).
Very cross (in the morning); he is inclined to throw away everything he took in his hand.
Disposition quarrelsome and yet at the same time gay. [*Trn.*]
Variable humour; at first a cheerful,* then an anxious, finally a calm and contented disposition. [*Lr.*]
720. He became cheerful, entertaining in society, and merry.† [*Lr.*]
Good humour: he was cheerful and talkative in society, and enjoyed existence† (aft. 13 h.). [*Lr.*]

* Commencing transient reaction of the organism in a person of timid, depressed disposition; afterwards the primary action of the medicine was noticeable in the anxiety, but then again the reaction of the corporeal power conquered and left a calm, contented state of the disposition.

† Curative secondary action of the organism in a man of an opposite character of disposition.

STRAMONIUM.¹

(*Thorn-apple.*)

(The juice expressed from the fresh plant, *Datura Stramonium*, and mixed with equal parts of alcohol.)

This narcotic plant shows in its primary action, with the exception of very disagreeable sensations which the prover cannot call "pain," no actual pains. Sensations which can strictly be called pain only occur in the secondary action, from the subsequent reaction of the organism, which develops not only the natural sensation as opposed to the sensation-destroying action of the thorn-apple, but, in the case of large doses, even morbidly exalted sensation (pain). So, also, this plant produces in its primary action great mobility of the voluntary muscles and suppression of all secretions and excretions, the reverse of which occurs in the secondary action, to wit, paralysis of the muscles and excessive secretions and excretions. On the other hand, in suitable doses it curatively allays some spasmodic muscular movements, and restores suppressed excretions in several cases in which absence of pain is a prominent symptom.

Hence thorn-apple can only cure homœopathically the morbid states produced in its primary characteristic action.

The symptoms of the secondary action, which, as with all narcotic drugs, are much more numerous, better expressed and more distinct than with non-narcotic drugs, serve to make the observant physician refrain from its employment in cases where the patient is already suffering from ailments resembling those of the secondary action. Thus, a true physician would never administer thorn-apple in, for example, complete paralysis, or inveterate diarrhœas, or in cases where violent pains constitute the chief feature of the disease.

But what incomparable curative action (I speak from experience) follows the homœopathic application of the peculiar mental affections caused by thorn-apple for similar natural mental maladies, and how useful it is in convulsive ailments similar to those it causes!

I have found it efficacious in some epidemic fevers with symptoms similar to those it is capable of exciting in the mind and body.

As sure as there are several varieties of hydrophobia from the bite of rabid animals, so sure is it that we cannot cure them all with one remedy, and that we require belladonna in some, henbane in others, and thorn-apple in yet others, in order to cure them, according as

¹ From vol. iii, 2nd edit., 1825.

the totality of the morbid symptoms presents more similarity with the symptoms of the first, second, or third of these plants.

Moderate doses act for only 36 to 48 hours, small doses a shorter time. Injurious consequences of several days' duration are to be feared from very large doses, these are partly primary partly secondary effects.

Excessively violent primary actions are removed by citric acid, or fruits containing it (currants, barberries, &c.), much more effectually than by vinegar. Smoking tobacco greatly allays the stupefaction of the head caused by thorn-apple. According to FALCK, alcohol, and according to PLEHWE, cold foot-baths are useful for it.

A drop, often even but a small portion of a drop of the trillion fold dilution of the juice, is an adequate homœopathic dose, all other extraneous medicinal influences being removed.

[HAHNEMANN's fellow provers were FRANZ, FR. HAHNEMANN, MICHLER.

The following old-school authorities are cited :

- ALBERTI, *Jurisp. Med.*, i.
 BOERHAAVE, KAAW, *Impet. Fac. Hipp.*, L. B., 1745.
 BRERA, in *Harles Bemerk. üb. d. Behandl. d. Hundswuth*, Fft. a, M., 1809.
 BÜCHNER, *Bresl. Samml.*, 1727.
 BUSCH,¹ B., in *Philos. Transact.*, vol. 60, 1771.
Commentarii de rebus in Med. et Sc. nat. gestis, vol. ii.
 COSTA, CPH. A., in *Schenk*, Lib. vii, obs. 139.
 CRÜGER, DAN., in *Misc. Nat. Cur.*, Dec. iii, ann. 2.
 DE WITT, in *Phys. Med. Journale*, Leipz., 1800, January.
 DÖDERLIN, in *Comment. lit. Nor.*, 1744.
 DU GUID, in *Sauvages*, *Nosol*, ii.
 FOWLER, in *Medical and Philosoph. Comment.*, v.—*Edinb. Med. Comment.*, v.
 GARCIAS AB HORTO, *De Plantis*, cap. 24.
 GARDANE, *Gazette de Santé*, 1773, 1774.
 GREDING, in *Ludwig. Advers.*, i.
 GRIMM, J. C., in *Eph. Nat. Cur.*, cent. ix.
 HEIM, in *Selle's Neue Beiträge z. Nat. u. Arzn.*, ii.
 JOHNSON, in *Medic. Facts and Observ.*, vol. v.
 KELLNER, *Bresl. Samml.*, 1727.
 KING, in *Phys. Med. Journale*, Leipz., 1800, March.
 KRAMER, in *Comment. lit. Nor.*, 1733.
 LOBSTEIN, J. F., *Obs. de Stram. sem. virt. ven.*, in *Append. Diss. Spielmann et Guerin, de Plant. venen. Alsat.*, Argent., 1766.
 M., in *Baldinger's Neues Magaz.*, vol. i.
 ODHELIUS, L. L., *Mem. sur l'us. du Stramonium*, 1773.
 PFENNIG, in *Hufel. Journ.*, xiv.
 RAY, *Hist. Plantar.*, tom. i.
 RUSH (*vide supra*, "BUSCH").
 SAUVAGES, *Epist. ad Haller*, iii.—*Nosol.*, ii.
 SCHROER, in *Hufel. Journ.*, x.
 STOERCK, *Lib. de Stram., Acon., Hyoscyam.*, Viennæ, 1762.
 SWAINE, ABR., *Essays phys. and lit.*, ii, Edinb., 1756.
 UNZER, *Med. Handbuch*, ii.
 VAN EEMS, in *H. Boerhaave, Praelect. de Morb. Nerv.*, i.
 VICAT, *Plantes Vénéneuses de la Suisse*.
 WEDENBERG, A. F., *Diss. de Stramonii usu in Morbis convulsivis*, Ups., 1773.
 The *Frag. de Vir.* has 216, the 1st edit. 546, this 2nd edit. 569 symptoms.]

¹ In the 1st edit. this is given as "B. RUSH," but neither name can be found under the reference given.

STRAMONIUM.

Vertigo. [KING,¹ in *Phys. Med. Journale*, Leipzig, 1800, March.—VICAT,² *Plantes Vénéneuses de la Suisse*, p. 248.—GREDDING,³ in *Ludw. Advers.*, i, p. 285.]

Vertigo (immediately). [DU GUID,⁴ in *Sauvages, Nosol.*, ii, p. 241.—ABR. SWAINE,⁵ *Essays Phys. and Lit.*, ii, Edinb., 1756, p. 247.]

Vertigo: his head always feels drawn backwards; he is at the same time very sleepy.

Vertigo, with red face. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 302.]

5. Vertigo with bellyache and dimness of vision, like a veil before the eyes. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 327.]

Vertigo with diarrhœa. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 306.]

Vertigo, headache, dimness of vision, great thirst, viscid mucus in the mouth, rumbling in the abdomen and pain in its upper part [GREDDING, l. c., p. 300.]

Vertigo for eight days. [PFENNIG,⁶ in *Hufel. Journal*, xix, i, p. 158.]

Vertigo so that he staggered to and fro as if drunk. [D. CRÜGER,⁷ in *Misc. Nat. Cur.*, Dec. iii, ann. 2, obs. 68.]

10. He is giddy when sitting and standing, in the room; he staggers. [Fz.]

(Four successive mornings) after he has risen from bed, vertigo, absence of thoughts; everything hovers before his memory only in a dim and distant manner (weakness of memory), and he seems to have a veil before the eyes, for ten hours. [Fz.]

Staggering. [PFENNIG, l. c.]

Staggering as from intoxication. [DU GUID,—SWAINE, l. c.]

He staggers when walking. [Fr. H—n.]

15. He staggers about the room and seems to be looking for something. [Fz.]

He always knocks up against the door, when going out at it. [Fz.]

A disagreeable lightness in the head, with weak feeling in it.

Intoxication (aft. 8 h.).

Intoxication and heaviness in the body (aft. 1 h.).

20. Intoxication. [KAAW BOERHAAVE,⁴ *Impet. Fac. Hipp.*, L. B., 1745, p. 282.—BRERA,⁸ in *Harles, Bemerk. üb. d. Behandl. d. Hundswuth*, Frft. a. M., 1809, 4.]

¹ Effects of large medicinal doses.

² Observations of poisoning.

³ Symptoms occurring in patients taking the extract. Those referred to p. 261—277 of his essay were maniacs and melancholics, those of p. 277—311 epileptics, and those of p. 314—335 epilepto-maniacs.

⁴ From root, in an old man.

⁵ From decoction of fruit.

⁶ From seeds, in an adult.

⁷ From the fruit.

⁸ Not accessible.

- Intoxication with thirst and great flow of scalding urine. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 301.]
- Rush of blood to the head. [SCHROER,¹ in *Hufel. Journ.*, x, 1, p. 195.]
- Heat of the head and sparkling eyes. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 302.]
- Apoplexy. [BÜCHNER,² *Bresl. Samml.*, 1727.]
25. Weakness of the head. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 307.]
- Heaviness in the head. [A. F. WEDENBERG,³ *Diss. de Stramonii usu in Morbis Convulsivis*, Ups., 1773, 4.]
- Stupefaction of the head.⁴ [KING, l. c.—GREDDING, l. c., p. 271.]
- Stupefaction of the head with dimness of vision. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 290.]
- Stupidity. [FOWLER,⁵ in *Medical and Philosoph. Comment.*, v, p. 161.]
30. She sits devoid of reason and immovable like a statue. [FOWLER, l. c.]
- Stupid feeling in the head.
- Stupid feeling in the head. [*Fr. H—n.*]
- Diminished memory.
- The loss of consciousness seems to be attended by an internal restlessness, and to proceed from that.
35. Obscuration of all the senses. [DU GUID, l. c.]
- After the obscuration of all the senses and anxiety, red miliary rash⁶ on the back, with sweat. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 289.]
- Extreme insensibility of all the senses.⁷ [PFENNIG, l. c.]
- Insensibility. [SWAINE, l. c.—VICAT, l. c.]
- Headache. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 285.—FOWLER, l. c.]
40. Violent headache. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 293.—DÖDERLIN,⁸ *Comm. lit. Nor.*, 1744, p. 15.—FOWLER, l. c.]
- Obtuse headache. [STOERCK,⁹ *Lib. de Stram., Acon., Hyoscyam., Viennæ*, 1762, p. 5.]
- Pain in the head and pelvis. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 276.]
- Headache with anorexia. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 278.]
- Alternately headache and distension of the abdomen. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 279.]
45. Squeezing headache.
- Throbbing headache in the right temple, with diarrhœa. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 310.]
- Giddy headache, with faintness and thirst. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 327.]

¹ From seeds, in a child.

² Not found.

³ Statement.

⁴ King's word is "numbness," Greding's "obnubilatio."

⁵ From seeds, in children.

⁶ In original, "purpura."

⁷ Literally, "entire unconsciousness."

⁸ From cooked plant.

⁹ Effect of sleeping in a room where he had been expressing the juice of the fresh leaves.

Pains in the head and eyes. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 325.]

Severe headache and toothache, with profuse flow of tears.

[GREDDING, l. c., p. 325.]

50. Convulsions of the head and arms, with hiccup. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 232.]

Spasmodic drawing only of the head, with snoring. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 333.]

Spasmodic drawing only of the head and eyes, with grinding of the teeth. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 232.]

Frequent raising of the head from the pillow. [PFENNIG, l. c.]

Spasmodic drawing only of the head on both sides, with screaming and raising of the arms over the head. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 298.]

55. In the morning moving of the head to and fro, with extreme thirst. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 302.]

Moving of the head to and fro, which was interrupted by hiccup.

[GREDDING, l. c., p. 302.]

Swollen face distended by blood. [KELLNER,¹ *Bresl. Samml.*, 1727.]

Swelling of the face. [FOWLER, l. c.]

Swelling of the face with very red cheeks and lips. [J. F. LOBSTEIN,² *Obs. de Stram. Sem. virt. ven.*, in *Append. Diss. Spielmann et Guerin de Plant. venen. Alsat.*, Argent., 1766.]

60. Swelling of face, eyes, and tongue. [FOWLER, l. c.]

Swelling and redness of the eyes and face. [FOWLER, l. c.]

Redness of the face. [KAAW BOERHAAVE,—PFENNIG,—DÖDERLIN, l. c.]

The skin of the forehead is wrinkled, the look staring, the whole face distorted and horrible. (aft. 3 h.). [*Fz.*]

His face is at first pleasant-looking, all except the staring eyes; but at last it is quite disfigured by deep furrows which run from the inner canthus of the eye to the cheek, and by furrows over the commissure of the mouth down from the *alæ nasi*, and by knitted eyebrows, and at first looks frightful with the sparkling eyes; but after an hour it is disfigured by dim eyes (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 h.). [*Fz.*]

65. At first his face looks quite pleasant, with the exception of dilated pupils, it is then disfigured by deep furrows and wrinkled forehead like the face of a person suffering from anxiety. [*Fz.*]

The face is red and puffy on the cheeks, but above is narrowly contracted and gloomy. [*Fz.*]

Frequent redness of face with staring eyes. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 232.]

Erysipelas on the right side of the cheeks, nose, and face.

[GREDDING, l. c., p. 276.]

Paleness of the face. [GREDDING, l. c., pp. 293 and 307.]

70. Very profuse sweat on face and forehead. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 334.]

Pupils quite contracted, they scarcely dilate at all in the dark;

¹ Not found.

² From seeds, in children.

he sees everything much smaller and more distant, and like a person dazzled by the light (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Fz.*]

Dilatation of the pupils. [KING,—KAAW BOERHAAVE,—VICAT, l. c.]

Extremely dilated pupils with obscuration of sight. [BRERA, l. c.]

Pupils extremely dilated (aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Fz.*]

75. After drinking vinegar the pupils again become extremely contracted. [*Fz.*]

Dilated, immovable pupils. [PFENNIG,—SCHROER, l. c.]

Dull, sad look. [DU GUID, l. c.]

Sparkling eyes, with complaints of dazzling of the sun's rays,¹ and anorexia. [GREDING, l. c., p. 273.]

Gleaming eyes. [KAAW BOERHAAVE, l. c.]

80. Staring eyes. [PFENNIG, l. c.]

Staring sleepy eyes.² [SWAINE, l. c.]

Burning of the eyes with dimness of vision and profuse sweat.

[GREDING, l. c., p. 314.]

Pressure and tension in both eyes, for six days (aft. 2 h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]

Pressure in the eyelids, as if they were swollen, which they are, or as if they were overcome by sleep; hence a great inclination to sleep, which, however, he succeeds in overcoming (aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Fz.*]

85. Ulcerated eyelids. [GREDING, l. c., p. 272.]

At night the eyelids stick together. [GREDING, l. c., p. 288.]

Swelling of the eyes. [FOWLER, *Med. Edinb. Comment.*, v, p. 170.]

Swollen eyes, with very dilated pupils and turning of the eyeballs to all sides. [LOBSTEIN, l. c.]

The eyes are involuntarily closed, blackness before the eyes. [*Fz.*]

90. Swollen and inflamed eyelids.

Hanging down of the upper eyelid as if caused by a spasm of the orbicular muscle. [*Fz.*]

The white of the eyes and the edges of the lids are red, the eyes weep much. [*Fz.*]

The eyes are excessively sensitive to daylight, they weep (aft. 24 h.). [*Fz.*]

Involuntary weeping.

95. Weeping of the left eye. [GREDING, l. c., p. 300.]

Weeping of the right eye. [GREDING, l. c., p. 300.]

Weeping of both eyes. [GREDING, l. c., p. 300.]

Without consciousness, he sheds tears. [GREDING, l. c., p. 267.]

Weeping of both eyes, with dimness of vision. [GREDING, l. c.,

p. 300.]

100. He opens his closed eyes only when spoken to. [PFENNIG, l. c.]

Dimness of vision. [GREDING, l. c., pp. 271, 273, 274, 280, 283.]

¹ Though no such cause was actually present.

² In original, "dull, heavy eyes."

- Obscuration of sight. [GREDDING, l. c., pp. 264, 275,—L. L. ODHELIUS,¹ *Mem. sur l'us. du Stramonium*, par. 4, 1773.]
- Great obscuration of sight. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 293.]
- Extreme obscuration of sight. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 316.]
105. Every morning, obscuration of sight. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 278.]
Usually every morning dimness of vision, as if the eyes were covered by a veil. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 287.]
Dimness of vision with great thirst. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 327.]
Almost complete blindness, for six hours, after which on the following day (in the secondary action) a pressure as if from the centre of the eyeball outwards ensued at every change of light, either when he came into the sun or suddenly into the dark.
Along with dimness of vision at the same time thirst and sweat. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 284.]
110. After dimness of vision, blar-eyed.² [GREDDING, l. c., p. 314.]
After dimness of vision vertigo, then headache. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 301.]
Very clear vision, more distinct than ordinary.*
Long-continued presbyopia; he could only read writing at a considerable distance. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 310.]
During the contraction of the pupils (reproduced by drinking vinegar) all objects appear extremely small, he hardly sees distant objects at all; but if he looks into the sun the pupils remain fixed, and it is quite black before his eyes. [Fz.]
115. Small objects, e.g. the point of a needle, he cannot perceive. [KING, l. c.]
Indistinct, confused vision. [KING, l. c.]
Objects always appear to have a sloping position.
False vision: all objects seem sloping. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 276.]
Displaced diplopia; small objects he sees in their true position, but, as it were, a second example of them is perceived above and to one side. [*Fr. H—n.*]
120. Diplopia. [GREDDING, l. c., pp. 275, 280.]
It seemed to him as if he saw the objects through coarse linen, as if only in bits, and as if cut through, e.g. of a face he only sees the nose, &c., just as though the eyes had only a small field of vision, and he could only see a small point at once.
Objects appear multiplied and of various colours. [KING, l. c.]
He fancies he sees around white things, e.g. around a piece of paper, a reddish grey border.
Black things appear of a grey colour. [*Fr. H—n.*]
125. Black letters appear to him grey, and as if another of a lighter grey stood above and at the side of it (a kind of diplopia) e.g. F F.†
- * Curative action after 24 h.
† When he attempted to draw this appearance, he first drew a single F, and in order to draw the second he went over the same marks, and yet imagined that he had indicated the double appearance.

¹ Not accessible.

² Literally "lippitudo."

He sees in the room objects that are not there. [KING, l. c.]

She sees fiery appearances before the eyes. [JOHNSON,¹ in *Med. Facts and Observ.*, vol. v, p. 78.]

When reading he could not bring out a syllable; the letters seemed to move and run into one another.

Vision obscured, like a mist before the eyes, as if he saw the objects through a glass of turbid water; the objects seemed as if they flowed into one another, and as though they were too distant.

130. Loss of the senses of sight and hearing. [KELLNER, l. c.]

Wind is discharged from both ears. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 276.]

Shuddering on the chin. [VAN EMS,² in *H. Boerhaave, Praelect. de Morb. Nerv.*, i, p. 237.]

Trembling of lips, hands and feet. [KAAW BOERHAAVE, l. c.]

The lips have a yellow stripe on their vermilion, as in malignant fevers, and stick fast together; he fears they might grow together. [Fz.]

135. Toothache. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 319.]

Throbbing pain in the teeth as if some of the teeth would fall out.

Grinding of the teeth. [KELLNER,—KAAW BOERHAAVE, l. c.]

Grinding of the teeth with shivering all over the body. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 293.]

Grinding of the teeth, during which he raises the hands above the head and moves them as if he were winding thread. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 394.]

140. Grinding of the teeth, with dulness of the head. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 394.]

Grinding of the teeth, twisting of the hands and shivering. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 294.]

Trismus with closed lips. [KAAW BOERHAAVE, l. c.]

He mutters to himself. [DU GUID,—PFENNIG, l. c.]

Constant muttering. [PFENNIG, l. c.]

145. The patient cries out till he is hoarse. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 272.]

He cries out till he loses his voice. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 323.]

The patient stammers. [KING,—DU GUID,—(aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) SWAINE,—KAAW BOERHAAVE, l. c.]

He stammers and speaks imperfectly. [BRERA, l. c.]

He speaks little, and then stammers out single, interrupted words in a loud voice. [Fz.]

150. His speech is quite deficient in proper modulation; it is much higher and finer, it is a mere intonation of the voice, he cannot bring out any word that can be understood (he hears and feels this himself and gets anxious about it). [Fz.]

A kind of paralysis of the vocal organs: he must try for a long time before a word comes out; he only stammers and stutters (aft. 4, 5 h.). [Fz.]

¹ From seeds, in an adult.—Literally, “she had repeatedly a sensation of a flashing light, which made her think that she saw it lighten” (comp. S. 78).

² Nothing about Stramonium found here.

He is dumb and does not answer.¹ [PFENNIG, l. c.]

Dumbness. [SWAINE,—VICAT, l. c.—GREDDING, l. c., p. 272].

To a great extent dumb, he indicates his wishes by pointing to objects. [SAUVAGES,² *Nosol.* ii, p. 242.]

155. Dumb, quiet and pulseless, with paralysed limbs, he lay for six to seven hours without consciousness, then tossed about raging furiously in bed, made innumerable signs to those around him, which could not be understood, and then again became quiet. [DU GUID, l. c.]

Sensation as if the interior of the mouth were raw and excoriated (aft. 24 h.).

The tongue is paralysed, or when he wishes to put it out it trembles, as in typhoid fever. [KING, l. c.]

Swelling of the tongue. [FOWLER, *Edinb. Med. Comment.*, v, p. 170.]

The tongue is swollen all over. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 285.]

160. The swollen tongue hangs out of the mouth. [LOBSTEIN, l. c.]

Bloody foam before the mouth. [UNZER,³ *Med. Handbuch*, ii, § 28.]

Hydrophobia. [BRERA, l. c.] (In connexion with the symptoms recorded in their proper places: restlessness, the most violent convulsions, during which he was furious so that he must be bound; sleepless, he turned very restlessly about in bed, and uttered a piercing cry; he was delirious without memory or consciousness; extremely dilated pupils; excessive desire to bite and tear everything with his teeth; extreme dryness of the interior of the mouth and fauces; horrible convulsions on seeing a light, a mirror, or water, insuperable repugnance to water, with constriction and convulsion of the œsophagus, slaver from the mouth, and frequent spitting.)

Fear or horror of water and every other liquid, with spasmodic movements. [DE WITT,⁴ in *Phys. Med. Journale*, Leipz., 1800, January.]

Horror of watery fluids, as in hydrophobia, which became transformed into fury when his lips were wetted.⁵ [LOBSTEIN, l. c.]

165. Excessive dryness in the mouth, so that he can hardly eat a bit of roll; it tastes like straw.

Dryness of the palate, so that he cannot eat a bit of roll. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Great dryness in the mouth, so that he cannot spit out any saliva, with moist-looking, clean tongue.

Extreme dryness in the mouth and absence of saliva; he cannot spit, though the tongue is pretty moist and clean. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Dryness of the tongue and palate so that they felt quite rough, at first without thirst (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Fz.*]

¹ With S. 37.

² Observation.

³ Not accessible.

⁴ Observation.—(Vol. i, p. 84, of English edition.)

⁵ The convulsions (S. 420) thereupon returned.

170. Velum palati drawn deep down; food and drink went down with difficulty and with scrapy pain of the velum palati.
 Extreme dryness of the interior of the mouth. [BRERA, l. c.]
 Extreme aridity of the tongue and mouth. [DU GUID, l. c.]
 Sensation of dryness of the tongue and throat. [SWAINE, l. c.]
 Great feeling of dryness in the mouth and absence of saliva, whilst the tongue looks moist and clean. [*Mch.*]
175. Great dryness in the mouth and fauces. [GREDING, l. c., p. 295.]
 Dryness of the mouth, thirst; dimness of vision, sparkling eyes, sweat and diarrhœa. [GREDING, l. c., p. 286.]
 During the dryness of the mouth and palate, violent thirst (aft. 6 h.), and at the same time such a want of taste that he drank nearly a pint of vinegar at a draught, without tasting it. [*Fz.*]
 Tobacco alone has still some taste, but food tastes like sand and becomes packed together in the œsophagus, so that he fears he shall be choked (aft. 3 h.). [*Fz.*]
 Buttered bread tastes like sand, on account of dryness of the mouth; it sticks in the œsophagus and threatens to choke him. [*Fz.*]
180. Dryness in the throat.
 Inability to swallow on account of dryness in the throat. [GREDING, l. c., p. 297.]
 Dryness of the throat, with frequent urination. [GREDING, l. c., p. 275.]
 Thirst with great dryness of the throat. [GREDING, l. c., p. 275.]
 His œsophagus is as if constricted. [DAN. CRÜGER, l. c.]
185. Inability to swallow.
 Dysphagia, with shooting pain in the œsophagus.
 Dysphagia with (aching) pain in the submaxillary glands.
 She attempts to partake of bread and milk, but cannot swallow either. [FOWLER, *Edinb. Med. Comment.*, v, p. 170.]
 Constrictive feeling in the fauces after eating (aft. 2½ h.). [*Fz.*]
190. The throat is as if constricted, as though he would choke, or would have a stroke of apoplexy. [LOBSTEIN, l. c.]
 Constriction and spasm of the œsophagus. [BRERA, l. c.]
 Choking in the throat.
 Thirst. [ODHELIUS, l. c.]
 Extreme thirst. [GREDING, l. c., pp. 271, 293.]
195. Thirst with headache. [GREDING, l. c., p. 273.]
 Violent thirst with frequent discharge of urine with scalding sensation. [GREDING, l. c., p. 301.]
 Long-continued thirst. [GREDING, l. c., p. 283.]
 Extremely troublesome thirst with slavering. [*Commentarii de rebus in Med. et Sc. nat. gestis*,¹ vol. ii, p. 241.]
 Frequent ejection of saliva. [BRERA, l. c.]
200. Slaver from the mouth. [BRERA, l. c.]
 Salivation.
 Great flow of saliva. [GREDING, l. c., pp. 273, 290.]
 Long-continued salivation with diuresis. [GREDING, l. c., p. 283.]

¹ Not found.

- Great flow of saliva with ever increasing thirst. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 314.]
205. Excessive flow of saliva, amounting to three or four pints in the day and night. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 316.]
Salivation with hoarseness. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 278.]
Flow of viscid saliva. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 328.]
Good appetite with very viscid saliva in the mouth. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 330.]
Hiccup. [FOWLER, l. c.]
210. Violent hiccup. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 298.]
Sour eructation. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 306.]
Persistent bitterness in the mouth, food also tastes bitter to him.
Persistent bitterness in the mouth, all food also tastes bitter. [*Fr.* *H—n.*]
Food has a spoilt taste. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 275.]
215. Everything tastes like straw. [*Fr.* *H—n.*]
Diminished appetite. [GREDDING, l., p. 281.]
Loss of appetite.
Undiminished appetite with pain in the abdomen, diarrhœa and vomiting. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 283.]
Increased appetite.
220. (During artificial vomiting the limbs twitched.) [KAAW BOERHAAVE, l. c.]
Nausea, loathing.
Inclination to vomit. [FOWLER,—BRERA, l. c.]
In the evening, inclination to vomit, with profuse salivation. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 279.]
Nausea, with flow of exceptionally salt saliva. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 334.]
225. At night vomiting. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 265.]
Vomiting of bile after slight movement, even on merely sitting up in bed.
In the evening vomiting of green bile. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 264.]
In the evening he vomits bile with mucus. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 269.]
Vomiting of green mucus, with thirst. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 288.]
230. Vomiting of sour-smelling mucus. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 297.]
In the evening vomiting of mucus. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 266.]
Smarting pain in the stomach.¹ [DÖDERLIN, l. c.]
Pressive pain in the stomach. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 279.]
Pressure at the præcordium.
235. Anxiety about the scrobiculus cordis. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 274.]
Anxiety about the scrobiculus cordis before noon. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 288.]
Anxiety about the scrobiculus cordis, with dry heat of the body. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 274.]

¹ Not found.

Great anxiety about the scrobiculus cordis. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 276.]

Anxiety about the scrobiculus cordis and difficult respiration. [GREDDING, l. c.]

240. Abdomen distended, especially in the region of the scrobiculus cordis. [PFENNIG, l. c.]

Distension of the abdomen in the evening, with heat of the body and anxiety in the scrobiculus cordis. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 278.]

Distension of the abdomen. [FOWLER, l. c.]

Sensation as if the abdomen were distended to the utmost.

A not hard distension of the abdomen.

245. Distended, but not hard abdomen. [LOBSTEIN, l. c.]

In children the abdomen is greatly swollen from eating thorn-apple seeds, with anxiety in the scrobiculus cordis, cold sweat, chilliness on the limbs, confused intellect, stupefied half-slumber, and anxious evacuations upwards and downwards. [ALBERTI,¹ *Jurispr. Med.*, i, p. 206.]

Abdomen excessively distended, not painful to the touch. [PFENNIG.]

Upper part of abdomen tense, hard and painful. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 285.]

Rumbling and grumbling in the abdomen. [KELLNER, l. c.]

250. Rumbling in the belly with diarrhœa. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 275.]

Rumbling in the belly with colic. [GREDDING, l. c., pp. 279, 290.]

Great formication in the abdomen for seven days. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Rumbling in the belly with obscuration of sight. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 300.]

He complains of rumbling in the hypogastrium, as if living animals cried and moved in all the bowels.² [GREDDING, l. c., p. 321.]

255. Bellyache, rumbling, and diarrhœa. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 327.]

Bellyache. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 264.]

Severe pain in the belly, as if it were swollen; merely touching the side caused pain in the abdomen.

Pain in the abdomen, diarrhœa. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 266.]

Pain in the abdomen followed by diarrhœa. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 275.]

260. Colicky pains.³ [WEDENBERG, l. c.]

Pressive pain in the abdomen. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 276.]

Tearing pain in the abdomen, as though the navel would be torn out, the pain goes thence into the chest.

Bellyache, watery vomiting and diarrhœa. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 274.]

Inguinal bubo.

265. He has call to stool, but can evacuate nothing till twenty-four hours afterwards. [*Fz.*]

¹ Effect of eating seeds.

² The words from "as if" are not in the original.

³ In the original, "borborygmi" only.

Constipation.¹ [GREDDING, l. c., p. 261.]

Constipation for six days, without any feeling of fulness or tension of the abdomen.

Suppression of all the excretions.

Twisting pain in the bowels before every evacuation of them ; every hour there occurred a blackish diarrhœic stool (aft. 36 h.).

[*Fr. H—n.*]

270. Diarrhœa on six successive days. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Diarrhœa, which goes off with profuse perspiration. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 266.]

Diarrhœa with increasing appetite. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 268.]

Diarrhœa with paleness of face. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 291.]

Stools smelling of asafoetida. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 320.]

275. Discharge of **clotted blood** from the anus.

Hæmorrhoidal flux for several days.

Discharge of a great quantity of flatus. [GREDDING, l. c., pp. 275, 327.]

He had very frequent calls to urinate, but the urine was each time kept back for a minute before it passed, and though it only dribbled away yet a large quantity was passed in the forenoon (aft. 4 and 5 h.). [*Fz.*]

During micturition, though there are frequent pressing and urging no stream is formed ; the urine comes away warmer than usual, but only by drops ; he cannot hasten its discharge nor press out the last drops, but he has not the slightest painful sensation in the urethra, except that it seemed to him as if a cylindrical body were pushed through the urethra.* [*Fz.*]

280. Suppressed evacuation of urine and stool.² [SWAINE, l. c.]

Retention of urine.³ [GREDDING, l. c., p. 325.]

Diuresis with shivering and rumbling in the abdomen. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 327.]

The urine passed without effort ; he could keep it back, but it always seemed to him as though he had no power to retain his urine and to close the neck of the bladder ; at the same time he had a feeling as if the urethra were too narrow and unable to expand.

Profuse, involuntary discharge of urine. [DE WITT, l. c.]

285. Profuse diuresis. [GREDDING, l. c., pp. 262, 267, 288, 291, 293, 297.]

Profuse diuresis, without thirst. [GREDDING, l. c., pp. 263, 268.]

Lasciviousness, lewdness. [KAAW BOERHAAVE, l. c.]

Complete inability to perform coitus. [SAUVAGES,⁴ *Epist. ad Haller*, iii.]

* After drinking vinegar there came again a thin stream, and he had not such frequent calls to urinate.

¹ Should be, "bowels more costive."

² For fourteen hours.

³ Gredding merely says that the usual involuntary discharge of urine during the fit did not take place.

⁴ Not accessible.

- Impotence.¹ [SAUVAGES, *Nosol.* ii, p. 241.]
290. Lascivious odour of the body during menstruation. [GREDING, l. c., p. 335.]
 Excessive talkativeness during menstruation. [GREDING, l. c., p. 335.]
 Watery² menses. [GREDING, l. c., p. 284.]
 Discharge of black blood from the uterus. [GREDING, l. c., p. 275.]
 Increased catamenia; the blood comes away in large clots.
295. Too profuse catamenia, metrorrhagia, with drawing pains in the abdomen, thighs, and other limbs.
 Profuse catamenia.³ [GREDING, l. c., p. 280.]
 Immoderate menstrual flux. [GREDING, l. c., p. 255.]
 The catamenia that had been absent four years return.⁴ [GREDING, l. c., p. 282.]
 Immediately after the menses erysipelas on the left cheek. [GREDING, l. c., p. 285.]
300. After the menses hiccup and whining. [GREDING, l. c., p. 328.]
 * * *
 The nose is stopped up. [*Fz.*]
 The nose seems to him to be stopped up and dry, though he can get air through it.
 The nose seems to him to be stopped up, though he can readily get air through it. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Frequent sighing. [PFENNIG, l. c.]
305. His chest feels violently constricted across.⁵ [SWAINE, l. c.]
 An aching pain in the chest and sternum, produced by talking.
 Hard pressure anteriorly on the cartilages of the third and fourth ribs, with difficult breathing; he cannot draw in enough air, without great anxiety (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Fz.*]
 Sensation as if something turned round in the chest, followed by heat of the face.
 Oppression and unusual pains.⁶ [DE WITT, l. c.]
310. After lying down at night, cutting pain in the sternum, which goes off on the discharge of flatus, but returns.
 During dyspnoea anxiety about the scrobiculus cordis. [GREDING, l. c., p. 307.]
 Dyspnoea.
 Tightness of breath.
 His breath is more and more taken away and he becomes blue in the face. [GREDING, l. c.]
315. Sensation of dryness in the chest. [SWAINE, l. c.]
 Hæmoptysis. [GREDING, l. c., p. 262.]
 Slow inspiration and very quick expiration. [KAAW BOERHAAVE, l. c.]

¹ Temporary loss of sexual energy after convalescence from poisoning.

² In original, "dilute."

³ In original, "rather more copious catamenia."

⁴ In a woman of 40.

⁵ Literally, "violent girding across the thorax."

⁶ In original, "unusual pain and anxiety."

A drawing (rheumatic) pain proceeding from the side of the neck into the limbs. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 285.]

Bruised pain in the back and abdomen, excited by moving (aft. 12 h.).

320. Pain in the back and shoulder, as if bruised (aft. 12 h.).

A spot in the back which is painful when touched and *per se*.

A small spot on the back with drawing pain when touched.

Drawing tearing pains in the back and upper part of the abdomen (aft. 1 h.).

Drawing pain in the middle of the spine, with drawing pain opposite at the back of the stomach.

325. **Drawing pain in the middle of the spine.**

Drawing pains in the sacrum.

Rheumatic pain in the side and back. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 290.]

Severe pain in the loins. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 319.]

Fine sharp pricks in the forearm and rheumatic contractive pain in the deltoid muscle (aft. 32 h.). [Fz.]

330. Trembling of the arms when eating.

Trembling of the sound hand when eating. [Fr. H—n.]

Trembling of a sound hand when eating.

He grasps hastily and quickly, thinks he has already seized the object before he has touched it, and when he does hold it he does not feel that he has got it (aft. 4—5 h.). [Fz.]

Spasmodic tenseness of the whole lower limbs (aft. 36 h.). [Fz.]

335. **Drawing pains in the thighs.**

Pain in the right thigh. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 311.]

Some sharp stitches on the right tibia. [Fz.]

Several boils on the feet. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 333.]

Burning and itching on the feet. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 334.]

340. Rheumatic drawing (pressure) in the left tarsus, in the evening (aft. 36 h.). [Fz.]

Burning on the dorsum of the foot, sometimes slighter sometimes severer (aft. 24 h.). [Fz.]

He longs for open air.¹ [SWAINE, l. c.]

He runs too quickly, as fast as he can, when he wants to go from one place to another. [Fz.]

Extraordinary excitement; he moves so quickly (in the first hour) that at last all movement ceases and blackness comes before his eyes. [Fz.]

345. He does all movements with such diligence, haste and power, that he becomes anxious if he does not get through them immediately. [Fz.]

Tottering of the limbs when walking and standing.

Although his walk is staggering yet his legs execute his will so easily that it seems to him he has none; they seem to him to be much longer, so that when walking he thinks he touches the ground when he is still a span from it, and hence at last he brings down the foot every time very quickly. [Fz.]

In going upstairs he always takes two steps at a time, because he

¹ To relieve himself of the vertigo of S. 2.

thinks they are but one, nor does he observe this until he tumbles. [Fz.]

Syncope. [GREDING, l. c., p. 274.]

350. Faintness, in the forenoon, with very pale face, and thereafter anorexia. [GREDING, l. c., p. 298.]

Faintness, with great dryness in the mouth. [GREDING, l. c., p. 327.]

During syncope snoring. [GREDING, l. c., p. 321.]

After the syncope spasm only of the head towards both sides, with red face. [GREDING, l. c., p. 332.]

Heaviness of the limbs. [GREDING, l. c., p. 314.]

355. Heaviness of the feet and weariness of the thighs.¹ [GREDING, l. c., p. 310.]

Weariness of the limbs (aft. 2 h.). [LOBSTEIN, l. c.]

Lazy movement of the limbs with formication in them. [GREDING, l. c., p. 301.]

On the slightest movement heat on the whole body and perspiration (aft. 24 h.). [Fz.]

Difficulty of moving and formication in the limbs, with watering of the eyes. [GREDING, l. c., p. 302.]

360. Sensation in the arms and legs as if the limbs were severed from the body. [Fr. H—n.]

Sensation as if every portion of the limbs were completely severed in the joints from the other parts and could not be joined together again.

He feels his hands and feet as if separated in the joints, and he is insoluble on account of this sensation. [Fr. H—n.]

The limbs go to sleep.

The limbs go to sleep.² [DÖDERLIN, l. c.]

365. Difficulty of moving, with almost extinguished pulse. [SWAINE, l. c.]

Immobility. [DU GUID, l. c.]

Stiff immobility of the body, the child's arms and legs could not be moved (aft. 1 h.). [HEIM,³ in *Selle's Neue Beiträge z. Nat. u. Arzn.*, ii, p. 125.]

Immobility of the limbs, she cannot move (a kind of catalepsy).

Voluntary muscular movement is lost (catalepsy⁴) and the senses are gone, but swallowing is unaffected. [KAAW BOERHAAVE, l. c.]

370. Stiffness of the whole body (aft. 1 h.). [UNZER, l. c.]

Paralysed limbs. [SWAINE,—VICAT, l. c.]

Paralysed thighs. [VICAT, l. c.]

Various parts of the body become paralytic. [KING, l. c.]

He is like to fall down on rising from a seat (in the first 8 h.).

[Fz.]

375. He cannot walk alone; he falls when not supported. [M., in *Baldinger's Neues Magaz.*,² vol. i, p. 35.]

¹ Literally, "lassitudo crurum pedumque pondus."

² Not found.

³ From seeds, in a child.

⁴ The author says nothing about "catalepsy."

- The lower extremities knuckle under him when walking. [Fz.]
 Weakness of the body, weariness of the feet.
 Weak in walking. [SAUVAGES, *Nosolog.*, ii, p. 242.]
 He cannot stand on his feet. [SCHROER, l. c.]
380. All his limbs were painful.
 On several parts of the body, and also in the palms, a great eruption of lumps, like wheals, with pricking itching as from stinging-nettles *per se*, aggravated by rubbing.
 Intense desire to lie down.
 He must lie down in bed. [DU GUID,—SWAINE,—LOBSTEIN, l. c.]
 Drowsy and staggering. [BRERA, l. c.]
385. Sleep. [SCHROER, l. c.]
 Sleep for a few hours (aft. a few m.). [SAUVAGES, l. c.]
 Drowsiness by day. [GREDING, l. c., p. 281.]
 He falls asleep by day, and wakes with an important and pompous air. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 He often falls asleep, and on awaking assumes a comical majestic look.
390. Quiet sleep.¹ [GREDING, l. c., p. 267.]
 Quiet sleep on the cessation of the convulsions. [LOBSTEIN, l. c.]
 Sleep for four and twenty hours. [J. C. GRIMM,² in *Eph. Nat. Cur.*, cent. ix, obs. 94.]
 Difficulty of waking in the morning.
 It causes in some deep sleep, sometimes for twenty-four hours, so that they lie as if dead. [GARCIAS AB HORTO,³ *De Plantis*, lib. ii, cap. 24.]
395. After a deep dreamful sleep (aft. 24 h.), in which he has a seminal emission, he is quite dizzy and only sees as if through a veil. [Fz.]
 Deep, sound sleep, in which he breathes deeply with a great effort, and snores during inspiration and expiration. [Fz.]
 Deep sleep with snoring. [UNZER, l. c.]
 Deep snoring sleep with occasional drawing up of the thighs. [KAAW BOERHAAVE, l. c.]
 Slumber with râles, bloody foam before the mouth; dark brown face, death.* [HEIM, l. c., p. 126.]
400. He lies on his back with open, staring eyes. [KAAW BOERHAAVE, l. c.]
 Restless sleep.
 Restless sleep, violent headache, and profuse diuresis. [GREDING, l. c., p. 310.]

* After six hours, from swallowing the seeds, in a child of eighteen months, in whom after death there were many brown stripes on the body externally, and on opening the body there is found much yellow water in the abdominal cavity, the bowels distended with flatulence, similar brown stripes on the liver, spleen and lungs, much water in the pericardium, the heart shrivelled, and in it, as also in all the blood-vessels, quite fluid, thin blood.

¹ Curative effect.

² Observation.

³ Statement.

Very restless dreamful sleep, with turning about in bed.

[GREDDING, l. c., p. 295.]

Vivid historical dreams.

405. Dreams of various kinds. [RAY,¹ *Histor. Plantar.*, tom. i.]

After restless sleep violent headache, vertigo, flow of tears and saliva. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 279.]

Sleep broken by crying out. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 283.]

At night crying and howling. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 268.]

Waking up from sleep with crying out. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 334.]

410. Remained awake all night, turned about restlessly in bed, and uttered a piercing cry. [BRERA, l. c.]

Sleeplessness. [SWAINE,² l. c.—GREDDING, l. c., p. 268.]

Persistent cramp in both hands and feet. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 296.]

The hands are doubled up into a fist (yet the thumbs are not bent in), but they can be spread out. [KAAW BOERHAAVE, l. c.]

Violent movement of the limbs. [PFENNIG, l. c.]

415. Constant movements of the hands and arms, as though he were spinning or weaving (aft. 8 h.). [PFENNIG, l. c.]

Convulsions of the limbs.

Convulsions. [KAAW BOERHAAVE,—DÖDERLIN,—BÜCHNER, l. c.]

In bed the most violent convulsions, during which he was furious, so that he must be bound (aft. 6 h.). [BRERA, l. c.]

Horrible convulsions on seeing a light, a mirror or water. [BRERA, l. c.]

420. The convulsions and delirium are particularly apt to be excited by touching, and they are followed by weakness. [LOBSTEIN, l. c.]

The convulsions with dilated pupils still continued, even after the pulse had become slower, the breathing freer, and the tension of the abdomen was gone³ (aft. 18 h.). [LOBSTEIN, l. c.]

Spasmodic movements. [DE WITT, l. c.]

Spasms first on the left arm, then on the right leg, then very quick spasms of the head in all directions. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 297.]

He moves the limbs to and fro. [KELLNER, l. c.]

425. Trembling of the hands on grasping anything. [Fz.]

Spasmodic jerking drawing upwards and inwards of the anterior crural muscles. [Fz.]

Convulsions, jerk-like twitchings. [Fz.]

Twitchings in the left lower extremity, which commence as shocks, and draw it upwards and inwards. [Fz.]

Spasmodic jerking up of the limbs. [Fz.]

430. Contractions of the hands and feet alternately. [LOBSTEIN, l. c.]

Slow contraction and extension of the limbs, in recurring fits. [KAAW BOERHAAVE, l. c.]

Trembling of one and of several limbs.

¹ From the root.

² Not found in Swaine.

³ After emetics and clysters.

- Trembling of the limbs. [B. BUSCH,¹ in *Philos. Transact.*, vol. 60, Lond., 1771.—KELLNER, l. c.]
 Trembling all over the body. [Fz.]
435. Persistent trembling of the feet. [GREDING, l. c., p. 302.]
 Trembling, weak, irregular, sometimes intermittent pulse. [KELLNER, l. c.]
 Small, rapid pulse. [SWAINE, l. c.]
 Quick, intermittent pulse. [KAAW BOERHAAVE, l. c.]
 Frequent, quick, small, irregular pulse. [BRERA, l. c.]
440. Small, quick, at last scarcely perceptible pulse. [VICAT, l. c.]
 Extinguished pulse. [VICAT, l. c.]
 Strong, full pulse of eighty beats. [PFENNIG, l. c.]
 Strong, full pulse of ninety beats. [PFENNIG, l. c.]
 Rigor through the whole body with single twitches, sometimes of the whole body, sometimes of single limbs, of the elbows and knee-joints, without thirst. [Fz.]
445. Every time he takes stramonium there comes over him a disagreeable shuddering chill, just as though he were frightened at it (aft. 3, 4, 5 h.). [Fz.]
 Coldness of the limbs.
 In the morning the feet were very cold and yet very sensitive to every cold draught of air.
 Great coldness all over the limbs and trunk.² [SWAINE, l. c.]
 Coldness of the whole body.
450. Coldness and chilliness for eight hours.
 Cold, insensible, weak, she lies on the ground, with weak respiration (aft. 2 h.). [PFENNIG, l. c.]
 In the afternoon, chilliness down the back. [GREDING, l. c., p. 288.]
 In the night, chilliness and shivering of the limbs. [GREDING, l. c., p. 303.]
 In the afternoon, a trembling tossing or beating of the knees and feet, with perfect consciousness, as from a severe rigor. [GREDING, l. c., p. 330.]
455. Violent fever. [RUSH, l. c.]
 Fever in the afternoon.³ [GREDING, l. c., p. 263.]
 At noon, violent fever, which recurs with equal violence at midnight. [GREDING, l. c., p. 270.]
 After the vomiting in the evening, a persistent, violent fever, with profuse sweat.⁴ [GREDING, l. c., p. 265.]
 Daily fever, after noon. [GREDING, l. c., p. 273.]
460. On two days, fever in the evening. [GREDING, l. c., p. 274.]
 Fever : at first heat in the head, then coldness of the whole body,

¹ Not found.—(Given as "B. RUSH" in first edition—see SS. 455, 487, 498 of this translation; but this name also untraceable. ALLEN refers all the symptoms under these two names to "B. RUSH, *Trans. of Am. Phil. Soc.*, Philad., 1769; a child, æt. between 3 and 4 years, swallowed over 100 dried seeds.")

² Literally, "his extremities, and also the trunk of his body, were cold."

³ Apparently only sympathetic of an inflamed arm.

⁴ The beginning of phthisis, of which the patient died.

then heat of the whole body, with anxiety—sleep during the heat, and after waking very great thirst, so that he has pricking in the palate, till he drinks.

Heat in the face.

Sensation of heat in the face, when the chilliness and coldness are over.

Becomes hot.

465. Towards noon, great heat, redness of the face, vertigo and flow of tears from the eyes. [GREDING, l. c., p. 302.]

Great heat with quick and small pulse, and bright red, vermilion-coloured face. [M., l. c., p. 34.]

He covers himself carefully up during the heat; but if he only puts a finger out from under the clothes, the pains immediately attack him violently.

In the evening, burning above the knee when walking, and heat throughout the body with the most violent thirst (aft. 12 h.). [Fz.]

Heat of the whole body. [PFENNIG, l. c.]

470. Great heat of the body. [GARDANE,¹ *Gazette de Santé*, 1773, 1774, p. 143.]

Great heat, slight sweat, quick, soft pulse. [LOBSTEIN, l. c.]

Great heat and chattering in sleep. [LOBSTEIN, l. c.]

Profuse sweat.² [J. C. GRIMM, l. c.]

Sweat with diminished appetite. [GREDING, l. c., p. 266.]

475. At night slight sweat.

Heat and sweat all over, without thirst (aft. 5 h.).

Profuse sweat at night. [GREDING, l. c., p. 297.]

Very profuse sweat at night. [GREDING, l. c., p. 297.]

Sweat with great thirst. [GREDING, l. c., p. 272.]

480. Sweat in the back. [GREDING, l. c., p. 293.]

Profuse sweat with good appetite, diarrhœa, distension of the abdomen and bellyache. [GREDING, l. c., p. 306.]

Violent sweat with great thirst. [GREDING, l. c., p. 306.]

Great sweat with bellyache. [GREDING, l. c., p. 310.]

Greasy sweat with increased thirst. [GREDING, l. c., p. 290.]

485. Cold sweat all over the body. [BRERA, l. c.]

(Shapeless, fleabite-like spots on the arm) (aft. 3 h.).

Eruption * all over the body with swelling, inflammation, itching.

[RUSH, l. c.]

Blisters on the skin, after the violent symptoms have abated.

[DE WITT, l. c.]

Inflamed, painful pustules on the right³ thigh, which exude an acrid water (aft. some weeks). [PFENNIG, l. c.]

490. Itching eruption. [VICAT, l. c.]

Red miliary eruption over the skin.

The chest and back are covered with a red miliary rash, which

* All eruptions (and itching) after taking stramonium seem to be in the secondary action.

¹ Effects when given in mania.

² During convalescence, after antidotes.

³ For "right" read "left."

in the morning is paler, in the afternoon redder and more copious, and more visible when warm, for eleven days; then desquamation. [GREDING, l. c., p. 288.]

In the morning after awaking, itching all over the body. [GREDING, l. c., p. 276.]

Formication in all the limbs. [GREDING, l. c., p. 381.]

495. Formication under the skin. [GREDING, l. c., pp. 300, 301.]

Formication from the left side down into the thigh or into the toes of the same side, thence upwards into the abdomen, whence it again spreads downwards into the right thigh and right foot. [GREDING, l. c., p. 330.]

Restlessness. [SWAINE,—BRERA, l. c.]

Delirium. [RUSH,—PFENNIG, l. c.]

In his slumber he hears two persons talking but knows not who they are. [Fz.]

500. He does not seem to observe objects around him, and does not really observe them. [Fz.]

Stupefaction of the senses: some always laugh but hear and see nothing of what is always before their eyes, but they speak and answer all questions as if they were rational, though it seems to them to be only a dream. [GARCIAS AB HORTO, l. c.]

After waking he recognises nothing about him, takes his book and goes to school, but enters at a wrong door (aft. 6 h.). [Fz.]

After waking all objects seem to him new, even his friends as though he had never in his life seen them before. [Fz.]

He appears to himself large and tall, but surrounding objects appear small to him. [Fz.]

505. Absence of mind (24 h.); slight delirium. [KELLNER, l. c.]

He is not quite rational.¹ [CRÜGER, l. c.]

He fears he is losing his senses. [SWAINE, l. c.]

Loss of reason. [KAAW BOERHAAVE, l. c.]

Idiocy. [SWAINE, l. c.]

510. Folly. [FOWLER, l. c.]

Obtuseness of senses, loss of reason. [PFENNIG, l. c.]

Confusion in the head. [ODHELIUS, l. c.]

Wonderful pictures of fantasy.² [RAY, l. c.]

Many strange illusions hover before him. [CRÜGER, l. c.]

515. Delirious loquacity, nonsensical chatter. [SWAINE, l. c.]

He was delirious and destitute of memory and recollection.

[BRERA, l. c.]

In the intervals of half-consciousness he is aware of his waking dreams, but cannot remember what he had done and said in the previous lucid intervals. [Fz.]

He talks with some one whom he does not recognise, and answers him, as though he were rational, but cannot remember the conversation when he comes to himself. [CPH. A COSTA,³ in *Schenk*, lib. 7, obs. 139.]

¹ Literally, "his mind was unsteady."

² In sleep.

³ Effect of eating seeds.

He speaks to absent persons as though they were present, and addresses lifeless objects (*e.g.* chessmen) by the names of those persons, but does not notice any of those around him. [*Fz.*]

520. Loquacious madness; he complains of a dog biting and tearing the flesh off his chest.

He walks about the room in a reverie, with staring sparkling eyes and blue rings round them, he does not notice external objects, but is only taken up with the objects of his imagination. [*Fz.*]

He dreams with his eyes open, begins to chatter nonsense, and when his friends set him right, he excuses himself by saying that they had suggested them to him, and immediately recommences his waking dreams and talking about the same subjects. [*Fz.*]

Insane and irrational, the patient is occupied with thousands of not disagreeable fancies, expresses his wishes by signs without speaking, then runs about for several days occupied with his fancies, with joyous disposition. [*SAUVAGES, Nosol., tom ii, p. 242.*]

He dances at night in the churchyard. [*SAUVAGES, l. c.*]

525. Insane (*aft. 3 h.*), he dances, gesticulates, bursts out laughing, and sings. [*GRIMM, l. c.*]

He sings and talks lewdly. [*KAAP BOERHAAVE, l. c.*]

He is as if in an ecstasy and beside himself. [*CRÜGER, l. c.*]

He snatches with his hands, laughs, creeps about in bed. [*SCHROER, l. c.*]

He shows his confusion of mind in his actions: he kneels down and stretches out his arms as though he were searching for something. [*DU GUID, l. c.*]

530. With staring eyes, and greatly dilated, immovable pupils, he saw nothing, recognised none of his own people, felt about with his hands, as though he would catch hold of something, and stamped with his feet. [*M., l. c., p. 34.*]

He bends his knees and kneels and stretches out his arms in front of him as though he were searching for something. [*SWAINE, l. c.*]

Confusion of the understanding, laughing, whining. [*CPH. A COSTA, l. c.*]

In fits he chatters incessantly, or gets into a fury and bursts out into loud laughter, or acts as if he were spinning. [*GREDDING, l. c., p. 266.*]

Senseless quarrelling. [*GREDDING, l. c., p. 298.*]

535. Constant violent quarrelsomeness. [*GREDDING, l. c., pp. 332, 333.*]

With frightful cries he strikes those around him and becomes furious. [*GREDDING, l. c., p. 277.*]

She bites a person standing beside her in the hand. [*FOWLER, l. c.*]

Fury. [*VICAT, l. c.*]

Furious delirium. [*KRAMER,¹ in Comm. Lit. Nor., 1733, p. 251.*]

540. Ungovernable fury. [*SCHROER, l. c.*]

¹ Observations.

She can only be kept in bed by force. [FOWLER, l. c.]

Exertion of strength : a strong man could scarcely hold him down in bed. [PFENNIG, l. c.]

Ungovernable fury ; can hardly be held, attacks people, strikes them, and endeavours to seize them. [SWAINE, l. c.]

Great desire to bite and tear everything with his teeth that comes near his mouth, even his own limbs. [BRERA, l. c.]

545. Alternations of convulsions and fury ; he got such violent spasms that his mother could not keep him on her lap, and when they were allayed he became furious, struck about him, and tried to bite when he was held. [M., l. c.]

Furious endeavours to kill people. [GREDING, l. c., p. 265.]

Furious endeavours to kill himself. [GREDING, l. c., pp. 322, 323.]

Nonsensical idea, as though he were killed, roasted, and being devoured. [GREDING, l. c., p. 323.]

He thinks he is dying, and that he will not live over the evening ; he rejoices that he is dying, and gives directions about his funeral, otherwise he is rational and does not feel particularly ill.

550. At night he jumps out of bed and cries out that the disease is breaking out of his head. [GREDING, l. c., p. 325.]

She sometimes cries out about cats, dogs and rabbits, which were approaching her from above, from the side and from the middle of the room. [FOWLER, l. c.]

Delirious fear, as though a dog were attacking him. [GREDING, l. c., p. 279.]

Frightful pictures of the imagination ; he fancies he sees ghosts. [GREDING, l. c., p. 276.]

He often starts up as if in affright. [M., l. c.]

555. Sadness.¹ [VICAT, l. c.]

In the evening after lying down in bed very sad, with thoughts of death and violent weeping.

The imagination is confused and disturbed by fear. [KING, l. c.]

Strange objects always appear before his imagination, causing him to start. [Fz.]

She fancies she sees a number of people who are not present, and she grasps at them. [FOWLER, l. c.]

560. Frightful fancies take possession of his mind, and terror and fear are depicted in his features. [KING, l. c.]

In the moments of consciousness he begged to be held as he was falling. [M., l. c.]

His surroundings appear to him quite strange : although in the first minutes he knows that he is surrounded by his friends, he forgets this in the second minute, and imagines he is quite alone in a desert, and is afraid ; figures of beasts suddenly spring out of the ground at his side, so that he moves to the other side, where, however, other similar figures pursue him, and he runs forward. [Fz.]

As a rule he has more imaginary figures at his side than in front

¹ At first.

of him, they all inspire him with horror (between 3 and 4 h.).
[Fz.]

He always imagines he is alone and is afraid. [Fz.]

565. Nowhere has he rest, is startled by dream-pictures, even when his eyes are open, which in the form of big dogs, cats and other horrible beasts, grow out of the ground at his side, and from which he jumps away to the side with signs of terror, and knows not how to save himself. [Fz.]

Disposed to start, excited (aft. 32 h.). [Fz.]

Despair.

Great crossness amounting to violence, immediately followed by disposition to laugh, and loud laughter.

Alternations of consciousness and madness.¹ [SWAINE, l. c.]

¹ Literally, "restless and delirious by turns."

SULPHUR.¹

(Flowers of sulphur, *Flores sulphuris*, sublimed in fine acicular form into the receiver of a retort, washed by being shaken up with alcohol, in order to remove any acid that may be adhering to them.)

Though sulphur has been employed for many centuries, by medical and non-medical persons, in the itch of workers in wool, yet none of them ever observed that the beneficial effects they saw from its use in the eruption of itch was effected by sulphur by similarity of action and homœopathy.

In the note to symptom 673 I have pointed out the exact distinctive signs of the phenomena of itch.

Physicians cured, also, some hæmorrhoidal affections with *sulphur* clumsily administered, without suspecting that they had (unconsciously) effected homœopathic cures; whilst they aggravated other affections of the rectum and anus with it, because the symptoms by means of which *sulphur* (see 347, 348, 350 to 353, 366, 488 to 492) and *hepar sulphuris* (see 112, 113—129, 130, 181, 183, 184, 185, 187) can cure only similar natural diseases homœopathically, were unknown to them; and also because they administered too large doses—5, 10, 20, 30 grains at a time—whereas they should have given hardly $\frac{1}{10,000}$ th part of a grain.

Even though the idea had not occurred to SCHMITZAN to prescribe sulphur in an autumnal dysentery, yet the symptoms of sulphur and *hepar sulphuris* would suggest to every true physician to employ them in order to combat the troublesome tenesmus occurring especially at night in such cases, for these substances themselves produce a similar affection. For this object a dose of less than $\frac{1}{10,000}$ th of a grain is required (one grain of flowers of sulphur triturated for one hour with 100 grains of milk sugar, and one grain of this mixture again triturated for an hour with 100 grains of milk sugar).

The homœopathic physician (who alone acts in conformity with natural laws) will meet with many important morbid states for which he will discover and may expect much assistance in the symptoms of sulphur and *hepar sulphuris*.

Sulphur seems to act in the smallest doses for from 16 to 20 days, and finds its antidote in camphor.

[HAHNEMANN's fellow-provers were FRIEDRICH HAHNEMANN, WALTHER. Citations are made from the following old-school sources: ARDOYNUS, *De Venen.*, Lib. ii. *Hufeland's Journ. d. pr. A.*, iii.

¹ From vol. iv, 2nd edit., 1825.

LANGE, *Domest. Bruns.*

MORGAGNI, *De Sedib. et Caus. Morb.*, lv.

WALTHER, AUG. FR., *Progr. de Sulph. et Marte.*, Lips., 1743.

The 1st edit. has 161 symptoms, this 2nd edit. 814¹ (not reckoning the two appended symptoms from the "fumes of burning sulphur"); in the *Chr. Kr.*, 2nd ed., there are 1969.]

SULPHUR.

Vertigo in the morning with slight epistaxis.

In the morning much vertigo with slight epistaxis. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Vertigo when stooping.

When walking in the open air (after supper) vertigo; she durst not look down nor stoop in the slightest degree; she must take hold of something to avoid falling.

5. When walking up hill in the open air vertigo, lasting eight minutes; he could not tread with certainty, the senses were clouded (aft. 4 d.).

When standing vertigo (in the evening), with rush of blood towards the heart.

Vertigo when she lies at night on the back.

In the evening, after he had lain in bed a quarter of an hour, whirling vertigo, as though he would fall into a faint, as if all went round in his head; for two successive evenings.

(Vertigo when sitting; staggering on rising up.)

10. Giddiness in the head.

Confusion in the head, as though he had not slept enough.

In the morning the head is confused and pressed in the forehead until noon.

In the evening confusion of the head.

After walking in the open air confusion of the head.

15. When walking in the open air weakness in the head, like stupefaction, with gloomy disagreeable ideas, for several minutes, sometimes slighter, sometimes severer.

So forgetful that even what had happened but a short time previously is either not at all or only dimly remembered.

(Forgetful.)

Such stupefaction of the head that she imagined she had lost her reason. [MORGAGNI,² *De Sedib. et Caus. Morb.*, lv, 9.]

Great stupidity and dulness.

20. Dizziness and shooting in the head.

Heaviness in the head, felt not only when moving and stooping, but even when sitting and lying.

Every morning headache above the eyes as from stuffed coryza; he must sneeze constantly.

¹ In the original 815 symptoms are reckoned, but this is a mistake on the part of the transcriber, who has counted S. 189 as 190.

² Observations.—"Perturbatio" in the head is all that is mentioned.

(Headache as from displaced flatulence.)

Headache with nausea.

25. Pressure in the front of the head, as after a nocturnal debauch, which after some days changes into glowing tearing in the right side of the head and teeth (aggravated by the application of cold water).

Aching pain above the left eye (in the afternoon for half an hour).

Aching pain in the forehead aggravated by movement.

Pain in the forehead as if it would press out there. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Frequent headache for a minute: a pinching together of the brain from one temple to the other.

30. Immediately after supper semilateral, sharp pressive pain under the left parietal bone.

In the whole head pain as if the head were pressed from without, *e.g.* by a tight hat.

On wearing a tight covering on the head in the room, pressive pain in the head, which goes off on uncovering the head.

Tension in the forehead.

Headache especially late in the evening and at night in bed: an occasional painful pressing inwards from the top of the head to deep into the brain, which compels him to wrinkle the forehead and close the eyes.

35. Headache, during which the eyes are as if were shut up.

Headache, especially in the forenoon, as if the head were drawn downwards and forwards.

Tearing (?) in the head, more in the afternoon than the forenoon, with exhaustion and heat, without thirst; he must lay his head down on the table to obtain relief.

Nocturnal headache as though the skull would be torn out.

Tearing in the forehead.

40. After waking from the midday siesta, on opening the eyes, a quickly occurring, severe, chiefly semilateral headache, as if the brain were lacerated or sore (aft. 36 h.).

Tearing in the head as with a saw.

Twitching pain in the head.

Twitching pains above the right eye.

Burning pain above and below the eyebrows, always in the afternoon. [*Fr. H—n.*]

45. A single stitch in the head.

Stitches in the head and out at the eyes.

Headache in the temples, like a twirling and creeping.

Severe headache in the crown of the head for twelve hours (aft. 1½ h.), of a febrile character, on several mornings.

Pain on the crown when chewing, coughing, and blowing the nose.

50. When chewing, drawing pain in the occiput near the cervical joint, so severe that he must leave off eating. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Severe pain in the middle of the head when coughing and sneezing.

Much headache especially when stooping.

Ringling noise through the head which seems to go out at the ears.

Throbbing in the head, in the morning.

55. Throbbing in the head (temple), neck, and about the heart; he had beating and trembling all through him.

Hammering headache during animated conversation.

Rush of blood to the head; there was pressure in it, as if out at the eyes; she seemed to be deaf.

In the morning heat in the head.

In the morning on awaking, great dry heat in the head; the face glowing.

60. In the evening heat in the head with cold feet.

Pulsating throbbing on the head, perceptible externally.

A pressure externally on the vertex towards the forehead.

Pressure externally on the vertex towards the forehead; a place in the left side of the head is also painful to touch.

Boring pain under the vertex: the part is also painful externally when touched.

65. There is sometimes a burning pain on a small spot of the head down at the nape when lying on it, especially when he has scratched there.

Itching on the occiput.

Great falling out of the hair of the head.

Falling out of the hair.

Itching pimples on the forehead, on rubbing there is pricking in tm .

70. Shooting in the forehead, as if on the bone.

Much itching in the eyebrows and on the tip of the nose.

Daily quivering of the lower eyelid.

Twitching in the eyelids.

Twitching in the eyelids, chiefly in the afternoon. [*Fr. H—n.*]

75. Trembling of the eyes.

Itching on the eyelids as though they would inflame.

Stye on the upper eyelid in the inner canthus.

The upper eyelid swollen, and on the border dry matter among the eyelashes.

Sore dry pain in the borders of the eyelids.

80. Sore excoriation pain on the inside of the eyelids, after midnight; followed by feeling of rubbing dryness on their inner surfaces.

Pain in the eyeballs, as from dryness and as if they rubbed against the eyelids.

In the morning flow of tears from the eyes, thereafter dryness of the eyes.

Both eyes excrete greasy-feeling tears. [*Fr. H—n.*]

The eyes are full of muco-pus (eyegum) (aft. 3 d.).

85. **Burning in the eyelids**, which are inflamed and red, and stiff on movement.

Swelling and redness of the eyes, with papules on the eyelids.

Burning externally on the eyelids,

From sulphur-fumes immediately a sensation as of many burning little sparks on the eyelids, which immediately cause them to close.

A burning jerk in the right eyelid.

90. **Burning in the eyes.**

Sensation like heat in the eye.

Stabs in the right eye as with knives.

The eye pains as if bruised on shutting it and on touching it.

Every evening aching in the eyes, as if for sleep, and yet no sleepiness.

95. **Aching** in both **eyeballs** when walking in the open air.

Aching in the eyes, especially when he works in the sunshine.

[*Fr. H—n.*]

Heaviness in the eyes.

In the white of the eye close to the cornea a white vesicle.

Intolerance of sunlight.

100. Flickering before the eyes (aft. 48 h.).

When looking into the air a white spot before the eyes.

Dark points and spots floating before the sight.

(Like a veil before the eyes, and dim vision for near and distant objects.)

Deep-lying eyes and blue borders round them.

105. Blue borders round the eyes.

Heat and dark redness of the face, especially when walking in the open air.

In the forenoon and afternoon transient heat in the left cheek for an hour.

Burning sensation and heat in the face with several particularly red spots between eye and ear.

Burning painful heat of face and heat on the neck; the face flecked with red.

110. Burning sensation in the face, and heat and redness of it; the burning was particularly severe round about the mouth.

Burning in the face and on the neck, without redness.

Sometimes a quivering on the cheek at the zygoma, sometimes at the chin.

Drawing pain on the left side of the face as if in the skin, above the left eye, on the left temple, and on the zygomatic process, extending into the lobe of the ear (worst in the morning).

Tearing in the right half of the face.

115. Tearing in the left ear.

(Earache in the left ear.)

In the evening in bed roaring before the ears and rush of blood to the head.

Ringling in the ears and like the howling of the wind, especially after lying down.

Much tinnitus aurium in both ears when sitting.

120. Humming in the ears for several days.

Splashing in the ear, as if water were in it, with oversensitiveness of hearing (at the cracking of a whip).

- (Very transient) deafness in both ears (aft. 9 d.).
 Boring above the root of the nose.
 Inflammation in the nose (aft. 9 d.).
125. Black sweat-holes on the nose, upper lip, and chin (aft. 9 d.).
 Epistaxis (aft. 14 d.) for seven days.
 Occasional epistaxis for several days. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Epistaxis, in the afternoon (about three o'clock), for two successive afternoons; afterwards the nose was painful to the touch.
 In the morning when blowing the nose great epistaxis.
130. Blowing of blood from the nose.
 On blowing the nose some blood comes from the nose. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Every time the nose is blown some pieces of clotted blood come away.
 Smell in the nose, as from burnt horn.
Smell in the nose, as from old fœtid coryza.
135. **Swelling of the upper lip.**
 At the edge of the vermilion of the lower lip a scabby ulcer with burning pain.
 Eruption of a blister on the middle of the lower lip.
 Trembling of the lips.
 Twitchings in the lower jaw when going to sleep.
140. Spasmodic drawing in the jaws.
 In the lower jaw shooting out at the ear.
 Submaxillary glands swollen.
 Swelling of the gums at old stumps of teeth.
 The gums bleed on spitting.
145. Looseness of the teeth and bleeding of the gums for three weeks.
 Teeth on edge.
 The teeth are greatly on edge, but are only painful when biting on them; he could not chew black bread on account of the pain (aft. 5 d.).
 Toothache in the open air.
 The tooth is simply painful *per se*, even without touching or biting on it, and it is higher.
150. **Toothache, like boring** with a hot iron.
 Drawing pain in the teeth.
 A drawing pain in the molars, aggravated by drawing air into the mouth.
 Toothache, fine throbbing and drawing.
 Toothache in fits of one to two hours, followed by digging; she can bear cold things better than warm.
155. Toothache, like jerks and some stitches, periodically, also after midnight and in the morning, whether he eats or no; on drawing in the open air it darts into the gums, which are painful *per se*, and as if they were loose and detached.
 The teeth are as if paralysed when eating, and as if rather loose when biting on them.
 Toothache: shooting in all the teeth day and night; aggravated by biting when eating.

Toothache: day and night shooting in all the teeth.

Toothache: shooting, throbbing, and burning, going also into the orbits and ear.

160. (A smarting on the tongue, as if there were vesicles in it.)

Tongue red, studded with very white dots, in appearance like aphthæ.

White tongue.

Tongue in the morning very white, in the afternoon red and clean.

Tongue furred.

165. In the morning very dry tongue.

In the morning very slimy mouth.

Every morning a salt slime which adheres to the tongue.

In the morning very dry in the throat, and thereafter a very salt taste in the mouth (which goes off after eating).

At night dryness in the throat, and on awaking much slime on the tongue.

170. Dryness in the throat: the tongue adheres to the palate, and it is moist but covered with frothy slime (aft. 6 d.).

After eating very dry in the mouth.

A dryness in the mouth and a scraping in the throat, as if the food would not go down.

Aridity in the throat.

A great dryness in the palate, with thirst; she must drink a great deal.

175. Dryness in the œsophagus.

In the evening a burning in the œsophagus and heat on the tongue.

In the morning burning in the mouth, without thirst.

At night much heat in the mouth, and much thirst.

The uvula fallen down.

180. Sore throat, as from elongation of the uvula, with feeling when swallowing as though she swallowed a piece of flesh.

Sore throat: during empty deglutition as though she swallowed down a piece of flesh.

In the throat sensation as if inwardly swollen, and shooting in it when she eats; also outwardly at the angles of the lower jaw she feels a swelling of the neck.

Painful swelling of the front of the neck. [*Fr. H—n.*]

In the middle of the œsophagus sensation of spasmodic contraction; the food meets with an obstacle when swallowed.

185. Pressive pain in the throat when swallowing, as from swelling of the palate.

Pressive pain in the throat, as from a plug, when swallowing and when not.

By fits a pressure in the œsophagus posteriorly (just as though it were in the nape), felt even when breathing, all through the night until towards morning.

A burning up the œsophagus, with sour eructation.

[*Wh.*]

- Blood in the saliva.
190. Expectoration of mucus without cough.
Accumulation of water in the mouth (sour and bitter).
In the morning on waking great sweetness in the mouth with much mucus.
In the morning pappy taste in the mouth.
Insipidity in the mouth.
195. Insipidity in the mouth with anorexia (aft. 2 h.).
Bad smell from the mouth after a meal.
In the morning on rising bad smell from the mouth.
Contractive sensation in the mouth.
Bitter taste in the mouth, ill humour, and confusion of the head.
200. Bitter taste in the mouth on awaking in the morning.
Bitter taste in the morning, which goes off by eating. [*Fr. H—n.*]
- The taste in the mouth is bitter**, though food is relished.
(Soon after eating she has a bitter taste.)
All food, *e.g.* bread, tastes bitter.
205. Tongue very furred; everything tastes bitter.
Taste of all food too salt.
What he eats has no taste, like rotten wood.
Food has no taste: everything tastes like straw. [*Fr. H—n.*]
Food smelt to him like lime, but tasted well.
210. The food at dinner smells putrid, but tastes well.
Complete anorexia; he has an inclination for sour things only.
Complete anorexia; inclination for sour things only. [*Fr. H—n.*]
Complete anorexia as though quite constricted in the scrobiculus cordis.
Aversion to butcher's meat; she becomes inclined to vomit after eating it.
215. He has some appetite but as soon as he sees food his appetite goes away, and he feels as if full in the abdomen; on commencing to eat he feels repugnance.
Inordinate hunger. [*Fr. H—n.*]
Inordinate appetite. [*Fr. H—n.*]
From eating but little, immediately full in the belly as if overloaded, and the breathing becomes tight.
After eating he feels as if the top of the œsophagus were tightly closed.
220. After eating pressure in the stomach.
After eating, loud, painless grumbling in the abdomen.
Especially after eating, troublesome stuffed coryza, making the head dull.
After eating burning in the hands.
After eating shivering and cold feeling.
225. After a meal (and in the morning) chilliness.
After eating chilliness in the abdomen.
Constant intense thirst for beer, worst an hour after eating.
Great thirst, without heat; what he drinks tastes well, but

- does not allay the thirst, seems also to oppress the stomach (aft. 2 h.).
- Thirst (immediately) for several hours. [*Wth.*]
230. Uncommon thirst for beer. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Very great thirst by day. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Complete loss of appetite, but constant thirst.
 A small quantity of beer easily causes him ebullition of blood.
 From drinking milk, immediately sour taste like vinegar in the mouth.
235. Milk does not agree, causes violent eructation and vomiting of mucus.
 Drinking milk makes bitter scraping eructation.
 Food is eructated bitter and scraping in the throat.
 Scraping eructation after drinking small beer.
 Eructation like rotten eggs, with nausea.
240. **Sour eructation** several times in the day and pressure in the scrobiculus cordis.
 Sour eructation, several times a day. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 In the morning sweetish eructation.
 Eructation with the taste of food.
 Every morning empty eructation.
245. Baulked eructation on going to sleep.
 Belching up of a portion of the food that had been eaten (breakfast) (aft. 3½ h.).
 Undigested food is belched up again from the stomach into the mouth.
 All day long heartburn.
 In the morning feeling of heartburn in the front of the chest ; burning and crawling.
250. In the evening water accumulated in the mouth ; he must let much water run out of the mouth (waterbrash), and then he could not speak ; then vomiting of the food eaten seven hours previously.
 Waterbrash twice a day ; twisting in the scrobiculus cordis, she gets sick and retches, and much water runs out of her mouth that comes from below upwards.
 Two hours after eating he has eructation, water runs out of his mouth ; he must vomit his food, with great nausea, during which he shivers.
 At night a nausea and twisting in the scrobiculus cordis (as if going to have water brash).
 Nausea in the mouth with collection of saliva, after breakfast.
255. Every morning nausea.
 He became sick and at first he eructates mucus, afterwards bitter scraping eructation.
 In the afternoon nausea and bitter vomiting.
 Transient but frequent inclination to vomit during the day.
In the morning inclination to vomit, retching, vomiting of mucus.
260. (He vomits his breakfast, with trembling of hands and feet.)
 He vomits acid.

Vomiting. [AUG. FR. WALTHER,¹ *Progr. de Sulph. et Marte*, Lips., 1743, p. 5.]

Vomiting with profuse perspiration (aft. 24 h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]

At noon, before eating, a cramp-like contraction in the scrobiculus cordis, which takes away the breath.

265. In the evening a tension in the chest and stomach to the back ; he felt as if he had eaten too much ; in the scrobiculus cordis there was pain on touching and pressing on it.

On taking a full breath shooting in the scrobiculus cordis.

When standing (in the morning) shooting in the scrobiculus cordis.

(Intolerable pressure in the scrobiculus cordis and upper part of the abdomen, in fits, chiefly in the morning, somewhat relieved by the pressure of the hand, for several days) (aft 6 d.).

Pressure under the stomach, very severe when lying.

270. Pressure under the scrobiculus cordis. [*Fr. H—n.*]

A pressive pain in the stomach with some anxiety (aft. 3 h.).

[*Wth.*]

(Clawing feeling in the stomach up into the throat.)

Full feeling of the stomach, as though it were blown out and yet it is not swollen.

Feeling in the stomach, as though it were quite full (spongy).

275. At night, for several hours, violent spasm in the stomach.

In the morning on awaking clutching in the stomach for a short time.

Feeling of heat, also of hacking, in the gastric region when sitting still.

Burning in the stomach and afterwards also in the abdomen, chiefly when walking and standing.

Burning in the stomach, several times a day.

280. Burning, cutting and twisting in the stomach. [ARDOYNUS,² *De Venen.*, Lib. ii, cap. 15.]

Cool feeling in the stomach.

The region of the stomach is cold outwardly to the touch.

The stomach and hepatic regions are painful to the touch.

Pain in the upper part of the abdomen, just below the chest, as if all there would get loose and as if congested with blood, only when moving and breathing.

285. At night pain in the abdomen, as if internally bruised and congested with blood.

A painfulness and over-sensitiveness in the abdomen, as if all inside it were raw, or as if she had just been delivered of a child, at the same time something seemed to move in it (also as if there were occasional sudden shootings in it darting thence into the whole head).

Pain in the abdomen as if all were raw inside and so over-sensitive as though she had just had a child. [*Fr. H—n.*]

¹ Not accessible.

² Statement.—The original from which this symptom is taken runs thus:—"Fortis calor in corpore, et dolor in hepate, et tensio intestinorum, et gravedo linguæ et stomachi, et solutio plurima ventris."

Cutting in the upper abdomen just as if it were in the chest.
Violent cutting in the abdomen for instants.

290. In the evening cutting in the abdomen, and such weariness on going upstairs as if the catamenia were coming on.

In the morning in bed, cutting in the abdomen (aft. 3 d.).

In the hypogastrium pain like a cutting when she strains at stool or presses on the abdomen, or bends backwards; not during ordinary sitting.

Shooting in the left side of the belly on taking a deep breath and walking in the open air.

Sudden shooting in the abdomen which goes through the whole body. [*Fr. H—n.*]

295. Needle-pricks in the small intestines in the upper part of the abdomen, for three quarters of an hour. [*Wth.*]

Burning shooting pain on a small spot near the navel, for a quarter of an hour.

Stitches and violent burning deep in the hypogastrium (with a spasmodic pain in the right lower extremity).

A heat in the left side of the abdomen.

First anguish in the abdomen, and as this went off, a feeling of weakness in the feet to above the ankles, like an inward trembling.

300. Tensive pressed feeling in the whole abdomen, especially beneath the short ribs, with anxious hypochondriacal humour some hours after dinner (aft. 4 d.).

Tensive and burning pain in the hepatic region.

In the hepatic region transient stitches from within outwards.

Pressure under the right ribs as if in the liver.

Pressure in the liver wakes him up at night, with yellowness of the white of the eye.

305. After eating full and heavy in the abdomen, as if overloaded with food.

Abdomen full after eating but little.

Distension of the abdomen, frequently.

Distension and hardness of the abdomen, especially in the evening.

Tension in the abdomen.

310. Tension in the abdomen as from displaced flatulence.

In the morning on awaking, in both sides of the abdomen pain, as from displaced flatulence, which was discharged in a short, interrupted manner, without relief.

Flatulence accumulates in the left hypochondrium, with anxiety.

Something seems to move about in the abdomen. [*Fr. H—n.*]

From noon till evening tension and violent pinching in the abdomen.

315. Shooting pinching pain just above the hips and on the last false rib.

After dinner itching about the abdomen, and when she rubbed herself this caused inwardly a kind of pinching together of the bowels; there was a compression, especially in the groin, as if towards the middle; when stooping and breathing deeply it was worst, better when walking.

After stool pinching in the belly.

After midnight colic, painful in the side of the abdomen.

Ulcers in the bowels.¹ [ARDOYNUS, l. c.]

320. Four stools in the day with pinching in the belly before and during their evacuation.

Much flatulence.

Rumbling in the hypogastrium, as when one has gone without food.

A rattling, rumbling, and grumbling in the abdomen (immediately).

Rumbling in the belly as from strongly fermenting beer, thereafter quick call to stool, which is evacuated with cutting in the abdomen; the first part of the stool was hard, the remainder fluid, without mucus, in the morning and late in the evening (aft. 3 h.). [*With.*]

325. The abdominal muscles are painful when touched as if bruised.

Persistent pressure in the groin passing over the whole pubic region, as though she were tightly bound there.

Tearing (?) in the inguinal glands on both sides.

Forcing in the region of the inguinal ring as though a hernia would come through there.

Before stool pain in the bowels.

330. After stool bruised feeling in the bowels.

After stool great exhaustion.

During stool (in the evening) nausea, very severe, as though she must vomit.

Two thin stools followed by stomachache, in the forenoon.

Under the impression that flatus is being discharged a thin pappy stool of a bilious appearance comes away quickly and involuntarily.

335. Frequent pappy stool with cutting in the belly. [*With.*]

The stool passes quickly and almost involuntarily; he cannot get out of bed in time. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Diarrhœa (aft. 48 h.) for four days.

Diarrhœa six times, causing fainting, first with heat and warm perspiration, then with cold sweat on the forehead and feet and white tongue.

Soft half-liquid stool, frequently.

340. Three times in the day stool with mucus.

Stool very slimy.

Lumpy stool mixed with mucus.

Stool in lumps, but not hard.

Occasional constipation.

345. Constipation for two days, after which, without pain in the belly, one stool, which passed unawares. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Stool insufficient and too scanty.

Frequent ineffectual urging to stool.

Tenesmus. [WALTHER, l. c.]

¹ Put forward hypothetically only by Ardoynus.

He has sudden call to stool, and yet he must strain much before anything comes away, although the stool is soft and normal.

350. Hard stool with burning pain in the rectum and anus (aft. 24 h.).

After soft stool aching pain in the rectum, as after a hard stool.

Stool, and thereafter much pressing (tenesmus), for an hour; then she could not sit for pain at the anus.

At night constant urging to stool; she must get out of bed ten times; she could neither lie nor sit on account of a shooting and a kind of sore pain at the anus; it felt as if she had forced all out, and she had pain as if excoriated and like needle-pricks in the anus, especially when she drew it in.

After a difficult, not hard stool, such violent pricking like needles from the anus up the rectum, that she almost lost consciousness owing to the pain; thereafter chilliness and exhaustion.

355. **Severe shooting in the rectum, also when not at stool** (which takes away the breath).

Good stool accompanied by cutting in the rectum.

Throbbing pain in the rectum after stool, all day.

Prolapsus of the rectum during stool.

After a good stool piles which exude.

360. A pressing fulness in the rectum.

Rumbling in the rectum.

In the evening, when sitting, a creeping and smarting in the rectum as from worms.

Itching in the rectum.

When lying strangling sore pain in the rectum.

365. Sore pain between the nates.

After stool contractive pain in the anus.

Contractive sensation in the perinæum.

Dark brown urine.

The urine becomes clouded after some hours.

370. Reddish urinary sediment.

Very foetid urine.

Urine quite like water (aft. 2 h.), and very frequent micturition.

He must rise after midnight to pass water, and does so very copiously.

He must get out of bed twice during the night to make water.

375. At night great urging to urinate.

Frequent urging to urinate, which he can hardly resist for a moment.

Frequent, quick call to urinate: she must often make water in quick succession.

Often quick urging to urinate.

Feeling in the urethra as if he must be always passing water.

380. Violent urging to urinate: as soon as this occurs he must go and make water, otherwise it would come away involuntarily.

When he passes water it comes away with great force.

Frequent discharge of urine (aft. 6 d.).

Constant desire to pass water, but little comes away each time.

(Interrupted stream of urine.)

385. Much thinner stream of urine.
 She has frequent urging to urinate, each time preceded by cutting in the hypogastrium.
 Before urinating cutting in the abdomen.
 Hard pressure on the bladder.
 At the end of the act of making water and afterwards a cutting in the urethra, as if the urine were acrid and like corrosive lye.
390. During the passage of the urine burning in the forepart of the urethra.
 Burning anteriorly in and on the urethra when not urinating.
 Burning in the urethra.
 Itching in the middle of the urethra.
 Stitches in the forepart of the urethra.
395. Cutting in the urethra, before and during stool. [*With.*]
 Pains in the urethra, as at the commencement of a gonorrhœa.
 Redness and inflammation of the orifice of the urethra.
 Stitches in the penis.
 In the morning when urinating shooting in the penis, especially in the glans, as though the urethra were bored through; the urine dribbled away only at the commencement, but afterwards there was complete retention of it. [*Fr. H—n.*]
400. Prepuce swollen and red.
 Itching on the glans penis.
 (Glans and prepuce icy cold.)
 (Tearing in the left side of the scrotum.)
 Aching and tension in the testicles and spermatic cords.
405. A vibration in the testicles and genitals.
 (A resistance of the genitals to complete ejaculation of the semen.)
 Impotence in the male, even during amorous fancies (the first 16 h.).
 Increased sexual power (aft. 56 h.).
 In the morning after waking the greatest voluptuous excitement in the internal sexual organs, at first with strong, at last with weak erection, which lasted an hour and a half, and at the same time passed into a rather burning pain, which was only gradually allayed after the emission of semen (aft. 24 h.).
410. Pollution with a burning pain in the urethra.
 During the midday siesta, when sitting, seminal emission in a man seventy years of age, who had not had anything of the sort for twenty years (aft. 5 h.).
 Seminal pollutions the first nights.
 Weak feeling in the female genitals.
 Violent itching on the clitoris.
415. More profuse discharge of the catamenia, which smelt sour.
 The catamenia which were in full flow stopped immediately (after they had lasted only two and a half days).
 Retards the menses three days beyond the proper time.
 Irregularity of the menstrual flux. [*LANGE, Domest. Brunsv., p. 291.*]

(Very severe leucorrhœa.)

*

*

*

420. Frequent sneezing.

Violent sneezing for several days.

Coryza (aft. 14 d.).

Severe coryza (aft. 5, 17 d.).

Fluent coryza and also bloody mucus on blowing the nose.

425. Great stoppage of the nose for several days and clots of blood are sometimes blown from the nose.

Coryza, catarrh and cough, with chilliness.

Severe coryza with rawness on the chest and cough with much expectoration.

Roughness in the throat.

Very rough throat (aft. 16 d.).

430. Coldness in the throat during inspiration.

Hoarseness in the morning. [*Fr. H—n.*]

On the chest (in the trachea) there is always mucus; hacking cough.

At every breath there is irritation to cough in two or three impulses, worse in the afternoon.

On going to sleep much cough, with heat of head and face and cold hands.

435. Dry cough in bed in the evening for a long time before she goes to sleep, and more severe than during the day.

Dry cough wakes him at night.

Cough. [*Hufel. Journ. d. pr. A.*,¹ iii, p. 773.]

Cough at night not by day.

Cough causes headache, as if beaten and lacerated.

440. (Expectoration from the chest of the taste of old catarrh.)

Tightness of the chest.

After a walk tightness of chest, hence he must often take a deep breath, until evening (aft. 28 h.).

Shortness of breath when walking in the open air.

A pressing sensation on the chest, that hinders breathing.

445. In the afternoon and evening aching oppression and tightness in the whole body but mostly about the chest, as if outwardly, with anxiety; after lying down he perspired and then he felt quite relieved.

By day frequently choking and stoppage of the breath amounting to suffocation (aft. 14 d.).

On turning round on the left side at night in bed sudden loss of breath which goes off on sitting up.

Her breath was often stopped during sleep, so that those about her must wake her up to prevent her being suffocated.

He is like to be suffocated at night (about 1 a.m.) in sleep, and yet he feels no pain (aft. some h.).

450. Scarcely had she fallen asleep at night when the breath was gone; she was like to be suffocated, started up with a loud cry and could not

¹ Statement.

get her breath again; towards morning severe palpitation of the heart, followed by exhausting perspiration (aft. 13 d.).

Excessive tightness of the chest, twitchings, and death within four days.¹ [MORGAGNI, l. c., § 10.]

As if exhausted in the chest; she could only fetch her breath with difficulty.

Tight in the chest as if something had grown on there.

The whole chest as if stretched.

455. Anxiety in the chest.

On stooping the breathing is oppressed.

Very heavy in the chest.

Sometimes violent spasm in the chest.

A pressure across the middle of the chest, as from having swallowed too large a morsel.

460. In the morning in bed an ever-increasing pressure on the chest; he must get up and then it went off.

Tension in the right side of the chest and shoulder.

At night, when lying on the left side, on the slightest movement stitch in the cardiac region or in the right side of the chest.

Violent stitches, which commenced in the right side of the chest, and went through the scrobiculus cordis and stomach.

Some stitches in the chest through to the back (aft. 16 h.).

465. Stitches in the back at every breath (aft. 24 h.).

Stitches in the dorsal muscles and chest.

In the morning on waking the chest is as if heated.

In the morning on waking burning in the throat and hot breath.

Burning in the chest and great heat in the face.

470. Cold feeling in the chest, a kind of chilly tension.

In the region of the heart a strange movement.

Crackling throbbing in the left side of the chest, when sitting and lying, which ceases on holding the breath.

In the evening when going to sleep quick and strong palpitation of the heart.

Palpitation of the heart without anxiety, almost without cause, e.g. when lying down for the midday siesta.

475. Anxious palpitation of the heart.

Great rush of blood to the heart.

Wakes in the morning with rush of blood to the chest.

A strong ebullition of blood to the chest.

Violent ebullition of blood in the chest, like a boiling, during which he became qualmish almost to fainting, with a trembling in the right arm.

480. Pain in the chest as if sprained, with oppression.

Frequent pain in the upper part of the chest, as though he had fallen on it.

The chest is painful on moving the arms.

The right ribs are painful, especially when touched.

Shooting in the sternum *per se*, and still worse when touched.

¹ From free drinking of sulphur in wine.

485. Pain in the sternum.

(Twitching in one of the breasts, which swelled as though milk would come into it.)

Pain in the sacrum. [*Fr. H—n.*]

(Horrible pains in the sacrum on stooping (not when lying), like a tension, as if all were too short; the pains went over the abdomen into the scrobiculus cordis and knee.)

A hard pressure in the sacrum alleviated by walking.

490. Pressure in the sacrum which went off on walking and returned when sitting.

Pain over the sacrum.

Pain over the sacrum when walking, not when sitting.

Sudden pain in the sacrum and lower muscles of the back, as if sprained.

On making a false step pain in the back as if sprained.

495. In the left pelvic region and betwixt the scapulæ when at rest as if sprained, but on the slightest movement intolerable painful jerks.

Dorsal and sacral pains as if beaten.

In the back a spot painful as if bruised.

Pain in the back when stooping.

When stooping a drawing up the spine.

500. In the morning heaviness in the back, as if he had lain in a wrong position, and weariness as though he had not slept enough.

In the back and sides stiff as if he had got a chill.

Stiffness, sometimes in the back sometimes in the hip, painful when turning in bed; he must hold his breath at the time.

Stiffness in the back after sitting.

On sitting for some time stiffness in the back, which is relieved by walking.

505. A hot flush down the back.

Burning and smarting on the back.

Burning pain betwixt the scapulæ.

Burning betwixt the scapulæ.

Pain betwixt the scapulæ; when lying and moving, tension.

510. Tension betwixt the scapulæ and on one side of the neck.

The right scapula is painful as if sprained, on moving the arm.

In the nape, close to the hair of the head, a gland swollen and inflamed, with itchy sensation.

Tearing, originating in the shoulder-joint and spreading down the humerus.

Rheumatic pain in the left shoulder.

515. Neuralgic pain in the shoulder.

(Pressure on the shoulder, like a weight, when walking in the open air.)

In the right shoulder pain on breathing. [*Fr. H—n.*]

The shoulder-joint pains as if dislocated, especially when lying at night.

Swollen axillary glands.

520. A swelling of the axillary glands which proceeds to suppuration.

Sweat in the axillæ.

Stitches from the shoulder-joint down into the arm when lying on it and at the same time inspiring and expiring.

A twitching aching in the deltoid muscle (aft. 2, 3 h.). [*Wh.*]
(Bruised pain of the arms.)

525. On the upper and fore-arms after washing with soap and water red spots, which caused burning.

Under the bend of the elbow burning pain, but on being touched as if numb.

Tearing in the muscles of the arm, which does not interfere with movement.

An internal aching and drawing in the arm, less when at rest than when moving, especially on stretching it out or raising it.

Cramp in the arms after midnight (aft. 16 h.).

530. A drawing and tearing in the arms and hands.

Twitching drawing pain (at night in bed) from one joint of the arm to another, but more in the joints.

Slow, almost tearing jerks out of the shoulder- or elbow-joint, down through the corresponding limb; a pain of a gouty character, most acute in the joint itself, so that he is forced to frown and shut the eyes.

Slow, very painful drawing, as if in the nerves, from the elbow to the wrist and back again.

Tearing from the elbow-joint up the upper arm and down the forearm, also when at rest.

535. An aching in the elbow-joint when moving.

In the bend of the elbow the tendons as if tense.

Pustules in the bend of the elbow with much itching.

Itching, especially on the hands, in the wrist-joints and elbow-joints, especially in the evening; some vesicles appear here and there which contain a yellowish serum.

Pain in the wrist-joint as if sprained.

540. Stiffness in the wrist-joints, especially in the morning, which goes off during the day.

Pain in the wrist-joints, like tearing.

Very painful stitches outwards through and through the wrist-joint.

Itching in the palms of the hands.

Burning in the hands.

545. Sweaty hands.

Swollen blood-vessels on the hands.

Frequent swelling of the hands.

Chapped skin of the hands.

The skin on the hand bursts like chaps and cuts, especially on the joints; the chaps are painful as if excoriated.

550. Almost painless chapping of the skin on the hands, especially where the fingers join the metacarpus. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Creeping in the left hand.

After immersing the hands in cold or warm water the whole hand immediately goes to sleep, with formication.

In the morning trembling in the right hand.

- Involuntary grasping with the hands, mostly in the afternoon.
 [*Fr. H—n.*]
555. Tearing in the knuckles of the hand.
 Drawing, alternating with stitches, on the hand.
 On the back of the hand a sudden burning stitch.
 In the balls of the fingers a burning (in the forenoon).
 On the back of the middle finger a persistent burning tearing stitch.
560. In the left middle finger a burning jerk.
 Involuntary twitching of the fingers. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Tearing in the fingers.
 On the ball of the left little finger, every five minutes, a pain compounded of pinching and pressure, which radiates up into the arm when he leans on the elbow, with chilliness; during the day this pain changes into severe stitches, also with chilliness, during which all his limbs felt tired as if after very fatiguing exertion.
 Great swelling of the three centre fingers of both hands. [*Fr. H—n.*]
565. Dislocation pain in the proximal joint of the thumb (aft. 10 h.).
 The little finger is numb for some time.
 Finger joints swollen, stiff, red, as if frost-bitten; formication in them.
 Chilblains on the fingers.
 Coldness of the fingers. [*Fr. H—n.*]
570. Great perspiration between the fingers.
 Many hang-nails on the fingers.
 Ulceration of a finger-nail (panaritium), twice in succession.
 Ulcer on a finger nail (panaritium).
 When he has been seated a long time the whole nates and ischia are painful.
575. (A kind of lameness in the thigh, as if in the hip over the nates.)
 Tensive pain in the hip-joint when walking.
 Sudden, cramp-like, excessively painful jerks about the hip-joint.
 Drawing pain in the left hip.
 The lower extremities thrill, as from weariness.
580. Restlessness in the lower extremities, in the evening, so that she could not remain in the room, until bedtime, on two evenings.
 Dry heat in the lower extremities (aft 11 d.).
 The left lower extremity went to sleep for an hour, on two successive evenings.
 Heaviness in the lower extremities and tension in the knees and thighs, more at night than during the day.
 In bed, in the morning and evening, drawing pain in the lower extremities.
585. In the morning in bed heaviness and weariness of the lower extremities, which went off immediately after rising.
 Lower extremities as if prostrated by fatigue.
 After a short walk exhaustion and heaviness of the lower extremities.

Crawling itching on the inner side of the thigh. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Excoriation betwixt the thighs, especially when walking in the open air.

590. Pain as if excoriated on the inner side of the right thigh, in the evening.

In the night violent pain in the thigh as after a blow.

In the outer side of the thigh bruised pain, also when touched.

The posterior femoral muscles are painful when sitting.

(Thighs as if constricted by a ligature.)

595. Twitching in the thigh and leg.

Drawing pain in the thigh.

Tearing in the knees to the toes (in the forenoon); the feet are so heavy she can hardly drag them along.

Especially in the forenoon weakness in the knees; after going upstairs there is burning in the knee-joints.

Lameness in the knee, as if sprained when going downstairs.

600. Stiffness of the knees.

The knees (in bed) are several times spasmodically flexed and again suddenly and involuntarily extended. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Pain in the knee, as from stiffness, when rising from a seat.

Stiffness in the houghs.

In the houghs pain as if too short, when treading.

605. The tendons of the lower extremities seem to be too short, when standing.

A violent cramp-like pressure from the hough to the ankles, mostly when sitting, in the afternoon, twice a day for an hour at a time, with great weariness and stretching pain in the head.

On the left patella a pressure even when sitting, but also when walking.

An aching in the knee-joint when moving it.

Blunt-pointed pressure on a very small spot in the outermost point of the knee.

610. Trembling in both legs, shooting and tearing and weariness from the knees to the feet; when sitting more tearing, when walking shooting and tension, whilst the toes are icy cold.

From the calves to the toes, tearing with shooting to and fro (in the evening); when standing and when she sat down, the feet twitched internally; at the same time trembling sensation through the whole body, a heaviness mixed with tearing in the whole back, chilliness without thirst, with red cheeks without heat in them; it then came in the scrobiculus cordis, tension and contraction under the ribs, with oppressed breathing and many stitches throughout the chest and in the upper part of the abdomen.

Cramp in the calf, even when walking, when the calf is painful as though it were too short.

Stretching, tensive, contractive pain in the calves, as though they were sewed together.

When going upstairs the calves are very painful.

615. (On the inner part of the legs, near the tibiæ (in the evening), when touched pain as if bruised, or as if the flesh were detached from the bones.)

Coldness and cold-feeling of the legs, in the evening (aft. 24 h.).

Feet always cold; she cannot get them warm in bed in the evening.

When stretching out the foot tendency to cramp in the leg.

Swollen veins on the lower extremities.

620. Varicose veins and blue spots about the ankles.

Swelling of the foot in the warmth of the bed, which goes off when out of bed.

Swelling on the ankle with dislocation pain on moving.

Pain like stretching about the ankle when walking.

In the left ankle-joint pain as if sprained when standing and walking.

625. When treading the joint¹ knuckled over as if dislocated.

In the ankle-joints tendency to knuckle over especially when going downstairs.

In the ankle-joint a burning nipping; the burning was increased after rubbing.

At night tearing and shooting in the diseased foot.

Shooting in the right foot.

630. On the tendo Achillis severe stitches almost every five minutes.

Under the left ankle shooting even when at rest, but much more when stretching out the foot and also during the slightest movement, whereby he was hindered in walking.

A squeezing shooting in the dorsum of the foot, aggravated by movement.

On the dorsum of the foot suddenly a burning stitch.

Shooting in the right heel, as if a splinter were in it.

635. Tearing in the right heel for half an hour.

In the soles of the feet, in the morning in bed, drawing pain; also in the morning when treading severe pain in them.

The soles of the feet are painful when treading and walking as if festering.

Burning in the soles of the feet when treading after sitting for a long time.

In the evening throbbing in the hollow of the sole with severe burning for an hour.

640. Perspiration on the soles of the feet.

Cold sweat on the left sole.

(Ulcerous vesicles on the left sole.)

In the hollow of the sole a tension.

In the sole cramp when treading, at every step.

645. In the soles pain as if too short when treading.

Stitches in the soles.

In the middle toes and both big toes, pricks.

Often violent shooting in the corns.

¹ Joint not named, but evidently the ankle-joint.

- Shooting burning in the corn, in easy shoes.
650. The corns pain as though pressed by tight shoes.
 (Swelling and inflammation and pain of the left big toe.)
 Obtuse pain in the ball of the left toe.
 On extending the feet cramp in the toes.
 When lying the limbs immediately go to sleep.
655. The limbs are apt to go to sleep when lying—the arms, cervical muscles, &c.
 An aching in the upper and lower extremities, as though they would go to sleep.
 Cracking in the knees and elbows.
 A dragging in the limbs, almost like drawing.
 Drawing pain in all the limbs.
660. Drawing pain in the limbs, in the evening.
 Drawing in the knee, arm, and shoulder for instants.
 In the evening in bed, tearing pain in the back, knees and legs.
 In the morning, immediately after rising, bruised pain of the limbs.
 A pinching in the flesh of the body here and there.
665. In the evening after getting warm in bed, a stitch-like prickling in the skin of the whole body.
 A prickling on the skin of the cheeks, shoulders, and thighs.
 Pricking itching, especially when walking in the open air.
 Burning sensation on the skin of the whole body.
 A small cut wound commences to be painful, first sore, then burning; it inflames and becomes the seat of throbbing pain.
670. On slightly rubbing the skin on the elbow it is very painful for a long time, as if destitute of skin and rubbed sore.
 Liver spots on the back and chest, which itch in the evening.
 Cutaneous eruption.¹ [*Hufel. Journ.*, l. c.]
 Cutaneous eruption, burning and itching.*
 A disagreeable creeping itching; after scratching the part becomes painful.
675. The itching spot after scratching is very painful (does not burn).

* 673 to 678. In these symptoms—comp. 588, and 199, 234 in the schema of *Hepar sulphuris*—is manifested the characteristic itching eruption which sulphur can excite, in which is revealed an affection similar (homœopathic) to, but *not identical* with, the itch. And homœopathy requires medicines that produce diseases only similar to those they should be administered for in order to cure them. For as it employs *medicines* for curative purposes and not the exciting causes of the diseases, consequently is not so foolish as to employ chancre virus for the cure of venereal diseases, or the itch miasm in the treatment of the itch disease, so it can certainly never occur to homœopathy to expect anything else from its medicines, save the power of producing only a similar morbid affection. And yet the stupid spirit of contradiction will try to delude the laity and prejudice them against homœopathy, and since it has no honest objection to adduce it makes use of a dishonest one, in fact, a falsehood. But homœopathy has never pretended to produce an identical disease with medicines, but has *always* enjoined the selection of a medicine for the cure that produces only a *similar* affection. And yet this mendacious reproach is reiterated—whether from stupidity and ignorance of the doctrine or from malice I shall leave others to

¹ From local application.

Itching burning on various parts; after scratching it pained as if sore, but did not burn.

When he has scratched the itching part it bleeds and smarts, but does not burn.

Itching worst at night and in the morning in bed after waking.

(After scratching the part becomes as if hot.)

680. Cutaneous eruption such as is apt to occur after vaccination.

The skin cracks here and there, especially in the open air. [*Fr.*

H—n.]

In the afternoon when wide awake he starts violently, and at the same time a shudder goes through his whole body.

The body is jerked high up, as in severe twitchings. [*Fr.*

H—n.]

Violent starting on merely being called by name.

685. Single twitching of one hand and one foot, in the day time.

Twitching and jerking of all the limbs, during which he bites the teeth together and moans low, lasting eight minutes; then a quarter of an hour's slumber; thereafter renewed jerking and spasmodic drawing in the limbs, after which he is much exhausted. [*Fr. H—n.*]

(Epilepsy after a fright or after running violently.)

The child (after being washed with tepid water) hangs the head on one side, and after it is raised up, on the other side; the face and lips become pale, the eyes stare for about two minutes, then she sneezes, and thereafter closes her mouth and eyes firmly, but only for a moment, and some mucus runs from the mouth; followed by calm sleep (aft. 3 d.).

Speaking is a great effort and excites her pains.

690. Trembling feeling in the upper and lower extremities.

Great restlessness: it does not allow him to sit long; when lying he must always move the feet.*

Great ebullition of blood, much burning in the hands.

Uneasiness in the blood, with swollen veins on the hands.

In the afternoon unsteady when walking, and trembling in the hands.

695. Trembling of the limbs, especially the hands.

When walking in the open air great loss by perspiration.

In the morning in bed sweat on the face and nape, and on getting up the limbs are as if bruised.

From morning till evening very heavy and exhausted in all the limbs.

judge. CANOVA'S statue of the captive of St. Helena may be very like, but it is not NAPOLEON! Do not our stupid opponents understand that? Are they unable to comprehend the difference between *identical* (*same*) and *similar*? or do they not wish to comprehend it?

Sulphur produces pimples and vesicles very similar in appearance to the itch of workers in wool, and these are chiefly seen on the joints and at night, but the attendant sensations exhibit greater differences, for itch is accompanied by a kind of *intolerable agreeable creeping itching gnawing*, as from lice, which is indicated by the expression *intolerable voluptuous tickling itching*, which, when the finger is applied for the purpose of scratching, ceases to itch and commences to *burn*, and after scratching continues to burn on the spot.

* See also 580.

Lassitude all day.

700. Weariness in all the limbs.

Always tired and exhausted.

Weariness as if after an illness.

Weariness in the feet.

Weariness that goes off when walking.

705. When walking in the open air at first the feet are heavy, they become lighter on continuing to walk.

Walking is a trouble to her, her feet will not bear her ; she feels as though she had a weight on the feet (there is tension over the chest when walking).

In the afternoon exhausted and dejected (aft. 8 d.).

In the afternoon very exhausted ; he must always be seated and has no strength for walking.

In the evening before going to sleep incessant spasmodic yawning.

710. **Great, insuperable drowsiness by day ; when sitting by day at her work she cannot ward off sleep.**

Great day-drowsiness : as soon as he sits down he falls asleep.

Drowsiness in the afternoon.

Every afternoon, from 2 to 3 o'clock, very exhausted and sleepy (then again wide awake).

In the evening very drowsy : as soon as the lights are put on the table she must sleep.

715. Long sleep : he must make a great effort to get up in the morning.

Without the least inclination to get out of bed in the morning.

Getting up in the morning after waking is difficult for him.

Heaviness in the back and lower extremities on rising in the morning.

At nights she is very sleepy and her eyes close, as if heavy ; but she cannot go to sleep, though there is nothing the matter with her.

720. She cannot sleep for an hour after going to bed at night, but yet she feels no ailment.

He wakes up every hour at night, and can only sleep for a couple of hours towards morning.

Sleepless and wide awake all night (aft. 36 h.).

Sleeplessness as from over-excitement and restlessness.

Restless tossing about at night in bed.

725. In the evening excessive wakefulness, the blood rushed to his head, and the night was sleepless.

She sleeps restlessly at nights but without waking.

Restless nights : he wakes up every time with a start, as if from a frightful dream, and after waking was still occupied with anxious visions as if of ghosts, which he could not immediately get rid of. [*Wth.*]

Starting up in affright twice in the evening in bed when going to sleep.

In the evening when going to sleep he starts up in affright from imaginary noise, a fright that went through his whole body.

730. Great starting up when going to sleep.
 Starting up in affright in the midday siesta.
 Waking in the morning with giddy confusion of the head.
 Wakes at night frequently from throbbing of the blood in the head, then in the chest also.
 At night burning in the mouth with thirst.
735. At night stomachache for an hour, relieved by eructation.
 At night stomachache and throbbing pain in the head.
 He snores every night.
 In the evening, immediately after lying down, hacking cough for a whole hour; it made her hot; about 3 a.m. she awoke again to cough.
 He wakes in the morning with rawness on the chest.
740. At night much stretching and straining.
 In the evening in bed, for two hours, tickling formication in the left upper and lower extremities, which compels him to draw up these limbs frequently.
 At night he must lay his lower extremities outside the bed clothes, owing to tearing in them.
 Tossing about at night in bed, with hot feet.
 She woke up at night in great anxiety, with heat all over, and her body felt in a spasmodic state.
745. (After midnight restless sleep; she dreams that she is getting a fever, and wakes up in full perspiration with great heat, especially in the face, so that she cannot bear the bed clothes on her, with great thirst and rigor, which becomes worse on moving, so that her teeth chatter.)
Anxious dreams at night: dreams of fire coming from heaven.
 Anxious dream, as if something pressed him down (night-mare).
 After midnight anxious dreams, every night.
 Horrible and anxious dreams, every night.
750. Startling dreams: as if he fell from a height.
 Vexatious anxious dreams.
 Dreams full of loathing at night, and on awaking nausea.
 Many and **vivid** dreams at night, from which she frequently woke up.
 Before falling asleep, ridiculous fancies in a half dreamy state; she laughed aloud (many evenings).
755. Dream-pictures immediately after closing the eyes.
 Fear that he might catch cold in the open air; he cannot tell whether the feeling is physical or mental (yet he was never previously disposed to catch cold, and never dreaded exposure to the causes of a chill).
 Formicating shudder over the skin, without chilliness.
 Transient chilliness on chest, arms and back.
 Coldness of the nose, hands and feet.
760. Cold feeling through all the limbs, not followed by heat, in the forenoon.

In the evening for an hour chilliness up the back not followed by heat.

Chilliness with diarrhœa, for some hours. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Internal chilliness.

Frequent internal chilliness, without thirst.

765. In the evening rigor and great paleness of face.

Frequent febrile rigor in the evening.

In the evening (from 7 to 8 o'clock) rigor with cold hands, without thirst, and great pressure as from a weight in the stomach; afterwards ordinary warmth returns with thirst.

In the evening, at first shivering, then heat in the hands and face with thirst.

Wakes at night with febrile rigor and yet is warm to the touch; thereafter some heat.

770. Much cold feeling in the afternoon; she then became warmer, but the feet remained cold.

In the forenoon chilly, in the afternoon feeling of heat, though she was cold to the touch.

In the morning, about 10 o'clock, chilliness for an hour, then quiet until 3 p.m., when there ensued a heat in the head and hands for two hours, with thirst for beer; repeated for several days.

In the evening (at half past 5 o'clock) chilliness, then heat; then again chilliness with some thirst until 8 o'clock.

Flush of heat in the face; thereafter coldness and cold feeling in the whole body; after this weakness of the bones of the lower extremities, felt especially when sitting, as if there were no marrow in the bones.

775. Flush of heat in the face and febrile rigor on the body.

In the afternoon febrile heat mingled with chilliness and with persistent palpitation of the heart.

Fever: great heat in the face and feeling as if she had just recovered from a severe illness; after the heat some chilliness with much thirst (aft. 4 d.).

Fever: every forenoon inward chilliness, every day stronger, with vertigo as though the head would sink down, without thirst, and thereafter such great exhaustion that he could not walk upstairs, with perspiration day and night only on the head, which was swollen.

Every evening (about 8 o'clock) chill for two hours without heat; the following night, however, when she awoke she had heat without thirst.

780. In the morning very thirsty.

Much thirst during the day.

Heat all day long with much thirst, but not at night.

Dry heat in the morning in bed.

Heat on waking in the morning, which soon goes off.

785. In the morning in bed anxious disagreeable heat, with sweat and dryness in the throat (aft. 3 d.).

Towards morning heat as if perspiration would break out.

In the morning during sleep perspiration which went off on awaking.

Profuse perspiration in the morning only on the parts subject to itching. [*With.*]

In the morning sweat on the hands and feet.

790. In the evening before lying down perspiration, especially in the hands, and immediately after lying down heat and difficulty of falling asleep.

In the evening in bed some perspiration.

In the evening anxious sweat with trembling, followed by vomiting; urging to stool during the anxiety; thereafter heaviness in the head and weakness in the arms.

Anxiety, febrile delirium, with great tightness of chest; he complained of burning in the stomach, vomiting, twitchings of the whole body—death.¹ [MORGAGNI, l. c., § II.]

Restlessness and hurry (in the day); he could not restrain himself.

795. Great distraction; he cannot concentrate his attention upon the matter before him and does his business awkwardly.

Dilatory, irresolute.

(He imagines he is getting thin.)

Sometimes disposed to weep, sometimes to laugh.

In the morning very ill-humoured, cross, and **lachrymose**, particularly so in the evening.

800. Very peevish, ill-humoured; nothing is right for her (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

He is cross with everything, is offended at every word and takes everything in bad part; thinks he must defend himself and gets angry.

Morose, gloomy and dull in the head as on the occurrence of catarrh.

Ill-humoured; she was vexed with herself.

Ill-humoured and captious.

805. All day an indolent disposition of mind and body, indisposed to all occupation and movement (aft. 7 d.).

He takes no pleasure in anything.

In the evening disinclination for everything—work, amusement, conversation and movement; he is very uncomfortable and yet knows not what ails him.

Discontented with himself; owing to inward dejection he does not know how to calm himself, can do nothing to please himself, obstinate and unyielding, without knowing why.

Embittered humour, as though he had been insulted.

810. Humour quarrelsome and cross about everything.

When walking in the open air she suddenly becomes sad; only vexatious, anxious, depressing thoughts occur to her, of which she cannot divest herself, which makes her serious and peevishly lachrymose.

Very much out of humour, with great anxiety.

Dejection.

Sad, without courage.

¹ All this occurred six months after taking the sulphur.

FUMES OF BURNING SULPHUR.

(Antidote—electric shock.)

Stiffness (painful) of the spine betwixt the scapulæ, during and after movement, with pain as though it were broken.

Painful stiffness in the junction of the sacrum with the bones of the pelvis ; on moving there occurred very painful jerks.

TARAXACUM.¹

(Dandelion.)

(The fresh expressed juice of the whole plant *Leontodon taraxacum*, gathered when not quite in full bloom, mixed with equal parts of alcohol.)

This plant, like many others, has been wrongfully administered in diseases in enormous quantities, on merely theoretical grounds, as a remedy of universal every-day use.

In all diseases which the so-called practical glance, which pretends to be able to see everything, even the inner processes of morbid nature, could make nothing of, as also in all those that would not fit in with any name in pathology, it was theoretically assumed that there were present viscid, inspissated humours and obstructions of the minute nameless vessels in the interior of the body which nobody could see, in order that the favourite dandelion might be prescribed in accordance with this fantastical assumption. On account of its milky juice it was theoretically assumed that it must act like a soap, and as soap chemically dissolves all sorts of substances in a vessel, so dandelion must dissolve in the interior of the *living* body whatever the practitioner was pleased to imagine existed in the diseased human system of a viscid, inspissated and obstructive character.

Had the pure powers of dandelion to effect changes in the human health been ever tested, and had it thus been experimentally ascertained what peculiar morbid states it was able characteristically to produce, and had then a pure therapeutic trial been made of this plant, *administered alone*, in any case of disease, and it had been found to effect a rapid and permanent cure, it would have been seen convincingly on comparing the totality of the symptoms of the disease cured by this remedy with the morbid symptoms dandelion can produce in the healthy body, that this plant *can only cure in virtue of its symptoms being similar to those of the case of disease, and that it could not fail to cure it in accordance with the eternal homœopathic law of nature*, and that for that very reason it could not be of use in those morbid states the like of which dandelion is not able to produce.

A knowledge of this fact would have converted practitioners, had they been capable of being converted, from a belief in their imaginary indication of an internal, non-existent, pathological obstruction-monster, which they pretended had to be dissolved.

The following pure pathogenetic symptoms of dandelion, which are far from complete, may perhaps help to dispel this pathologico-

¹ From vol. v, 2nd edit., 1826.

therapeutical self-deception. But they will do more, for they will teach us *a priori* for what morbid cases this vegetable juice will be and must be a sure remedy, and prevent us torturing patients for whom it is unsuitable (unhomœopathic) in a useless and injurious manner by giving it in large doses, as has hitherto been done.

When this drug is suitable from its homœopathic similarity, we require to give it in the dose of scarcely a single drop of the juice in order to effect a cure: The juice as prepared above is much preferable to the officinal extract, which by prolonged stirring in a copper kettle is rendered impure by admixture with this metal.

[The provers of this medicine are FRANZ, GUTMANN, KUMMER, LANGHAMMER, ROSAZEWSKY; no symptoms are contributed by HAHNEMANN.

No old-school authorities are cited.

The 1st edit. has 209, this 2nd edit. 264 symptoms.]

TARAXACUM.

Vertigo on walking in the open air, as if intoxicated, the head fell at one time to the left, at another to the right side (aft. 2¼ h.). [Lr.]

When walking in the open air unsteady step and vertigo, as though he would fall forwards (aft. 10 h.). [Lr.]

When walking in the open air great confusion and dizziness of the head; he seemed to stagger as if giddy. [Fz.]

Sometimes contraction and whirling above the nose in the forehead, like vertigo, sometimes sensation as though the brain were distended here and there, painless. [Fz.]

5. Sensation in the head as if the brain were constricted by a soft pressure from all sides. [Fz.]

When walking in the open air aching crawling pain in the forehead, which spreads out from the centre of it, as though there were something alive in it (aft. 4 h.). [Lr.]

A sensation in the head compounded of pressure and itching. [Gn.]

Pressure deep down in the occiput and heaviness there (aft. 9½ h.). [Gn.]

Heaviness of the head and redness of the face. [Gn.]

10. In the sinciput pressive pain out towards the forehead. [Gn.]

Pressive stupefying pain on the forehead, as after a debauch (aft. 1 h.). [Lr.]

Aching pain in the right temple (aft. 35 h.). [Gn.]

Burning pressive pain in the head going upwards. [Gn.]

Pressive pain in the head from within outwards (aft. 2½ h.). [Gn.]

15. Heaviness in the occiput which goes off every time he stoops, and returns on raising up and keeping the head straight, and then it is worst. [Gn.]

When sitting aching stupefying pain in the whole forehead, so that he became unconscious when reading and did not know where

he was, accompanied by nausea ; he felt better only in the open air (aft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Constant pressive pain on the forehead (aft. 4 h.). [*Gn.*]

Drawing aching pain in the temple. [*Fz.*]

When standing drawing pressive pain on the frontal bone. [*Fz.*]

20. **When sitting drawing pain at the left temple, which ceases when walking and standing** (aft. 5 h.). [*Lr.*]

When walking tearing pain in the occiput, which goes off when standing still. [*Fz.*]

When walking tearing on the occiput outwardly. [*Fz.*]

Shooting tearing in the occiput behind the right ear. [*Fz.*]

Tearing stitches in rapid succession on the left side of the forehead. [*Lr.*]

25. A persistent shooting pain in the left side of the head, for six hours. [*Rz.*]

When sitting needle-pricks in the left temple, which go off when standing (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

When walking in the open air a violent persistent stitch in the left temporal region, which went off when standing (aft. 38 h.). [*Lr.*]

Sharp stitches externally on the left side of the forehead, which are not allayed by touching (aft. 13 h.). [*Lr.*]

Obtuse shooting pressure on the forehead (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

30. A pimple on the hairy scalp on the right side above the temple, which is painful when touched, as if the part were festering (aft. 15 h.). [*Lr.*]

The anterior skin of the hairy scalp is tense, as though it were tightly fastened to the crown. [*Kr.*]

A pimple in the centre of the hairs of the left eyebrow with pressive pain when touched (aft. 27 h.). [*Lr.*]

Contracted pupils (aft. 4 h.). [*Lr.*]

Dilated pupils (aft. 26 h.). [*Lr.*]

35. In the morning on waking the eyelids are stuck together with matter, for several days. [*Kr.*]

A kind of inflammation of the eyes ; the eyes are intolerant of light and are constantly watering, with a pressure on the right upper eyelid, as if something were there which he in vain endeavoured to wipe away. [*Kr.*]

Eye-gum, more in the morning than during the day. [*Kr.*]

Burning in the left eyeball (aft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

Violent burning in the right eyeball towards the inner canthus. [*Kr.*]

40. Fine burning prickling in both left eyelids (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Kr.*]

Shooting burning pain in the left eyeball (aft. 20 h.). [*Kr.*]

A burning shooting in the left eyeball, towards the outer canthus (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Kr.*]

Sharp shooting pain in the right eye. [*Kr.*]

Acute aching, as from a grain of sand in the right inner canthus, with sensation as if the eyelids were swollen there. [*Fz.*]

45. (In the evening hardness of hearing; something seems to be before the ears; he only hears in a dull manner.) [*Fz.*]

Inward pressure in the interior of the left ear. [*Gn.*]

Chirping in the left ear, as from grasshoppers (aft. 33 h.). [*Lr.*]

In the meatus auditorius externus tearing, and behind the ramus of the lower jaw sharp pressure. [*Fz.*]

Stitches behind the ear, with tearing down the side of the neck. [*Fz.*]

50. In the right ear a shooting from within outwards, which always receded inwards again. [*Gn.*]

Itching burning shooting in the right ear. [*Gn.*]

Drawing pain in the auricle (aft. 5 h.). [*Lr.*]

A sharp pressure in the right cheek (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

An aching stitch in the cheek. [*Gn.*]

55. A suppurating pimple on the upper part of the left cheek, with red areola, which when touched has a gnawing pain (aft. 24 h.). [*Lr.*]

A suppurating pimple on the angle of the right ala nasi (aft. 8 h.).

[*Lr.*]

Two attacks of epistaxis from the left nostril, at noon before eating (aft. 30 h.). [*Lr.*]

The upper lip cracks in the middle (aft. 6 h.). [*Kr.*]

A suppurating pimple at the right commissure of the mouth (aft.

49 h.). [*Lr.*]

60. Sudden itching below the chin (aft. 1 h.). [*Lr.*]

In the lower part of the parotid gland and on the cervical muscles, and from the sternum to the mastoid process, an acute pain on moving the jaw and neck. [*Kr.*]

Twitching on the side of the neck, inferiorly (aft. 15 h.). [*Gn.*]

Sharp boring stitches in the left side of the neck from within outwards, for some minutes (immediately). [*Gn.*]

Pressive twitching in the muscles of the nape behind the left ear (aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

65. **Pricking in the left side of the nape, as from a rather blunt needle, when standing, which went off on sitting down** (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Pressive shooting in the nape. [*Gn.*]

Pressive pain like blows on two incisor teeth, more in their crowns.

[*Gn.*]

Blood flows from the carious teeth on the right side (which tastes sour). [*Kr.*]

On chewing food sensation in the teeth as if they were set on edge by sour fruit (aft. 37 h.). [*Lr.*]

70. Drawing pain in the carious teeth of the right side, which extends up the cheek to the superciliary arch. [*Kr.*]

Burning shooting in the left side of the tongue (aft. 9 h.). [*Gn.*]

White furred tongue (aft. $2\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

White fur on the tongue which gradually exfoliates in patches (aft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

The tongue is covered with a white skin, with raw feeling in it, it then exfoliates in patches and leaves dark red, tender, very sensitive places (aft. 34 h.). [*Lr.*]

75. In the morning on waking a quite dry brown furred tongue. [*Kr.*]

Collection of saliva in the mouth and sensation as if the larynx were compressed (aft. 31 h.). [*Lr.*]

Difficult deglutition; a kind of pressure as from an internal swelling in the throat. [*Gn.*]

Sharp pressure on the anterior wall of the œsophagus and larynx when not swallowing, which excites cough, but goes off when swallowing. [*Fz.*]

Water of a sourish taste collects in the mouth. [*Kr.*]

80. The mucus hawked up tastes quite sour and sets the teeth on edge (aft. 3, 4 h.). [*Kr.*]

Dryness and shooting in the throat. [*Fz.*]

Dry sensation in the fauces and a bitter mucus there, which makes the voice hoarse. [*Fz.*]

On the tip of the tongue butter tastes repulsively salty-sour; on the palate, however, it tastes as usual. [*Kr.*]

Butcher's meat, but especially the gravy of roast meat, tastes quite sour when it comes in contact with the tip of his tongue. [*Kr.*]

85. Before eating bitter taste in the mouth; but food has a natural taste. [*Lr.*]

A bitter taste rises up the œsophagus into the mouth. [*Fz.*]

Tobacco-smoke has no taste, it causes burning in the throat, almost like heartburn, and takes away the breath; this is removed by drinking. [*Kr.*]

Bitter eructation and hiccup. [*Fz.*]

Empty eructation, which lasted several days, and came on especially after drinking (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Kr.*]

90. Nausea, accompanied by anxiety, when sitting, which goes off when standing (aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Nausea, as from overloading with fat food; he thought he must vomit, with aching stupefying pain in the forehead—he only got better in the open air (aft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Qualmishness and nausea in the œsophagus (aft. $2\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

After eating great chilliness, and especially after drinking. [*Fz.*]

Painless movement and rumbling in the abdomen. [*Kr.*]

95. Rumbling in the umbilical region, towards the left side. [*Gn.*]

A quickly occurring, persistent movement in the hypogastrium as if bubbles were developed in it which burst (aft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Tension in the scrobiculus cordis and pressure on the ensiform cartilage when stooping. [*Fz.*]

Aching under the ribs on the left side. [*Gn.*]

Aching pain in the left side of the abdomen. [*Gn.*]

100. Pinching in the belly (aft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

Bellyache: pinching in the abdomen followed by discharge of flatus (aft. 3, 16 h.). [*Lr.*]

Persistent aching stitches in the left side of the abdomen (aft. 24, 30 h.). [*Gn.*]

Boring pain from within outwards, in the umbilical region, towards the right side. [*Gn.*]

Tensive aching stitches in the right side of the abdomen. [*Gn.*]

105. **Single, violent and sharp stitches, sometimes in the left side of the upper abdomen, sometimes in the left or right side of the abdomen, sometimes also in the hypogastrium** (aft. 14, 31 h.). [*Gn.*]

A severe stitch in the side of the abdomen, lasting a minute. [*Rz.*]

Burning stitches in the left hypogastrium towards the genitals (aft. 25 h.). [*Gn.*]

Pressure in the left lumbar region from within outwards. [*Gn.*]

Itching pricking pain in the right abdominal muscles. [*Gn.*]

110. **Painless gurgling in the muscles of the left hypogastrium.** [*Gn.*]

Feeling of pain in the left groin when walking, as if dislocated, which is somewhat diminished by standing and touching (aft. 6 h.). [*Lr.*]

Tickling itching on the perinæum, between the anus and pudendum, which compels scratching (aft. 14 h.). [*Lr.*]

Voluptuous itching on the perinæum, which compels scratching, which caused an eroding pain in this part, lasting many hours (aft. 32 h.). [*Lr.*]

The first day a second, not hard stool, evacuated with difficulty and with much pressing (aft. 8½ h.). [*Lr.*]

115. **The first day a third, less hard stool, evacuated with much pressing** (aft. 16 h.). [*Lr.*]

Stool sooner than usual and pappy; but the urging to evacuate continued without anything more passing. [*Fz.*]

Urging to urinate without pains (aft. 1 h.). [*Lr.*]

Frequent urging to urinate with copious discharge of urine* (aft. 3 h.). [*Lr.*]

Frequent urging to urinate with scanty discharge of urine* (aft. 25 h.). [*Lr.*]

120. **Tickling on the prepuce, which compels rubbing** (aft. 7½ h.). [*Lr.*]

A constant boring pain in the glans penis. [*Gn.*]

A fine stitch in the left testicle. [*Gn.*]

Burning shooting in the right testicle. [*Gn.*]

Seminal emission on alternate nights. [*Kr.*]

* From these two symptoms, the first of which is primary action, but the second secondary action, or permanent reaction of the organism, we see how perverse is the ordinary practice, when it is attempted to cure chronic dropsical effusions with diminished urinary secretion by means of dandelion. If, as it is its nature to do, it at first produces a greater discharge of urine, it diminishes the secretion all the more in its permanent secondary action. On the other hand, it would be more likely to effect homœopathic service in certain kinds of morbid diuresis (diabetes) for which dandelion is otherwise suitable, provided no miasmatic cachexy is the cause of the affection—as, indeed, is often the case.

when lying, with difficult respiration, especially severe in the sacrum.
[Gn.]

A persistent obtuse stitch in the right scapula, from within outwards (aft. 21 h.). [Gn.]

Vibration and quivering in the right scapula. [Gn.]

155. Pulsating throbbing on the left shoulder, for a minute. [Kr.]

Twitching in the top of the left shoulder. [Gn.]

Painless vibration on the left shoulder, with chilliness all over.

[Gn.]

Twitching in the muscles of the left upper arm, on the outer side (aft. 4 h.). [Gn.]

Quivering in the upper arm. [Gn.]

160. In the interior of the upper arm pulsating throbbing, in fits.

[Kr.]

Pressive pain in the muscles of the left upper arm (aft. 30 h.).

[Gn.]

Pressive pain on the inner side of the left arm. [Gn.]

Pain like electric shocks on the outer side of the left upper arm.

[Gn.]

Shooting pain on the inner side of the left upper arm. [Gn.]

165. Sharp shooting on the outer side of the left arm. [Gn.]

At the back of the upper arm a series of painful, sometimes violent, needle-pricks, which are removed by rubbing. [Kr.]

Intermittent stitches on the outer side between the elbow and middle of the right upper arm, when at rest. [Fz.]

Shooting in the right elbow-joint. [Gn.]

Pricking in the left forearm, when at rest and when moving (aft.

13 h.). [Lr.]

170. Sharp stitches in the right forearm, which go off on touching

(aft. 13 h.). [Lr.]

Twitching in the muscles of the left forearm (aft. 10 h.). [Gn.]

Burning in the right forearm. [Gn.]

Pressive pain on the inner side of the right forearm. [Gn.]

In the forearm frequently recurring drawing pains. [Kr.]

175. In the left wrist-joint a tearing drawing, which spreads into the three last fingers. [Kr.]

On the hands a papular eruption, especially on the sides of the fingers, also on the back of the hand, with some itching. [Kr.]

Burning pain in the third and fourth fingers of the left hand. [Gn.]

Shooting pain in the fourth finger of the left hand. [Gn.]

Aching pain in the three last fingers of the right hand. [Gn.]

180. **The tips of the fingers are icy cold** (aft. 6 h.). [Lr.]

Twitching in the muscles of the left natis extending downwards.

[Gn.]

Itching in the muscles of the left natis. [Gn.]

Quivering in the upper muscles of the thigh (aft. 2 h.). [Gn.]

Shooting pain in the whole of the left thigh (aft. 9½,

10½ h.). [Gn.]

185. When sitting boring shooting on the inner side of the thigh. [Fz.]
 Quite at the top of the thigh in front a part is painful as if bruised, worse when touched than when walking. [Kr.]
 Pressure on the inner side of the right thigh, when sitting and standing, but not when walking (aft. 2 h.). [Gn.]
 Eroding itching on the left thigh, compelling scratching (aft. 7½ h.). [Lr.]
 Tearing in the hough, on its outer tendon, when sitting. [Fz.]
190. Drawing shooting pain on the outer side of the right knee, when at rest and when moving (aft. 3 h.). [Lr.]
 A shooting pain pervading the whole knee-joint. [Gn.]
 On the outer side of the knee sharp pressure when he flexes the leg. [Fz.]
 Burning pain in the left patella. [Gn.]
 A persistent burning pain anteriorly in the right knee. [Gn.]
195. Burning pain on the outer side of the right leg. [Gn.]
 Burning pain on the lower part of the right leg. [Gn.]
 Burning anteriorly on the tibia. [Gn.]
 In the right leg a violent pricking, going from below upwards, when standing, which went off when sitting (aft. 30 h.). [Lr.]
 On the outer side of the left leg needle-pricks darting upwards, when standing, which go off when sitting (aft. 31 h.). [Lr.]
200. Drawing pains in the legs when sitting and when walking. [Kr.]
 Weakness of the legs, especially when going upstairs. [Kr.]
 The right leg is when walking weaker than the left, and yet its muscles feel more tense. [Kr.]
 Eroding gnawing pain on the right leg (when standing) (aft. 1½ h.). [Lr.]
 Tearing pain on the outer border of the left leg (when standing) (aft. 2 h.). [Lr.]
205. Throbbing, obtuse stitches in the right calf, just below the hough. [Fz.]
 Shooting in the right calf. [Gn.]
 Constant burning stitches in the calf (when standing). [Gn.]
Aching pain in the left calf (aft. ¾ h.). [Gn.]
Twitching pain in the right calf, which goes off quickly when touched (aft. 1 h.). [Lr.]
210. Violent itching on the left calf on lying down in the evening, which compelled scratching; but continued to itch after scratching; the part then became red and exuded (aft. 17 h.). [Lr.]
 A stitch in the dorsum of the left foot, towards the big toe (aft. 37 h.). [Gn.]
 A stitch in the right inner ankle when sitting (aft. 32 h.). [Gn.]
 Itching pricking on the inner ankle. [Gn.]
When standing a drawing pain on the dorsum of the right foot, which went off when sitting (aft. 1 h.). [Lr.]
215. When standing an aching drawing pain in the dorsum of the left foot (aft. ¾ h.). [Lr.]

In the left ankle-joint a tearing drawing. [*Kr.*]

Burning pain on the outer side of the right foot. [*Gn.*]

Burning drawing on the dorsum of the left foot (aft. 37 h.).

[*Gn.*]

Pressure on the dorsum of the right foot, when sitting (aft. 22 h.). [*Gn.*]

220. Itching on the dorsum of the right foot, which was removed by scratching (aft. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Gn.*]

On the dorsum of the foot some vesicles which itched. [*Kr.*]

Stitches from the dorsum of the foot into the sole (aft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

[*Gn.*]

Boring pain in the right sole. [*Gn.*]

Burning boring in the left sole towards the little toe. [*Gn.*]

225. **Sometimes violent, sometimes fine shooting pain in the right sole**, from within outwards, when sitting (aft. 10, 21 h.).

[*Gn.*]

Itching pricking in the right sole (aft. 32 h.). [*Gn.*]

Burning pressive pain in the right sole towards the toes when sitting. [*Gn.*]

A tug, going from the little toe up the tibia, when sitting. [*Fz.*]

Attacks of burning in the toes, especially on the top of the right big toe. [*Gn.*]

230. Shooting in the right big toe towards the second toe. [*Gn.*]

Burning shooting in the right big toe when walking (aft. 9 h.).

[*Gn.*]

Tearing stitches in the toes. [*Fz.*]

Violent itching on the fourth toe of both feet (aft. 25 h.). [*Lr.*]

Much sweat between the toes, especially of the right foot. [*Kr.*]

235. All the limbs move easily, but he feels as if the moving power were in a constrained state. [*Fz.*]

Weak feeling in the whole body; a languishing state of all the powers, so that he was always disposed to lie or sit down, when he felt in an intermediate state between consciousness and unconsciousness, as when going to sleep. [*Fz.*]

Inward feeling as if he were very ill; all the limbs were painful when touched and in a wrong position. [*Fz.*]

Almost all the sufferings come on only when sitting; they almost all go off when walking. [*Gn.*]

When sitting frequent yawning, as though he had not slept enough (aft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

240. Sleepiness by day (when reading); the eyes even closed so that he must actually lie down; the sleepiness went off when moving (aft. 5 h.). [*Lr.*]

Unconquerable drowsiness after a meal; on awaking he had urging to urinate with some burning, but only before and after the discharge of urine. [*Kr.*]

On listening to scientific subjects he goes to sleep in spite of all efforts to keep awake, and immediately vivid dream visions occur.

[*Kr.*]

Anxious, vivid, unremembered dreams. [*Kr.*]

Vivid unremembered dreams. [*Lr.*]

245. At night dreams full of quarrelling. [*Lr.*]

Voluptuous dreams. [*Lr.*]

Frequent waking from sleep with much tossing about in bed, he could find rest nowhere. [*Lr.*]

Frequent waking from sleep as if he had slept enough. [*Lr.*]

On waking from sleep, slight perspiration all over the body, which causes smarting all over the skin, compelling him to scratch (aft. 23 h.). [*Lr.*]

250. On going to sleep in bed in the evening he immediately perspired all over the body, and this he did all night; in the morning he felt lively. [*Lr.*]

Immediately he fell asleep he began to perspire all over, so that he often woke up in consequence, when he felt each time a heat all over the body but a much greater glowing heat in the cheeks; he got quite wet from perspiration, but was lively in the morning. [*Lr.*]

Slight sweat all over the body (aft. 22 h.). [*Lr.*]

When walking in the open air sudden warmth of the face, as also of the rest of the body, without thirst (aft. 37 h.). [*Lr.*]

Sensation of heat and heat in the face, with redness (aft. 1½ h.). [*Lr.*]

255. The face, hands, and the rest of the body are hot, without thirst (aft. 6½ h.). [*Lr.*]

A chilliness throughout the body (aft. 26 h.). [*Lr.*]

Chilliness for some hours with persistent aching pain in the head.

[*Gn.*]

When walking in the open air violent rigor all over the body, like an attack of fever, without thirst or heat thereafter (aft. 2½ h.).

[*Lr.*]

Irresolution and disinclination for work, though it goes on very well as soon as he makes a commencement. [*Fz.*]

260. Without occupation he is quite dull; he cannot compose himself, and yet cannot make up his mind to do anything. [*Fz.*]

In the morning dissatisfied and disinclined for business or conversation (aft. 25 h.). [*Lr.*]

Very much inclined to laugh. [*Lr.*]

Loquacity and constant chattering. [*Lr.*]

Religious, cheerful disposition, happiness, contented with himself and his position. [*Lr.*]

THUJA.¹

(*Arbor vitæ.*)

(The green leaves of the *Thuja occidentalis* are first bruised to a fine pulp by themselves, then stirred up with two thirds of their weight of alcohol, and the juice then expressed.)

No serious medicinal employment has been made in Europe before now of this plant, which somewhat resembles in external characters the *Juniperus Sabina*; for what PARKINSON and HERRMANN say of it is evidently mere theoretical speculation, after the fashion of the dear old *Therapia generalis*. According to BOERHAAVE its distilled water has been found useful in dropsical diseases. According to KALM it is popularly employed in North America as an external remedy in some undefined pains of the limbs.

The following elements of artificial diseases, the pure effects of this uncommonly powerful medicinal substance, will be regarded by the homœopathic practitioner as a great addition to his medicinal treasury, and he will not fail to make a useful application of them in some of the most serious diseases of mankind, for which hitherto there has been no remedy. For example, he will perceive from these symptoms that the juice of thuja *must* be specifically useful in that hideous disease arising from impure coitus, the fig-warts, if they be not complicated with other miasmata; and experience also shows that thuja is the only efficacious remedy for them. And for a similar reason it most certainly cures that bad kind of gonorrhœa resulting from impure coitus if it be not complicated with other miasmata.

I employed the decillion-fold dilution of the juice, in the dose of a very small portion of a drop, even in the worst cases.

As the fig-wart gonorrhœa is one of the few permanent miasmatic diseases, I was able to test in the most certain manner the degree of efficacy of the higher dilutions of thuja juice. Thus I found that even the higher dilutions, e.g. the decillion-fold or even the vigesillion-fold dilution ($\frac{1}{xx}$, made with sixty diluting phials, each of 100 drops), if each diluting phial were succussed ten times and oftener (that is, with ten or more shakes of a powerful arm), was not weaker in power than the less diluted preparations, nor, on account of the enormously diminished arithmetical fraction, had it sunk to complete powerlessness, to nothing, but, on the contrary, it had rather become even more intensely charged* with the medicinal virtue of thuja.

* The *discovery* that crude medicinal substances (dry and fluid) unfold their medicinal power ever more and more by trituration or succussion with non-medicinal

¹ From vol. v, 2nd edit., 1826.

Innumerable accurate trials have so completely confirmed this (also with regard to other high fluid medicinal dilutions prepared in a similar way) that I can certify to its truth from conviction.

In order to obtain real preparations of sufficiently developed, but at the same time suitably moderated, power for even the more and most sensitive patients by the dilutions of medicinal substances for homœopathic use, for some time back I have adopted the plan in the case of all fluid medicines of succussing each diluting phial with only two strokes of the arm.

The duration of the action of even the smallest doses is nearly three weeks.

Camphor appears to be the best antidote to mitigate the excessive action of this juice in larger doses.

[HAHNEMANN's fellow-provers were FRANZ, GROSS, FR. HAHNEMANN, HARTMANN, HAYNEL, G. HEMPEL, LANGHAMMER, TEUTHORN, WAGNER, WISLICENUS.

No old-school authorities are cited.

The 1st edit. has 509 symptoms, this 2nd edit. 633.]

THUJA.

When he has stooped he staggers.

Whirling vertigo, even when sitting; when walking she staggers.

Frequent vertigo, even when lying in bed.

Much vertigo when sitting, like a moving to and fro, very much aggravated by lying.

5. Vertigo, especially when he was seated and the eyes were closed; it went off when lying.

Sensation of giddiness as after frequent turning round in a circle (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

His head is confused and incapable of thinking.

Cloudiness in the forehead (immediately). [*Fz.*]

Slow recollection and slow speaking; he has to seek for the words when talking (aft. 3 d.).

10. Inward weakness of the head; the brain feels numbed and dead.

In the morning stupefaction of the head (aft. 6 h.). [*Ws.*]

Dull pain in the whole head like stupefaction (aft 1 h.). [*Lr.*]

A numb sensation and humming in the left half of the brain and in the left ear (aft. 3 h.). [*Htn.*]

Preoccupation of the mind; he could not get rid of the thoughts he had been engaged with.

things, and in greater extent the further, the longer, and the stronger this trituration or succussion is carried on, so that all their material substance seems gradually to be dissolved and resolved into pure medicinal spirit;—this discovery, unheard of till made by me, is of unspeakable value, and so undeniable, that the sceptics, who from ignorance of the inexhaustible resources of nature in the homœopathic dilutions, see nothing but mechanical division and diminution until nothing remains (therefore, annihilation of their medicinal power), must see their error as soon as they appeal to experiment.

15. He becomes cloudy in the head, so that he knows not where he is, when standing (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Fz.*]

Want of attention to what took place around him. [*Ws.*]

Stupid in the head, with nausea. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Dazed in the head and as if intoxicated, especially in the morning. [*Fr. H—n.*]

His head feels empty, when sitting and walking (aft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

20. In the morning headache, sometimes as if the head were severed asunder in the zygoma and upper jaw, sometimes in the crown as if a nail were driven in with a jerk, sometimes in the forehead as if it would fall out, with internal chilliness; all this was ameliorated by walking in the open air.

In the morning headache, as after sleeping too soundly or as after stooping; a pulsation or short pressive jerks in the forehead with redness of face.

A cramp-like sensation in the left side of the head, followed by feeling of warmth. [*Fz.*]

A boring pressure in the head.

Drawing pain in the head.

25. Painless drawing in the right parietal bone, with slight pressure, during which an almost agreeable warmth spreads over the body (aft. 4 h.). [*Fz.*]

Tearing in the right side of the sinciput and face, transversely across the nose to the zygoma, and over the eyes; most severe in the morning and evening.

Violent contractive pressure externally on the left frontal protuberance, which seemed as it were to press down the upper eyelid (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Shooting pain in the head.

Dull drawing pressure transversely across the forehead, as if a weight sank down in it (aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

30. A deep pressure in the right temple (aft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Jerking pressure in the left frontal protuberance (aft. 4 h.). [*Htn.*]

Jerking pressure in the right frontal protuberance, which spread down to the eye (aft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Aching in the left parietal bone, with a dull pain (aft. 2 h.). [*Fz.*]

Dull aching pains in the occiput, for six hours (aft. 1 h.). [*Wr.*]

35. A pressive pain transversely across the forehead (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Furious pressing inwards in both temples, as though the brain would be pressed out. [*Htn.*]

Severe painful pressure in the head, sometimes in one part sometimes in another, only momentary (aft. 2 h.). [*Htn.*]

Aching drawing in the left temple. [*Fz.*]

Twitching tearing in the occiput, more on the right side (aft. 1 h.). [*Htn.*]

40. Drawing tearing pain from the crown to the middle of the brain. [*Hnl.*]

Heaviness in the head as if a weight pressed the brain inwards. (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Feeling of weight in the head, especially in the occiput, aggravated by every movement (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Wr.*]

Heaviness of the head, with crossness and disinclination to speak (aft. 3 h.). [*Wr.*]

A headache compounded of aching, bruised and lacerating pain from the forehead to the occiput, on waking from sleep, which went off on continuing to sleep. [*Fr. H—n.*]

45. Sensation in the upper part of the skull as if it were beaten in. [*Fz.*]

Sensation in the right parietal bone as though a nail were driven in there, which goes off on touching that part (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Fz.*]

Jerk-like stitch through the whole head, which leaves behind an aching sensation (aft. 1 h.). [*Htn.*]

Violent tearing stab through the right half of the brain from the occiput to the forehead (aft. 11 h.). [*Htn.*]

Headache as if his head were compressed from without, with pulse-like beating and shooting on the temples, which pains are removed by external pressure and bending backwards, but return by bending forwards (aft. 4 h.). [*Trn.*]

50. Headache: a pricking formication in the head in the morning.

Drawing in the temporal muscles, an external headache, worse when chewing.

Severe stitches externally on the left temporal region (aft. 8, 12 h.). [*Lr.*]

Prickling pain on the temples.

Needle-pricks, especially along the forehead (aft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

55. Swelling of the veins on the temples when at rest, without heat (aft. 18 h.). [*Lr.*]

Three red, painful lumps on both temples.

Eruption of pimples betwixt the eyebrows, with matter in their apices, which itch somewhat (aft. 6 h.). [*Lr.*]

An itching on the occiput.

Pain at the back of the skull, as though it were contracted from both sides. [*Fz.*]

60. At night he is unwilling to lie on the left side, because when he does so, as also when he touches it, a spot on the head near the occipital protuberance is painful; even the hair there is painful when touched. [*Gss.*]

Obtuse pressive pain behind the left ear (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Wr.*]

Violent aching burning pain behind the right ear (aft. 9 h.). [*Wr.*]

A corrosive gnawing in the skin of the occiput, with the sensation as if something were running among the hair there, for half an hour (aft. 13 h.). [*Hnl.*]

On the right side of the hairy scalp a smarting and corrosive gnawing, in the evening. [*Hnl.*]

65. In the nape a sensation as if it were beaten to pieces (aft. 3 h.). [*Fz.*]

Tension of the skin of the nape on moving the head (aft. 16 h.).

[*Ws.*]

Stiff feeling in the nape and on the left side of the neck, up to the ear, even when at rest, which, however, does not impede the movement of the neck in any way (the stiff pain was not increased by moving the neck) (aft. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).

[*Htn.*]

A pressive and drawing pain from below upwards on the right side of the neck, even when at rest (aft. 2 h.). [*Wr.*]

Tearing pain on the left eyebrow, going off after touching (aft. 11 h.). [*Lr.*]

70. An aching pain above the left eye which extends towards the right and goes off there. [*Trn.*]

A considerable aching above the right eye, externally (aft. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ h.).

[*Htn.*]

Boring pain above the inner canthus of the right eye (aft. 3 d.).

[*Ws.*]

Short sightedness.

A dimness like a veil before the eyes and aching in them as though the eyes were pressed forwards out of the head, or the eyes were swollen.

75. In the open air, dimness before the eyes, like a veil, in near and distant vision, with dulness in the head, for half an hour.

When reading the objects are darker, with a feeling in the eyes as though he had not slept enough.

Illusion of sight: when writing all surrounding objects seemed to tremble (immediately after eating). [*Trn.*]

Black points before the eyes, even when they are closed, which do not remain steady, but appear to move about among one another, with a confusion in the occiput. [*Fz.*]

The sight of the uninflamed eye is dark.

80. Weak eyes; aching in them as from fine sand.

Shooting in the eyes in the morning (in sharp air).¹

On every exposure to bright light some stitches in the eye.

The white of the eye is blood red.

The white of the eye is very inflamed and red, with smarting and aching in it as from sand.

85. In the morning, in the white of the left eye, near the cornea, a redness, without sensation (aft. 74 h.). [*Lr.*]

Aching in the eyes, for two or three days.

The lower eyelid has on its border a red lump.

Swelling of the upper eyelid (aft. 76, 120 h.). [*Lr.*]

From time to time a violent, deeply penetrating sharp stitch in the right inner canthus (aft. 2 h.).

90. Violent stitch in the inner canthus of the left eye, which forced out moisture and thereby rendered the vision obscure (aft. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

A burning aching in the outer canthus of the left eye, without redness (aft. 9 d.).

¹ This symptom is repeated.

In the outer canthus of the left eye feeling of heat and dryness, as if the parts would inflame (aft. 29 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Dry feeling in the eyes. [*Hnl.*]

The left eye waters when walking in the open air (aft. 9 d.).

The eyes deposit eyegum in their inner canthi all day.

Great dilatation of the pupils (aft. 6 h.). [*Lr.*]

Great contraction of the pupils, which remained for five days more contracted than in the healthy state (aft. 1 h.). [*Trn.*]

In the evening in bed a frightful hammering and tearing in the ear until after midnight; at the same time urinating every half hour, with cold feet up to the knee.

Ringing in the ears (aft. 1 h.). [*Wr.*]

100. Roaring in the ears, like a drawing stove (aft. 1 h.). [*Wr.*]

On the lower part of the auricle, a tension as if a ligature there were drawn downwards (aft. 6 h.). [*Ws.*]

Cramp sensation in the right auricle (aft. 4½ h.). [*Fz.*]

Spasm in the internal ear, like forcing together and compression, followed by a stitch in it like a flash of lightning, so that he trembled; frequently in the evening.

Fine cramp-like pain in the right meatus auditorius externus, most severe when he draws the scalp downwards from the uppermost part of the crown (aft 4 d.). [*Ws.*]

105. Violent thrust-like stabs in the right side of the fauces, which quickly go into the ear, and on opening and shutting the mouth cause a sensation in the ear as though there were a hole in it, through which the air could penetrate (aft. 6½ h.). [*Htn.*]

Aching shooting pain in the right meatus auditorius (aft. 5 h.). [*Wr.*]

A pinching pain in the right ear. [*Htn.*]

Pressive pain in the meatus auditorius (at noon).

(Increased secretion of ear-wax.)

110. Formication and quivering towards the zygomata.

A digging, painful itching in the left zygoma (aft. ½ h.). [*Lr.*]

Boring pain in the left zygomatic process, diminished by touching (aft. 7, 29 h.). [*Lr.*]

A twitching pricking pain in the muscles of the cheek, only when walking in the open air.

Cramp-like pain in the right cheek when this part is at rest (aft. ½ h.). [*Htn.*]

115. An itching in the face, so that he must scratch. [*Fz.*]

Glandular swelling in the left cheek.

Burning heat only in the face and cheeks, lasting all day.

On the cheek, not far from the commissure of the lips, a scabby, itching eruption.

Eruption of pimples all over the face (aft. 17 h.). [*Lr.*]

120. An ulcerated place, half an inch deep in the nose, where a scab has formed.

Erosive formication on the nose.

A red pimple in the depression behind the left ala nasi, filled with a watery fluid, itching somewhat (aft. 6 h.). [*Lr.*]

Sensation of tension over the right ala nasi, which went off after rubbing (aft. 24 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Swelling and hardness on the left ala nasi, with tensive pain. [*Hnl.*]

125. Under the right nostril sensation as if a part there would become indurated (aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Fz.*]

Nasal mucus mixed with coagulated blood.

Epistaxis every day, two or three times.

He often blows blood from the nose. [*Gss.*]

In the morning, after rising from bed, on blowing the nose gently it bleeds, for two days. [*Hnl.*]

130. Epistaxis, especially when he gets heated (aft. 70 h.). [*Gss.*]

Drawing pain between the mouth and nose, as if the periosteum were more tightly stretched; afterwards this pain spreads over the nasal bones, as though they had a saddle on them. [*Hl.*]

(Stitches in the lip.)

Twitching on the upper lip.

Sensation of twitching in the upper lip, near the commissure of the mouth. [*Hnl.*]

135. Fine itching in the inner side of the upper lip. [*Fz.*]

Itching pimple on the border of the upper lip, near its middle (aft. 6 h.). [*Lr.*]

Red pustules above the lip, which bleed when scratched (aft. 36 h.). [*Ws.*]

Dryness of the lips without thirst (aft. 11 h.). [*Lr.*]

Burning on the red of the lips and on the palate.

140. Violent tearing in the left upper jaw towards the eye (aft. 2 h.). [*Htn.*]

Drawing tearing in the right lower jaw in the evening. [*Hnl.*]

Repeated gnawing boring pain in the left upper jaw (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

[*Lr.*]

Shooting in the lower jaw out at the ear.

A violent drawing stitch in the angle of the left lower jaw, which goes off after touching (aft. 8 m.). [*Lr.*]

145. Needle-pricks in the left side of the lower jaw (aft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Itching pimples on the chin (aft. 5 d.). [*Lr.*]

Stiffness of the left muscles of mastication, painful when the jaws are opened (aft. 4 d.). [*Ws.*]

Pain in the left side of the neck as from having lain on an uncomfortable bed or in an improper position.

On moving the neck a short stitch in the cervical muscles, which made him start.

150. Pain in the (swollen) cervical glands, so that he could not lie at night on account of it.

The veins of the neck are distended and of a blue colour.

Itching on the anterior aspect of the neck, which excites scratching. [*Ws.*]

On both sides of the neck, from back to front, a stripe of small red papules close together, with sore pain when touched (aft. 26 h.). [*Ws.*]

Before meal-time and some time after eating, thirst for cold drinks (aft. 10, 11 h.). [*Lr.*]

During dinner a frequent pinching in the region of the stomach. [*Htn.*]

After a meal, great exhaustion and laziness; a slight movement is very difficult for him; at the same time he feels sick and must lie down. [*Gss.*]

Anxiety in the scrobiculus cordis which mounted to the head and went back again; at the same time qualmishness.

220. Nausea and qualmishness in the region of the stomach (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Nausea and repeated vomiting of sour tasting fluids and food (aft. 3 h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]

Inclination to vomit after the (accustomed) tobacco-smoking, with bursting out of sweat all over the body, without thirst; after evacuation of the bowels the nausea and perspiration went off (aft. 20 h.). [*Lr.*]

Spasmodic pain in the scrobiculus cordis.

In the middle of the scrobiculus cordis a fine, painless throbbing, almost like arterial pulsation (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

225. Spasm in the stomach, which becomes enormously increased in the evening.

Contractive spasm in the upper part of the abdomen.

Tension in the abdomen (aft. 3 d.).

In the hypogastrium tension as if too tightly bound (aft. 12 h.).

Distension in the hypogastrium, with contractive pains, like spasms.

230. Swollen abdomen.

Pressure of fulness in the right side of the abdomen in the lumbar region, which impedes respiration, when lying in bed after midnight (about 2 or 3 a. m.).

(Burning in the belly, but more in the chest, hypochondria, and scrobiculus cordis, and all these parts also felt hot externally.)

(Burning, especially in the hepatic region.)

Pressure downwards on the liver as from a stone when walking (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Fz.*]

235. In the side, above the liver, during inspiration, whilst walking a cutting, which goes off when pressed on and when standing still. [*Fz.*]

Pinching in the left side of the belly (aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Shooting in the left side of the belly, whereby walking was impeded (aft. 14 h.). [*Lr.*]

Pain in the abdominal muscles on bending backwards, as from a strain.

Pain in the abdominal muscles on the left side as though a hook were drawn up in them, a clawing from below upwards. [*Ws.*]

240. A burning compression transversely across the abdomen, as it were externally (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Distension of the abdomen, as though the bowels in the umbilical region were constricted. [*Hi.*]

Rumbling in the abdomen.

Audible rumbling in the abdomen (aft. 1 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Rumbling in the right side of the hypogastrium after stool (aft. 10 h.). [*Lr.*]

245. Movement in the hypogastrium as from something alive, like a forcing out of the abdominal muscles as from the arm of a child, but painless.

Tearing upwards in the abdomen, from the right groin, in jerks (aft. 7 d.).

Cutting pains in the hypogastrium (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$, 9 h.). [*Ws.*]

Swelling in the groin, but painless when walking and when touched.

Drawing pain in the groin when she stood and walked, but not when sitting.

250. Drawing pain from the inguinal glands through the thigh to the knee, more violent when going to sleep, followed by lassitude in the limbs.

Stitches from the groin down through the thigh, only when sitting down, but not when standing and walking.

Throbbing shooting pains in the right groin (aft. 1 h.). [*Wr.*]

In the right groin a pressure inwards (aft. 4 h.). [*Fz.*]

Discharge of flatus without smell (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

255. First pressing as if she should go to stool, but nothing was evacuated; afterwards (the 1st d.) there occurred a rather loose stool; the following day a loose stool without pressing; the third day no stool.

Before going to stool pressing in the hypogastrium especially against the sides, as from flatulence (aft. 9 d.). [*Ws.*]

Three times urging to stool with erection of the penis.

Evacuation of the stool takes place almost always along with painful contraction of the anus.

Ordinary stool several times (aft. 13, 16 h.). [*Lr.*]

260. Soft stool (immediately). [*Ws.*]

Soft stool several successive mornings. [*Ws.*]

Soft stool several times (aft. 2, 10, 12, 14 h.). [*Lr.*]

Frequent evacuations of copious pappy fæces, which give great relief. [*Gss.*]

Evacuation of hard, large, brown fæces in balls covered with streaks of blood (aft. 14 d.). [*Gss.*]

265. Hard stool evacuated with difficulty, especially in the afternoon* (aft. 8 h.). [*Ws.*]

Frequent call to stool, but no stool is evacuated (aft. 16 h.). [*Ws.*]

After a copious nocturnal emission of semen, constipation for several days. [*Hl.*]

Diminished stool (aft. 5 d.).

(After stool, exhaustion) (aft. 5 d.).

* This is only primary action; in the secondary action the opposite occurs after 12, 14 days.

270. During stool, violent pain in the rectum so that she must leave off.

In the rectum and anus painful contraction and tearing upwards as if in the bowels, in jerks.

Single painful needle-pricks in the perinæum from within outwards, which go off on drawing in the anus (aft. 8 h.). [*Wss.*]

Severe burning in the depression between the nates when walking (aft 9 d.).

Burning in the anus.

275. Burning shooting in the rectum, independent of stool.

The hæmorrhoidal node at the anus is painful at the slightest touch.

(Red, painless lumps at the anus, like fig-warts.)

Very frequent micturition, almost every hour, but without pain.

Great discharge of urine ; he must also get up at night to urinate (aft. 12 h.).

280. Frequent discharge of a large quantity of urine.

Frequent urging to urinate and discharge of urine without pain (aft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Copious discharge of urine (aft. 20 h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]

He must urinate frequently and copiously (aft. $4\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Frequent urging to urinate, followed by copious discharge of urine as clear as water, also at night (aft. 36 h.). [*Gss.*]

285. **The urine when passed is quite like water, but after standing a long time there is some cloudiness in it.** [*Htn.*]

Red urine, in which after standing a thick brick-dust sediment is deposited. [*Gss.*]

When he has to urinate he must press ; he has a call to urinate every minute ; some urine only comes away by jerks, and then only he has burning pain in the urethra.

The urine stops five or six times before it is completely evacuated and the bladder emptied.

Sensation in the urethra as if a moisture ran forward through it, especially in the evening.

290. After micturition feeling as if some drops still ran through the urethra for a quarter of an hour.

After micturition some urine still lingers in the urethra, which afterwards only comes away by drops, not from the bladder, only from the urethra.

Burning in the urethra during the whole time the urine is flowing.

Burning in the urethra when urinating and for some time afterwards.

Burning in the urethra when not urinating.

295. Cutting when urinating.

Sore burning pain in the urethra whilst urinating (aft. 48 h.).

Burning itching in the tip of the glans penis when urinating.

Immediately before and whilst urinating, but also at other times,

behind the os pubis in the region of the bladder, a cutting pain, most violent when walking (aft. 12 d.). [*Hnl.*]

In the female pudendum smarting and itching, mostly in the urethra when urinating and a short time afterwards.

300. Pain in the pudendum as if sore and smarting, especially when urinating.

Near the orifice of the urethra burning, penetrating stitches, when not urinating (aft. 9 h.). [*Hnl.*]

Drawing cutting pain in the urethra when walking (aft. 10 h.). [*Hnl.*]

In the urethra some stitches from behind forwards when not urinating, not during micturition.

An extremely violent stitch from the rectum forwards into the urethra under the frenum.

305. A severe stitch in the urethra in the evening (aft. 3 d.).

At night during frequent erections of the penis stitches in the urethra, preventing him from sleeping.

Tearing stitches in the forepart of the urethra.

A twitching cutting shooting in the urethra when not urinating (aft. 30 h.).

Single stitches on the point of the glans penis when not urinating, especially when the part is pressed.

310. Painful stitches on the inside of the prepuce.

Tickling itching sensation betwixt prepuce and glans (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

[*Wr.*]

Several burning stitches in the glans penis (aft. 8 h.). [*Wr.*]

Pricking itching on the side of the glans penis.

Pricking and itching on the glans penis.

315. Violent stitches in the glans penis, near the urethra, which are always accompanied by an urging to urinate; the urine then only dribbles away; during this discharge of urine the stitches are sometimes more violent, sometimes, however, they go away completely; but the urging to urinate lasts until the shooting quite ceases (aft. $7\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Frequent burning stitches in the penis, spreading to the testicles and umbilical region, most severe when sitting, going off when walking, and recurring when sitting (aft. 24 h.). [*Wr.*]

Twitching pain in the penis, as though a nerve were drawn quickly and painfully. [*Hl.*]

In the morning, when half asleep, erection of the penis lasting several hours.

At night-long-continued erection of the penis.

320. Discharge of prostatic fluid, capable of being drawn out into threads, in the morning after waking. [*Hl.*]

Nocturnal seminal emission, with distressing pain in the orifice of the urethra, as if it were too narrow. [*Hl.*]

Nocturnal seminal emission, waking him up (aft. 23, 48 h.). [*Lr.*]

Needle-pricks in the scrotum.

Itching on the left side of the scrotum (in the evening).

325. Aching burning stitches along through the scrotum and spermatic cord, from below upwards. [*Wr.*]
 Drawing sensation in the testicles.
 Whilst walking and sitting a pressive pain in the testicles, as though they were contused, increased when walking (aft. 2 h.). [*Lr.*]
 Repeated sharp stitches in the left testicle (aft. 7 h.). [*Wr.*]
 The left testicle is strongly retracted towards the abdomen, with swelling of the inguinal glands.
330. (Degeneration of the epididymis like varicocele.)
 Crawling in the scrotum and itching; the part when rubbed has burning pain.
 Sweat on the scrotum.
 Sweat on one half of the scrotum.
 Profuse perspiration of the male genitals all over.
335. Itching in the female pudendum when walking.
 The genital organs are painful, the pain is sore and smarting.
 Swelling of both labia, where there is only burning pain when walking and touching (aft. 15 d.).
 A burning and smarting in the vagina when walking and sitting.
 When she takes a (long) walk she has shooting in the genitals.
340. When sitting a pain in the genitals like pressing and contraction.
 In the genital organs and perinæum cramp pain when rising from a seat.
 Cramp pain in the female pudendum up into the hypogastrium (aft. 10 h.).
 Flow of mucus from the female urethra.
 On the corona glandis a rather round, flat, dirty ulcer, with burning pain, with redness all round; after some days shooting in it.
345. (In the inside of the labium majus a whitish ulcer, first with pain like excoriation and sore to the touch, then itching, lasting a long time.)
 On the scrotum an exuding papule.
 Great swelling of the prepuce.
 On the outer surface of the prepuce a red, gritty, elevated spot, which turns into an ulcer covered by a scab, with itching and sometimes rather burning pain.
 On the inside of the prepuce small pocks, which are depressed in the centre and exude matter; painful only when touched (aft. 16 d.).
350. Some red smooth growths with creeping sensation behind the glans under the prepuce, lasting ten days (aft. 22 d.).
 A red growth on the inside of the prepuce, like a condyloma.
 Moisture on the glans, balanorrhœa (aft. 8 d.).
 On the glans a small low vesicle, which causes shooting pain when urinating (aft. 24 d.).
 Tickling in the condylomata.
355. Tickling itching on the condylomata.
 Itching pricking on the condylomata.
 Burning and painful shooting in the condylomata.
Pricking in the condylomata at the anus, when walking.
 Severe stitches in the condylomata on the genitals.

360. Burning pain in the condylomata when touched.
 (The condylomata at the anus are painful as if excoriated, also when touched.)
 Great bleeding of the condylomata.
 * *
 Sneezing (aft. 28 h.). [*Hnl.*]
 Creeping in the nose, as if coryza were coming on.
365. Sensation in the upper part of the nose like stuffed coryza, worst in the evening, and yet the nose is as if stopped up.
 Violent, quickly occurring coryza.
 Stuffed coryza with persistent headache, such as is usual in stuffed coryza (aft. 48 h.). [*Lr.*]
 Stuffed coryza, without sneezing, with mucus in the fauces compelling hawking, but which is not hawked up (aft. 26 h.). [*Lr.*]
 Stuffed coryza, which in the open air turns to fluent coryza by sneezing (aft. 10 h.). [*Lr.*]
370. In the morning fluent coryza (aft. 70 h.). [*Lr.*]
 Frequent flow of coryza (aft. 2 h.). [*Lr.*]
 Hoarseness and fluent coryza (towards evening) (aft. 11 h.). [*Lr.*]
 A hoarseness as from contraction in the throat.
 Severe fluent coryza and catarrh, such as had not happened to him for many years.
375. Severe coryza with nocturnal cough (aft. 13 d.).
 In the morning on rising cough, as if excited by eating acrid things (aft. 25 h.). [*Lr.*]
 Shooting in the windpipe in the region of the pit of the throat when drawing a breath, for two days.
 An aching shooting on the left side of the windpipe, just below the larynx, which is aggravated by swallowing (aft. 3½ h.). [*Htn.*]
 In the cervical muscles, nape and chest, an uneasiness, or slow squeezing, alternately coming and going, accompanied by a kind of nausea.
380. Blueness of the skin in the region of the clavicle.
 Oppression of the chest as if something were grown on in it (aft. some h.).
 On the middle of the chest a strong pressure as from a heavy body, which does not impede respiration (when sitting) (aft. ¼ h.). [*Htn.*]
 Visible palpitation of the heart, without anxiety.
 Tightness of chest, often compelled to breathe deeply.
385. Tightness at one time in the left side of the chest, at another in the left hypochondrium, which excites hacking cough.
 Tension from the first false rib to the axilla on the left side, especially when raising the arm (aft. 1 h.). [*Ws.*]
 In the right side of the chest a creeping pricking (aft. 3 h.). [*Fz.*]
 Pressive obtuse stitches in the left side of the chest, remaining the same during inspiration and expiration (aft. 1 h.). [*Wr.*]
 Several throbbing stitches on the left side of the chest (aft. 2 h.). [*Wr.*]

390. Severe, obtuse intermittent stitches in the chest from the left axilla inwards (aft. 12 h.). [*Gss.*]
 Pinching pain in the region of the fifth and sixth ribs. [*Ws.*]
 Boring pressure above the scrobiculus cordis (aft. 40 h.). [*Ws.*]
 In the left side of the chest, close beside the scrobiculus cordis, a sensation as though he had sprained or hurt (over-lifted) himself by lifting a heavy weight (aft. 6½ h.). [*Htn.*]
 In the right side of the chest under the arm a bruised pain (aft. 3½ h.). [*Fz.*]
395. Difficult, tightened respiration, with great thirst for water and much anxiety.
 Sensation as if the chest were distended from within.
 Pain in the region of the heart.
 Pressure on the chest, occurring after eating.
 Pain in the chest, like a pressure, more after eating.
400. Attacks of pressure on the chest round about the axilla.
 On going upstairs great ebullition of blood; the heart beats violently; she must often rest.
 (A stitch in the back through the chest upwards.)
 Pressive pain here and there on small spots in the back when sitting.
 Boring on a small spot in the back.
405. When walking violent stitch-like pains in the back on the left side towards the lumbar vertebræ, not altered by sitting (aft. 10 h.). [*Lr.*]
 Aching stitches in the back (aft. 3 h.). [*Wr.*]
 Burning shooting pains in the back, betwixt the scapulæ, when sitting (aft. 13 h.). [*Wr.*]
 In the evening, immediately after lying down, pains in the back, as from prolonged stooping (aft. 66 h.). [*Lr.*]
 Sore feeling on the back (aft. 4 d.).
410. **Drawing pain in the back when sitting.**
 Sensation in the spine as if a large artery were pulsating there, when sitting (aft. 6¾ h.). [*Htn.*]
 Stiff feeling in the spine, as after standing long in a stooping posture (aft. 13 h.). [*Htn.*]
 When standing leaning sideways he feels above the hip in the lumbar region, close to the spine, an obtuse pricking pain, as from a blunt needle (aft. ¼ h.). [*Htn.*]
 Pressing, out-pressing pains in the left renal region when sitting (aft. 2 h.). [*Wr.*]
415. Drawing aching pains in the left lumbar region (aft. ½ h.). [*Wr.*]
 Burning feeling of heat in the lumbar region (aft. 1 h.). [*Wr.*]
 Tensive pain in the sacrum.
Drawing in the sacrum.
 When sitting painful drawing in the os sacrum and coccyx and in the thighs, which prevents him standing upright after prolonged sitting. (aft. 4 h.). [*Ws.*]
420. Sudden, cramp like pain in the sacrum when he changes the

position of the feet after standing long in one place ; the body tends to sink down (aft. 6 d.). [*Ws.*]

In the morning, after getting up out of bed, a dull aching pain, as if bruised, in the sacral and lumbar regions, more violent when standing and turning the trunk, but diminished by walking (aft. 15 d.).

Aching pain in the sacrum when stooping. [*Fz.*]

Aching stitches from the os sacrum to the side of the pelvis (aft. 7 h.). [*Wr.*]

On the right side, close beside the os sacrum, a jerking, burning shooting, which went off completely after strong friction on this part (aft. $3\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Hin.*]

425. Near the sacrum an itching boil with large red areola.

Sharp stitches betwixt the scapulæ (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Hnl.*]

Tearing in the left scapula (aft. 3 d.).

Under the scapula a pain as if bruised, for several hours.

Painful shooting on the front of the right shoulder near the clavicle, accompanied by dull tearing (aft. 5 h.). [*Fz.*]

430. A beating and throbbing in the shoulder-joint.

Cracking of the shoulder-joint when bending back the arm ; she could not then move the arm for pain, like dislocation.

Drawing stitches in the right shoulder-joint and the bend of the right elbow. [*Hnl.*]

Profuse sweat in the axilla.

In the left arm, from the middle of the upper arm to the fingers, a heaviness felt on movement and when at rest.

435. **The arm twitches involuntarily by day.**

Raging pain in both arms in the morning from 3 till getting up at 6 o'clock.

A severe drawing for several hours as if in the bones of the arms.

In the whole arm, in the periosteum of the bone-shafts, a digging drawing pain extending into the fingers, with a pressure as from within outwards ; on pressing deeply down to the periosteum there is pain as if the flesh were detached from the bone.

In the upper arm, when he presses on it, he feels a pain on the bone as if the flesh were detached from the bone.

440. Creeping itching on the upper arm, followed by a fine prick on a small spot.

Frequent paralytic pain in the middle of the muscles of the left upper arm, when at rest and when moving (aft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Stitches on the right upper arm, felt in all positions, which go off by touching (aft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Bruised pain in the upper arms, as though they had been beaten black and blue. [*HI.*]

Shooting pain as with a blunt point, in the right deltoid muscle, when walking in the open air. [*Hnl.*]

445. When he has been writing for half an hour the arm trembles, and there occurs a drawing pain in it.

In both arms a painful difficulty of moving them, as if the joints were without synovial fluid (they feel rusty).

Paralytic sensation in the arms, as if he had lifted too heavy a weight (aft. 8 h.). [*Ws.*]

(Shooting pain in the elbow-joint.)

Throbbing and beating, like pulse-beats, in the elbow-joint, by day; in the evening drawing in the arm extending into the fingers.

450. Pricking like needles, especially on the outer side of the left elbow, the same in all positions, rapidly going off when touched (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Boring pain on the elbow-joints (aft. 5 d.). [*Ws.*]

Drawing pain in the front of the left forearm.

Heaviness in the forearms (aft. 5 h.). [*Ws.*]

Sore pain on the right forearm. [*Fz.*]

455. On the outer side of the right forearm a tearing stitch occasionally (aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

In the left forearm a shooting tearing on its inner side, from the hand to the elbow-joint (aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Bruised pain in the elbow and wrist-joints as if they were smashed and limp (aft. 42 h.). [*Ws.*]

On the left forearm a red marbled spot, painless.

Dry feeling of the skin especially on the hands.

460. Dry feeling on the hands (aft. 26 h.). [*Ws.*]

Tearing in the left wrist-joint.

Pain as if dislocated in the right wrist-joint.

A burning shooting pain just above the right wrist (aft. 6 h.).

[*Wr.*]

When writing trembling of the hands, as from the debility of old age (aft. 20 h.). [*Lr.*]

465. The balls of both index-fingers become red and swollen.

Fine prickling pain on the proximal finger-joints.

Pricking on the fingers.

In the tips of the three centre fingers of the left hand a pricking (in the afternoon).

Shooting behind the middle joint of the middle finger, as if a thorn were sticking in there, most painful when flexing the fingers (aft. 16 h.). [*Ws.*]

470. Violent cramp-like pressure on the left hand, betwixt the little and ring fingers on their inner sides, with hot sensation of all the fingers of this hand, whilst the left metacarpus and the whole right hand were icy-cold (aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Formication in the tips of the three centre fingers of the left hand, as if they had gone to sleep (aft. 14 h.). [*Htn.*]

Shooting tearing on the little finger. [*Fr. H—n.*]

(Her fingers are all as if numb.)

A sharp stitch in the nail of the left thumb (aft. 48 h.).

475. The distal phalanges of the three left centre fingers become red and swollen, with pricking extending to the finger-tips (about 5 p. m.).

Cracking in the joints of the elbow, knee and ankle, on extending the limbs.

Painful relaxation in both hip-joints as if the capsules of the joints were too lax and too weak to support the body, only when standing (not when walking), with weakness of the whole body (aft. 12 d.). [*Hnl.*]

Eruption of pimples on the right natis, which itch, and on being touched and after scratching burn.

A tension from the hip-joint into the groin and down the back of the thigh to the hough, even when sitting still, but more when walking, less when standing.

480. Transient burning stitches on the lower extremities which spread out in them in all directions (aft 28 h.). [*Lr.*]

While sitting the thigh and leg go to sleep.

The right thigh and leg are painful as if dislocated, when, on walking, the limb was behind and was in the act of being brought forward. [*Fr. H—n.*]

At the very top of the thigh a shooting.

Perspiration on the upper part of the thighs, near the genitals, when sitting.

485. Above the middle of both thighs a pain as if bruised when walking in the open air.

(In the evening) pain in the left thigh when walking, as if it would break down (aft. 10 d.). [*Ws.*]

Scrapy sore sensation on the inner side of the right thigh. [*Fz.*]

Attacks of weariness of the internal muscles of both thighs.

Pustules on the knee like true smallpox in appearance; they suppurate, do not itch, and disappear in eighteen hours.

490. On both knees itching papules, which burn when touched and after scratching.

On the anterior aspect of the left knee a persistent burning smarting stitch (aft. 25 h.). [*Hnl.*]

A dull throbbing pain on the outer aspect of the knee when sitting, but aggravated by walking (aft. 6 h.). [*Wr.*]

On the inner side of the knee a painful pressure inwards when sitting (aft. 2½ h.). [*Wr.*]

Cramp-like pain above the left knee when sitting (aft. 46 h.). [*Ws.*]

495. Under the knee sensation as if a fine knife were cutting into it; a coarse stabbing. [*Fz.*]

In the knees single stitches, only on commencing to walk, and especially on rising up from a seat.

Short, interrupted, burning smarting stitches near the internal tendon of the hough. [*Hnl.*]

In the left hough a long continued burning as if an eruption were about to break out there (aft. 25 h.). [*Hnl.*]

The knee (during the more violent pain) moves involuntarily to and fro.

500. Persistent, corrosive stitches in the skin of the right patella, with quivering twitching of the skin during the stitches (aft. ½ h.). [*Hnl.*]

Squeezing pressive pain under and near the patella, when flexing and extending the right leg (aft. 7½ h.). [*Htn.*]

The lower limb is stiff and heavy when walking.

In the right leg a downward drawing pain, by jerks.

Intermittent pinching in the calves (aft. 4 d.). [*Ws.*]

505. White lumps on the calf the size of a hazel nut, which itch violently and for a great way around, but after rubbing cause a shooting, burning pain.

A tension through the whole leg as from fatigue.

Weakness of the left leg, when sitting, which on walking changed into a cutting sensation in the muscles of the calf, and afterwards when sitting recurred in jerks (aft. 3 h.). [*Htn.*]

Bruised pain in the legs. [*Hl.*]

In the tibia a pressure outwards.

510. (The shaft of the tibia is thickened as if swollen.)

Sharp drawing pain on the left inner ankle, which spreads thence gradually into the calf (aft. 21 h.). [*Lr.*]

Frequent numbing pain on the right inner ankle (aft. 1½ h.). [*Lr.*]

Pricks on the right outer ankle (aft. 4 d.). [*Ws.*]

Near the right outer ankle a burning continued stitch, when at rest (aft. 28 h.). [*Hnl.*]

515. Fine, extremely painful pricks like gnat-bites, in rapid succession, in the bend of the right ankle-joint. [*Hnl.*]

On the dorsum of the left foot, on the joint, whilst walking, a kind of cutting, followed by feeling of warmth. [*Fz.*]

On the inner side of the dorsum of the right foot a voluptuous itching (aft. 1 h.). [*Lr.*]

The dorsum of the foot and the toes are swollen, inflamed and red, and painful *per se*, as if numb, but feel tense when treading and moving.

The foot (during the more severe pain) twitches up involuntarily.

520. On the dorsum of the right foot a painless red marbled spot.

Pain in the heel, as if gone to sleep, in the morning on rising from bed.

In the tendo Achillis, above the heel, a sharp stitch (aft. 2 h.).

Drawing in all the toes up into the leg.

Drawing in the big toe.

525. Tearing stitches at both sides of the nail of both big toes.

Cramp-like drawing in the tendinous parts of the distal phalanx of the right big toe, with feeling of warmth, less perceptible when walking than when sitting (aft. 3 h.). [*Fz.*]

Intermittent pinching near the metatarsal bone of the little toe (aft. 3 d.). [*Ws.*]

Tearing stitches in a corn.

The corns burn (aft. 5 d.). [*Ws.*]

530. All the toes are inflamed, shining red and swollen; they itch, and after rubbing burn.

When sitting and walking feeling of weariness in the right sole, as after a long walk and as if bruised (aft. 6 h.). [*Lr.*]

Creeping twitching in the soles, as after a long walk (aft. 4 d.).

[*Ws.*]

Voluptuous itching under the toes of the right foot, felt in all positions (aft. 10½ h.). [*Lr.*]

Very transient violent shooting in the left sole, near the big toe (aft. 2¼ h.). [*Lr.*]

535. Sweat on the feet, especially on the toes.

Sweat on the hands and feet.

An upward drawing pain from the legs through the thighs to the head and thence back into the scrobiculus cordis, during which there was blackness before the eyes and qualmishness.

Stiffness and heaviness in all the limbs. [*Ws.*]

On single points on the thighs, elbows and forearms, there occurred pimples, like chicken-pox, their apices full of matter, surrounded by a large red areola.

540. **Itching like flea bites on the body, back, arms and legs**, especially in the evening and night.

Prickling itching all over the body, at night until after 1 o'clock, which left no sensation after scratching.

The arms and legs are gone to sleep on awaking at night.

Creeping itching all over the body.

The itching places of the body become the seat of burning pain after rubbing.

545. (Nettle rash) (aft. 20 d.).

An aching combined with scrapy, prickling sensation in various parts, just as if in the bones.

Painful sensitiveness of the skin of the whole body when touched.

The pains are worst after 3 o'clock of the afternoon as well as at night—also preventing going to sleep in the evening.

Jerking up of the upper part of the body by day.

550. Attack: when walking in the open air he became sick and as if intoxicated and whirling; he got heat in the face and the sweat of anxiety, and could hardly get his breath; the legs were so heavy that he staggered (for an hour) (aft. 20 h.).

In the shoulder and thighs he is very tired; he feels these parts as if bruised, as after great fatigue.

Weakness of the body, with free activity of the mind.

Great weariness and bruised feeling of the body, with disinclination for movement, in the afternoon (aft. 11 h.). [*Ws.*]

Great weakness in all the limbs in the afternoon when sitting (aft. 13 h.). [*Lr.*]

555. Illusion of sensation, as if the whole body were very thin and tender and must yield to every touch, just as though the cohesion of the body were very much exposed to the danger of disruption, and such a dissolution was to be feared. [*Hl.*]

He becomes sleepy early in the evening, but sleeps uneasily, with dreams, and wakes up very early, cross, and indisposed to get up.

Repeated sleepiness when sitting, without exhaustion (aft. 4½ h.). [*Lr.*]

In the afternoon extreme sleepiness; his eyes closed when sitting (aft. 14 h.). [*Lr.*]

Towards evening drowsiness, but unable to sleep (aft. 9½ h.). [*Lr.*]

560. In the morning he has not slept enough, is disinclined to get up, and cross, weary, and prostrated (aft. 38 h.). [*Fz.*]

She tosses restlessly about in her sleep before midnight for an hour.

Restlessness for two hours in the evening in bed before she could fall asleep.

Restless sleep; he tosses about on account of feeling too warm.

Restless sleep, with dreams (aft. 68 h.). [*Lr.*]

565. Restless sleep, with inodorous perspiration (aft. 48 h.). [*Lr.*]

As soon as he falls asleep at night an agreeable warm sweat breaks out on all the covered parts, which goes off on waking, and this occurs frequently during the night. [*Gss.*]

Much dry heat during the night and restless sleep.

Restlessness at night and anxiety; he cannot sleep, with coldness of both legs, which are covered with cold sweat.

Restless night; he often woke up and passed from one dream to another, with seminal emission. [*Wr.*]

570. He cannot get to sleep before midnight, and wakes up again at 4 a.m.

Great restlessness before going to sleep; he turns about and cannot find any resting place.

Sleeplessness at night with great restlessness and coldness of the body; when he slumbered for an instant **he dreamt of dead men.**

Refreshing sleep* (aft. 24 h.). [*Lr.*]

When slumbering he immediately dreamt.

575. On going to sleep an anxious dream vision; he feels some dull blows in the left side, wakes and gasps for air (aft. 18 h.). [*Ws.*]

Sleep at night full of dreams and starting.

He slept at night only till 12 o'clock, and then lay wide awake without suffering, he was not sleepy even in the morning.

Inclination to vomit all night; he only retched up mucus.

Quiet talking in sleep.

580. Long dreams, caused by the conversation in the evening, with profound thinking; accused of crimes he appealed to his good conscience. [*Ws.*]

Anxious dreams with loud calling out.

Frightful dreams, from which he wakes up, with hot feeling in the body. [*Wr.*]

She weeps at night in sleep.

When he lies at night on the left side he dreams of danger and death.

585. Lascivious dreams of coitus, but without seminal emission; on awaking painful erection of the penis.

In the morning on awaking he can hardly collect himself, for half an hour.

* Reaction of the organism, curative action.

Thirst in the morning on awaking, without heat. [*Ws.*]

In the morning on rising very tired.

After a profound sleep at night, on awaking in the morning, a violent headache, as if the brain were swollen, with nausea and vomiting three times bitter water, along with chilliness of five hours' duration; he did not get warm in bed; at the same time anorexia and adipsia.

590. Every morning chilliness without thirst.

Chilliness without thirst in the forenoon.

The tips of the fingers are icy cold, as if dead, whilst the rest of the hand, the face, and the remainder of the body, are hot to the touch, without thirst (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

All the evening an agreeable warmth all over the body, with cold fingers, especially of the left hand, without thirst; at the same time sensation as if goose-skin and a slight shiver ran over the body (aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Fz.*]

Warm hands with distended veins, whilst the face is cold, but the forehead is hot (aft. 12 h.). [*Lr.*]

595. Rigor all over the body, without externally perceptible coldness of it (aft. 2 h.). [*Htn.*]

A shiver runs occasionally over his back (aft. 32 h.). [*Ws.*]

Coldness in the back, not diminished by the heat of the stove. [*Hnl.*]

On (slight) exposure of the body in warm air shivering all over, with or without goose-skin, whilst the hands and face were warm (aft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

When dressed he has frequently shivering all over the body, without goose-skin (aft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

600. **Rigor with much yawning; the warm air feels cold to him, and the sun seems to have no power to warm him** (aft. 3 h.). [*Ws.*]

Nausea and vomiting, and after vomiting several attacks of rigor, with heaviness of the upper and lower extremities, and tearing in the occiput. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Rigor in the evening in bed, only on the left side of the body, on which he was also cold to the touch.

Every evening (from 6 to 7.30 o'clock) chilliness, with external heat of the body, dryness in the mouth and thirst.

After slight heat chill runs over him, with icy cold hands, in the evening (aft. 5 to 6 h.). [*Fz.*]

605. Great ebullition of blood every evening; throbbing and beating in all the blood-vessels at every movement; more quiet when sitting.

The pulse is weak and falls to below sixty beats (aft. 4 d.). [*Ws.*]

On two successive evenings heat in the face and burning and redness in the cheeks.

Sudden heat and redness of the face (aft. 1 h.). [*Lr.*]

Flush of heat in the face, without thirst, while the hands and the rest of the body were only warm (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

610. Heat and redness of face, without thirst, when sitting (aft. 3 h.). [Lr.]

Persistent feeling of heat in the whole face, without alteration of its colour and without thirst, whilst the tips of the fingers were cold, the rest of the hand luke warm, and the whole of the remainder of the body was hot to the touch (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [Lr.]

In the face feeling of burning heat, which, however, does not produce either actual heat or redness or perspiration, with icy cold hands, the body being otherwise only moderately warm (aft. 2 h.). [Hin.]

Redness and burning in the left cheek and at the same time on every movement, when she rose up and sat down, chill up the back (not when standing and sitting still); her fingers died away.

Swelling of the veins on the temples and hands (when at rest), without heat (aft. 18 h.). [Lr.]

615. Even when undressed rush of blood to the head, with sweat breaking out on the face and thirst for cold drinks (aft. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [Lr.]

About 3 a.m. severe rigor for a quarter of an hour, thereafter thirst, then profuse sweat all over, but not on the head, which was only warm.

Heat with thirst, without chill either before or afterwards, and at the same time activity of the mind (aft. 1, 4 h.). [Fz.]

During the febrile warmth he had clearer thoughts and was inclined for all kinds of work (aft. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [Fz.]

Towards morning heat with perspiration.

620. (On walking quickly he became restless and dejected.)

Restlessness of disposition for many days; everything is troublesome and distasteful to him.

Distraction, unsettled disposition, and inclination to do first one thing then another (aft. 6 h.). [Lr.]

Very depressed and dejected.

Weariness of life.

625. Discontent.

Sulky, angry at innocent jests. [Ws.]

Crossness when all does not go according to his wish. [Ws.]

Prolonged **thoughtfulness** about the merest trifle.

Everything is distasteful to him; he is anxious and concerned about the future.

630. Walking is performed with extreme ease; she feels as though her body were borne up by wings; she ran many miles in an uncommonly short time, and with unusual high spirits (immediately). [Fr. H—n.]

Good humour* (aft. 15 h.). [Lr.]

Cheerful disposition without extravagance* (aft. 7 h.). [Lr.]

Inclination to speak* (aft. 16 h.). [Lr.]

* All three symptoms were curative reaction of the organism.

VERATRUM ALBUM.¹

(*White Hellebore.*)

(The alcoholic tincture of the root of *Veratrum album.*)

Though the subjoined symptoms indicate a powerful action of this medicinal substance on the human health, a great capacity for effecting changes in it, and consequently show that we may expect great things from its suitable employment, yet the investigation of all its medicinal symptoms is so far from complete, that the following can be regarded as only a fraction of its wealth of pathogenetic effects.

In the meantime, however, I have resolved to communicate to the world what I have been able to ascertain up to the present moment, because even this amount is capable of being usefully employed.

I might certainly have adduced the symptoms recorded by the older Greek authors in corroboration of my own, but I have refrained from doing so in order to avoid the appearance of wishing to make a display of learning.

This much is, however, certain, that the ancients could not have obtained so much reputation for their hellebore treatment at Anticyra and other places in Greece, unless they had effected much with it, and unless they had restored many sick persons to health by means of this medicinal plant.

Our modern physicians do not know how to make any good use of this valuable medicine, and, indeed, do not employ it at all, as they are unable to give it in a *justa dosis*, *i.e.* in drachms and ounces, without killing their patients.

Consequently they must leave uncured those diseases *which cannot be cured without this root.*

Physicians have no notion of the power possessed by this drug to promote a cure of almost one third of the insane in lunatic asylums (at all events as a homœopathic intermediate remedy), because they know not the peculiar kind of insanity in which to employ it, nor the dose in which it should be administered in order to be efficacious and yet not injurious.

As there can be no rapid and permanent cure of dynamic diseases, unless by medicines endowed with the dynamic power of producing similar morbid states, as I have shown often enough, so we have only to make ourselves acquainted with the peculiar kinds of insanity in the following observations, regard being paid to the other symptoms, in

¹ From vol. iii, 2nd edit., 1825.

order to know in which of the manias white hellebore root may be homœopathically employed with good effect.

We must not imitate the ancients in their doses. No doubt many of their patients were cured, but not a few succumbed to their enormous doses. For even in those times, just as nowadays, the delusion existed in the medical art that diseases depended on a *morbific matter* in the body, and consequently that they could not be cured without the elimination of this (imaginary) morbid matter. Hence the ancients in their treatment of chronic diseases gave their white hellebore root almost always in such doses (a drachm and more of the medicine in the form of coarse sifted powder) as were capable of exciting excessive vomiting, and at last also purgation; and (blinded by the above theory) even those cases in which the patients were cured of their diseases by white hellebore, without undergoing vomiting or purging, failed to convince them that the cures were effected in quite another way than by evacuations upwards and downwards.

It is also quite false that patients affected with emotional and mental diseases as a rule require and bear enormous doses of medicine, as our physicians still imagine. No doubt, allopathic and unsuitably chosen drugs, even in large doses, seem to have but little effect on the grosser part of the organism and the general health of such patients. But in such diseases the general health is but little implicated, and their subjects are often very robust in that respect; as a rule, the malady has settled in the fine invisible organs of the mental and emotional spheres undiscoverable by anatomy (which serve as the *medium* of the purely spiritual soul by which the grosser body is ruled). These subtle organs suffer most in those diseases, it is they that are most morbidly deranged.

When unsuitable, unhomœopathic (allopathic) drugs in large doses were administered to such patients, the more massive body assuredly suffered but little from them (it was often seen that twenty grains of tartar emetic caused no vomiting, &c.); but, on the other hand (and this our physicians did not observe, for, as a rule, they are gifted with but small powers of observation), the mental and emotional organs were all the more severely affected; the mania or melancholia was much aggravated by such violent unsuitable remedies, sometimes even rendered incurable.

On the other hand, it is undeniably true, though not hitherto suspected, that patients suffering from mental and emotional diseases soon regained a healthy state of their mental and emotional organs, that is to say, perfect recovery of their health and reason, by means of doses as small as those that suffice for other non-psychical maladies, namely, by quite small doses, but only of the appropriate and perfectly homœopathic medicine.

I have never found it necessary to give a dose of more than a single drop, often only a small portion of a drop, of white hellebore tincture, diluted to such an extent that one drop contains a quadrillionth of a grain of this root. This dose may, when necessary, be given to the patient without his knowledge in his ordinary drink—consequently without it being requisite to employ the slightest force, which is always prejudicial in such cases, provided the regimen is so regulated that all

the conditions generally required to sustain healthy life are simultaneously enforced, and everything that can interfere with the cure, from heterogeneous medicinally-acting food and drink to moral and psychical hindrances, is most carefully eschewed. This is not the place to treat this subject in greater detail.

Paroxysms of pains similar to those the white hellebore root can itself produce, and which always brought the patient for a short time into a sort of delirium and mania, often yielded to the smallest dose of the above solution.

Also in agues which consist of outward cold only, or are attended by only inward heat and dark urine, this root is often employed advantageously, especially when cold sweat of the body or, at least, of the forehead, is present.

In several hypochondriacal affections, as also in certain kinds of inguinal hernia, it is very useful, at all events as an intermediate remedy.

Sudden, grave accidents from taking white hellebore root are most surely removed by a few cups of strong coffee. But if the predominant state is pressive pain in the head with coldness of the body and unconscious sopor, *camphor* is the antidote.

If an anxious, distracted state, accompanied by coldness of the body or burning sensation in the brain is present, then *aconite* is of service. The other chronic affections caused by the abuse of white hellebore root, e.g. a daily forenoon fever, are best relieved by small doses of *cinchona bark*.

Among the following symptoms of white hellebore root, some seem to belong to the secondary action (*i.e.* the opposite state developed in the organism after the primary action), but these can only be elucidated by repeated observation.

I have seen the positive effects of this root, even in small doses, last five days and longer.

[HAHNEMANN was assisted in this proving by BECHER, FRANZ, FRIEDRICH HAHNEMANN, STAPF, TEUTHORN.

Citations are made from the following old-school sources :

ALBERTI, *Jurispr. Med.*, vol. vi.

ALSTON, *Lectures on the Materia Medica*.

BENIVENIUS, in *Schenk*, viii.

BERGIUS, *Mat. Med.*

BORRICHIVS, *Acta Hafn.*, vi.

DESSENIUS, *Composit. Medicam.*, lib. x.

DOBZIEWSKY, in *Eph. Nat. Cur.*, Dec. i, ann. 2.

ETTMÜLLER, *Op.*, tom. ii.

FORESTUS, P., xviii.

GALENUS, CL., *Comment.*, v.

GESNER, CONR., *Epist. Med.*

GRASSIUS, S., *Misc. Nat. Cur.*, Dec. i, ann. 4.

GREDDING, *Vermischte Schriften*.

KALM, *Nordameric. resa.*, iii.

LEDELIUS, S., in *Misc. Nat. Cur.*, Dec. iii, ann. 1.

LENTILIUS, in *Misc. Nat. Cur.*, Dec. iii, ann. 1, app

LORRY, *De Melanch.*, ii.

MURALTO, J. DE, in *Misc. Nat. Cur.*, Dec. ii, ann. 2.

MÜLLER, F., in *Hufel. Journ.*, xii, 1.

REIMANN, in *Bresl. Samml.*, 1724.

RÖDDER, L., in *Alberti, Med. leg.*

SCHOLZIUS, in *Schenk*, lib. viii.

SMETIUS, *Misc. Med.*

SMYTH, in *Medical Communications*, vol. i.

VICAT, *Plantes vénéén. de la Suisse.*

WINTER, in *Bresl. Samml.*, 1724.

The *Frag. de Vir.* gives 267 symptoms; the 1st edit. 711; this 2nd edit. 716, 8 new symptoms being added to HAHNEMANN's own observations, and 3 symptoms omitted from the "observations of others." Many of the symptoms quoted from modern authors are given in HAHNEMANN's thesis, *On the Helleborism of the Ancients*, for the purpose of comparison with the effects of "white hellebore," recorded in the works of ancient physicians, especially those of ANTYLLUS, a physician who flourished between the second and fourth centuries of our era, and who was the first writer who described the operation of tracheotomy; but, for the reason given (p. 689), HAHNEMANN has not admitted these latter symptoms into his *Materia Medica.*]

VERATRUM ALBUM.

Vertigo. [SMYTH,¹ in *Medical Communications*, vol. i, p. 207.—

S. LEDELIUS,² in *Misc. Nat. Cur.*, Dec. iii, ann. i, obs. 65.]

Vertigo; all goes round in a circle with him (aft. 3½ h.).

Vertigo; all goes round in a circle in his head. [GREDING,³ *Vermischte Schriften*, p. 87.]

Excessive vertigo. [REIMANN,² in *Bresl. Samml.*, 1724, p. 535.]

5. Want of ideas.

Mental work will not go on continuously; a want of ideas soon ensues. [*Szf.*]

Intoxication and giddiness (aft. 24 h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]

When walking the headache increases to giddiness, but is relieved when sitting (aft. 2 h.). [*Trn.*]

His reason leaves him.

10. Memory almost destroyed; he forgets the word on his tongue. [GREDING, l. c.]

His memory leaves him.

His consciousness is as if in a dream.

Mild delirium; cold on the whole body, with open eyes, cheerful, sometimes smiling countenance; chatters about religious subjects and of vows to be fulfilled, prays, and thinks he is somewhere else than at home (aft. 1 h.).

Almost complete extinction of the senses. [VICAT,⁴ [*Plantes vénéneuses de la Suisse*, p. 167.]

15. Dizzy, he feels as if there were nothing steady in his head.

¹ Effects of tincture given for cutaneous disease.

² Effects of infusion in wine.

³ Effects when administered to patients, all of whom were melancholics, maniacs, or epilepto-maniacs. These do not succeed one another in regular classes, as in those treated with *Belladonna*, *Hyoscyamus* and *Stramonium*, and hence cannot be identified as there; but all symptoms of the mind and disposition, and all spasmodic and convulsive phenomena occurring in these subjects, may safely be ascribed to their disease rather than to the drug, as its dosage was quite moderate.

⁴ From powder taken in soup.

In the morning very dizzy.

Dizzy continually for three days.

Stupid in the head with nausea for two days. [*Fr. H--n.*]

Headache. [*LEDELIUS*, l. c.]

20. Headache with some stiffness. [*GREDDING*, l. c., p. 45.]

Headache with vomiting of green mucus. [*GREDDING*, l. c.]

Headache and backache with bellyache and inclination to vomit.

[*GREDDING*, l. c., p. 85.]

Painful confusion of the head, with tensive pressure, sometimes in the temples, sometimes more in the vertex, most violent when sitting bolt upright and standing, but diminished when stooping forward and lying on the back, with rather contracted pupils. [*Stf.*]

Intermittent throbbing headache (aft. 6 h.).

25. Throbbing pain above the left eye, for a quarter of an hour (aft. 1 h.).

Aching throbbing pain in the head.

In the morning after waking, obtuse pressure in the crown of the head.

Pressive, semilateral headache, accompanied by pain in the stomach (aft. 4 h.).

Dull pressive headache, which extends from the temples to the forehead, is aggravated by lying forwards, but goes off by bending backwards and by external pressure; on the other hand, it recurs after raising himself up (aft. 3 h.). [*Trn.*]

30. **Flat-pressing headache in the vertex, which became throbbing when moving.** [*Bch.*]

Internal cutting in the vertex (aft. 4 h.). [*Fz.*]

Single stitches in the forehead even when sitting (aft. 4 h.).

[*Trn.*]

His head is very heavy and all turns round in a circle in it. [*LEDELIUS*, l. c.]

Humming and buzzing in the front of the forehead, with dull internal headache (aft. 4 h.). [*Fz.*]

35. Drawing pain in the head and sacrum. [*GREDDING*, l. c., p. 87.]

Violent headache with diuresis. [*GREDDING*, l. c., p. 80.]

(Sensation as if a drop of water ran down on the temple, but not like a coolness.)

Extremely violent headache, which goes off on the occurrence of the menses. [*GREDDING*, l. c., p. 81.]

Headache as if the brain were shattered.

40. **By fits, pain here and there in the brain, compounded of bruised feeling and pressure.**

Constrictive headache, with constrictive pain in the œsophagus.

Shock in the head and twitching in the left arm, with paleness of the fingers. [*GREDDING*, l. c., p. 59.]

The blood rushes strongly into the head when stooping (aft. 8 h.).

Feeling of warmth and coldness at the same time on the head, during which the hairs are sensitive.

45. Chilliness on the crown of the head and at the same time in the feet (aft. 1 h.).

REIMANN, in *Bresl. Samml.*, 1724.

RÖDDER, L., in *Alberti, Med. leg.*

SCHOLZIUS, in *Schenk*, lib. viii.

SMETIUS, *Misc. Med.*

SMYTH, in *Medical Communications*, vol. i.

VICAT, *Plantes vénéén. de la Suisse.*

WINTER, in *Bresl. Samml.*, 1724.

The *Frag. de Vir.* gives 267 symptoms; the 1st edit. 711; this 2nd edit. 716, 8 new symptoms being added to HAHNEMANN'S own observations, and 3 symptoms omitted from the "observations of others." Many of the symptoms quoted from modern authors are given in HAHNEMANN'S thesis, *On the Helleborism of the Ancients*, for the purpose of comparison with the effects of "white hellebore," recorded in the works of ancient physicians, especially those of ANTYLLUS, a physician who flourished between the second and fourth centuries of our era, and who was the first writer who described the operation of tracheotomy; but, for the reason given (p. 689), HAHNEMANN has not admitted these latter symptoms into his *Materia Medica.*]

VERATRUM ALBUM.

Vertigo. [SMYTH,¹ in *Medical Communications*, vol. i, p. 207.—

S. LEDELIUS,² in *Misc. Nat. Cur.*, Dec. iii, ann. i, obs. 65.]

Vertigo; all goes round in a circle with him (aft. 3½ h.).

Vertigo; all goes round in a circle in his head. [GREDING,³ *Vermischte Schriften*, p. 87.]

Excessive vertigo. [REIMANN,² in *Bresl. Samml.*, 1724, p. 535.]

5. Want of ideas.

Mental work will not go on continuously; a want of ideas soon ensues. [*Stf.*]

Intoxication and giddiness (aft. 24 h.). [*Fr. H—n.*]

When walking the headache increases to giddiness, but is relieved when sitting (aft. 2 h.). [*Trn.*]

His reason leaves him.

10. Memory almost destroyed; he forgets the word on his tongue. [GREDING, l. c.]

His memory leaves him.

His consciousness is as if in a dream.

Mild delirium; cold on the whole body, with open eyes, cheerful, sometimes smiling countenance; chatters about religious subjects and of vows to be fulfilled, prays, and thinks he is somewhere else than at home (aft. 1 h.).

Almost complete extinction of the senses. [VICAT,⁴ *Plantes vénéneuses de la Suisse*, p. 167.]

15. Dizzy, he feels as if there were nothing steady in his head.

¹ Effects of tincture given for cutaneous disease.

² Effects of infusion in wine.

³ Effects when administered to patients, all of whom were melancholics, maniacs, or epilepto-maniacs. These do not succeed one another in regular classes, as in those treated with *Belladonna*, *Hyoscyamus* and *Stramonium*, and hence cannot be identified as there; but all symptoms of the mind and disposition, and all spasmodic and convulsive phenomena occurring in these subjects, may safely be ascribed to their disease rather than to the drug, as its dosage was quite moderate.

⁴ From powder taken in soup.

In the morning very dizzy.

Dizzy continually for three days.

Stupid in the head with nausea for two days. [*Fr. H—n.*]

Headache. [*LEDELIUS*, l. c.]

20. Headache with some stiffness. [*GREDDING*, l. c., p. 45.]

Headache with vomiting of green mucus. [*GREDDING*, l. c.]

Headache and backache with bellyache and inclination to vomit.

[*GREDDING*, l. c., p. 85.]

Painful confusion of the head, with tensive pressure, sometimes in the temples, sometimes more in the vertex, most violent when sitting bolt upright and standing, but diminished when stooping forward and lying on the back, with rather contracted pupils. [*Stf.*]

Intermittent throbbing headache (aft. 6 h.).

25. Throbbing pain above the left eye, for a quarter of an hour (aft. 1 h.).

Aching throbbing pain in the head.

In the morning after waking, obtuse pressure in the crown of the head.

Pressive, semilateral headache, accompanied by pain in the stomach (aft. 4 h.).

Dull pressive headache, which extends from the temples to the forehead, is aggravated by lying forwards, but goes off by bending backwards and by external pressure; on the other hand, it recurs after raising himself up (aft. 3 h.). [*Trn.*]

30. **Flat-pressing headache in the vertex, which became throbbing when moving.** [*Bch.*]

Internal cutting in the vertex (aft. 4 h.). [*Fz.*]

Single stitches in the forehead even when sitting (aft. 4 h.).

[*Trn.*]

His head is very heavy and all turns round in a circle in it. [*LEDELIUS*, l. c.]

Humming and buzzing in the front of the forehead, with dull internal headache (aft. 4 h.). [*Fz.*]

35. Drawing pain in the head and sacrum. [*GREDDING*, l. c., p. 87.]

Violent headache with diuresis. [*GREDDING*, l. c., p. 80.]

(Sensation as if a drop of water ran down on the temple, but not like a coolness.)

Extremely violent headache, which goes off on the occurrence of the menses. [*GREDDING*, l. c., p. 81.]

Headache as if the brain were shattered.

40. **By fits, pain here and there in the brain, compounded of bruised feeling and pressure.**

Constrictive headache, with constrictive pain in the œsophagus.

Shock in the head and twitching in the left arm, with paleness of the fingers. [*GREDDING*, l. c., p. 59.]

The blood rushes strongly into the head when stooping (aft. 8 h.).

Feeling of warmth and coldness at the same time on the head, during which the hairs are sensitive.

45. Chilliness on the crown of the head and at the same time in the feet (aft. 1 h.).

Itching on the forehead.

Cold sweat on the forehead.

Itching, eroding, persistent prick on the hairy scalp, that compels scratching (aft. 10½ h.). [*Fz.*]

Feeling in the hair on the right side of the head as if a tuft of it were electrified, a creeping in it and as if it stood on end, with a slight shiver of the skin under that hair (aft. 5 h. and more). [*Stf.*]

50. During the headache a painful stiffness in the nape. [*Stf.*]

The pupils have a tendency to contract.

Contraction of the pupils (aft. 1½ h.), with persistent contractive pain in the eyes.

Contracted pupils (immediately and aft. 6 h.). [*Bch.*]

Very contracted pupils in the first six hours. [*Stf.*]

55. Dilated pupils.

Very dilated pupils (aft. 4 h.).

Very dilated pupils (aft. 4 h.). [*Trn.*]

Enormously dilated pupils with very marked weakness of sight; he cannot recognise people even close to him, or only very slowly, at seven p. m. (aft. 8 h.). [*Stf.*]

Pain in the eyes. [GREDING, l. c., p. 34.]

60. Complains of pain in both eyes and moves the hands over the head. [GREDING, l. c., p. 62.]

Aching pain in the eye with loss of appetite.* [GREDING, l. c., p. 58.]

After a short siesta at noon, aching in the eyelids as if from too great dryness of them, followed by watering of the eyes (aft. 6½ h.). [*Stf.*]

Painful dry feeling in the upper eyelid, as if there were salt betwixt it and the eyeball, without much redness of the eye, at noon after dinner. [*Stf.*]

Sensation of dryness of the eyelids.

65. The eyelids are dry, especially when he has slept; they are painful as if they had been rubbed sore; they are stiff and stick together.

Excessive dryness of the eyelids.

Painful aching shooting in the upper eyelid, at the outer canthus (aft. 10 h.). [*Fz.*]

A kind of paralysis of the eyelids, they felt too heavy, he could hardly raise them with the greatest effort.

Fine sharp pricks in the canthi. [*Fz.*]

70. Internally in the coverings of the eye a pricking itching (aft. 2 h.). [*Fz.*]

The right eyeball is painful at the outer canthus as if bruised, in repeated attacks; by pressing on it it ceases to be painful (aft. 3 h.). [*Fz.*]

Heat in the eyes with headache. [GREDING, l. c., p. 63.]

Redness of the white of the right eye. [GREDING, l. c., p. 39.]

Painful inflammation of the eyes with excessively violent headache, on account of which he cannot sleep at night (aft. 6 d.).

* At the same time the blood has an inflammatory coat.

75. Inflammation of the eyes with tearing pain.
 Inflammation of the white of the eye with tearing pain in it.
 Inflammation of the right eye. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 58.]
 Inflammation of the right eye with febrile heat. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 36.]

- Severe inflammation of the eyes. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 63.]
 80. Eyes of a watery appearance, as if they were covered with albumen. [*Trn.*]

Blueness of the left eye with frequent eructation. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 62.]

Distorted projecting eyes.

Eyes turned backwards, so that the white only can be seen, for an hour. [BORRICHIOUS,¹ *Acta Hafn.*, vi, p. 145.]

Sparks before the eyes. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 35.]

85. When he rises from his seat black spots and sparks come before the eyes, on account of which he could not rise for eight hours, but must either sit or lie (aft. 3 h.). [*Trn.*]

Diplopia.

Feeling of weakness in the eyes.

His sight leaves him ; he cannot see. [BORRICHIOUS, l. c.]

Dull appearance of the eyes **with blue rings round them.**

90. Copious flow of water from the eyes and cutting pains, with dryness and heat in them at the same time (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

Frequent flow of tears from the eyes, with redness of them, as in catarrh (aft. 6 h.). [*Bch.*]

Long continued intense hot feeling in the eyes.

The eyelids stick together in sleep (aft. 2 h.).

Heat in the eyes and face with redness of the cheeks, as if a hot vapour blew on them.

95. Paleness of face. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 63.]

Cold, distorted, death-like face.

Bluish complexion.

Dark red, hot face. [GREDDING, l. c., pp. 41 and 64.]

Redness of face with great thirst and diuresis. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 42.]

100. Extraordinary redness and heat of the face. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 80.]

Burning in the face and head. [CONR. GESNER,² *Epist. Med.*, p. 69.]

An itching here and there in the face and behind the ears, as though pimples would break out there (without perceptible redness), with feeling of excoriation behind the ears (aft. 28 h.). [*Stf.*]

Creeping (shuddering) itching on various parts of the face, more smarting than pricking, whereupon small red papules are thrown out, with red, hard, elevated borders, and brown, subsequently yellow, purulent heads, which at first are painless, but when they become ripe, touching causes sore feeling. [*Fz.*]

¹ Not accessible.

² Effects of infusion.

- Thick miliary eruption on the cheek, with pain in the face. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 64.]
105. Copper-coloured eruption on the face, round the mouth and chin. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 81.]
Swelling of the face lasting several days. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 49.]
(Twitching, pinching sensation in the muscular parts of the face) (aft. 3 h.).
At noon twitching in the cheek, sparks before the left eye, paleness of the face and faint feeling, then vomiting of a quantity of white froth—an attack that returns for three days. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 60.]
Drawing and tensive pain all over the right side of the face and right ear.
110. Stitches in the right cheek and right side of the chest, with flow of saliva. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 35.]
(Sweat on the face and in the axillæ when walking.)
In the morning a pressing in the right ear (aft. 2 d.).
Single stitches deep in the left ear. [*Trn.*]
Aching pain in the meatus auditorius externus.
115. In the right ear first a sensation as from a cold breath, followed by sensation of great heat in it, then again cold feeling, and so on alternately several times (aft. 26 h.). [*Stf.*]
Tinnitus aurium.
Roaring in the ears like wind and storm.
When he rises up from a seat he has immediately rushing and roaring before the ears, and it is as if he saw nothing but fire before the eyes, for eight hours (aft. 4 h.). [*Trn.*]
Sensation as if a skin were stretched over the ear.
120. Deafness; one or other ear is stopped up.
He complains of deafness and pains in the chest. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 43.]
(Tearing in the lobe of the ear.)
Under the right ear-lobe smarting formication and itching. [*Fz.*]
Sharp stitches close behind the left ear and maxilla.
125. **Sensation as if the nose were too dry inwardly, such as is caused by the dust of a dry road in the nose** (aft. 3 h.).
Sensation as if the nose were ulcerated inwardly.
Sensation as of compression and pressing in of the nasal bone.
Red spots on the nose. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 38.]
Vesicles close together on the nose.¹ [GREDDING, l. c., p. 38.]
130. (Epistaxis at night during sleep.)
Epistaxis from the right nostril. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 58.]
A smell of dung before the nose (aft. 16 h.).
Eruption of a pimple near the angle of the mouth, at the border of the red part, which is painful *per se*, but still more when touched.
At the left angle of the mouth vesicular eruption. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 41.]

¹ The day after S. 128, in the same subject.

135. Red eruption round the mouth and on the chin. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 52.]
 In the evening dry lips and mouth, not without thirst (aft. 13 h.). [Fz.]
 The skin of the lips cracks.
 A burning on the vermilion of the upper lip and somewhat beyond it.
 Foam before the mouth.
140. On opening the jaws shooting pain in the maxillary-joint, which prevents him depressing the lower jaw sufficiently (aft. 4 h.). [Trn.]
 Closed jaws.
 When eating all the muscles of the lower jaw are painful, as if bruised, so that he must cease chewing. [Trn.]
 Obtuse pressure in the muscles of the left side of the jaw, like a strong pressure with a blunt piece of wood.
 In the lower jaw a painful little lump, in which touching first causes a contractive pain, it then becomes a pustule with inflamed areola. [Fz.]
145. Anteriorly on the lower jaw a sore pain *per se* (aft. 9 h.). [Fz.]
 Pain in the submaxillary glands, as if they were pinched (aft. 3 h.).
 The glands of the left lower jaw swell; at the same time sore-throat, especially on the left side, which when swallowing causes a kind of choking and constriction of the fauces, lasting a short time after swallowing (aft. 1 h.). [Bch.]
 Drawing and pressure on the left side of the neck. [Fz.]
 Grinding of the teeth. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 61.]
150. Looseness of the teeth.
 Swelling of the gums and lower jaw. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 56.]
 Violent toothache and headache. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 69.]
 First toothache, then swollen red face. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 63.]
 During the toothache and inflammation of the tonsils great weakness. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 69.]
155. In the left upper molars toothache compounded of aching and heaviness, as if they were filled with lead. [Fz.]
 Toothache, first pressive, then, when chewing, ending in a drawing radiating into the roots of the teeth, even when he merely takes something soft between the teeth. [Fz.]
 Stammering. [S. GRASSIUS,¹ *Misc. Nat. Cur.*, Dec. i, ann. 4, p. 93.]
He cannot speak.
 Speechlessness. [RÖDDER,² in *Alberti, Med. Leg.*, obs. 15.]
160. Burning on the tongue and in the œsophagus. [GESNER, l. c.]
 Burning in the mouth, as if it were rubbed with pepper, yet it is not dry (aft. 1 h.). [Stf.]
 Burning in the throat. [BERGIUS,³ *Mat. Med.*, p. 872.]

¹ Effects of root taken medicinally.—This symptom temporary only.

² Not accessible.

³ Statement.

Inflammation of the inside of the mouth. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 36.]

At the back of the mouth and fauces a warmish sensation. [Fz.]

165. After the nausea, first pain in the mouth then great inflammation of the mouth, lastly, very red swollen tongue. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 31.]

Dryness in the mouth, on the palate, and thirst for water. [Bch.]

Sticky and dry in the mouth, without particular thirst. [Stf.]

In the morning, after waking and rising, for an hour, extremely tiresome sensation of dryness in the mouth and stickiness, without thirst, which is but slightly relieved even after rinsing out the mouth (aft. 20 h.). [Stf.]

Wateriness alternating with dryness and stickiness in the mouth (aft. 24 h.). [Stf.]

170. Much tasteless water collects in the mouth. [Stf.]

Saliva runs incessantly out of the mouth, like water-brash.

Flow of saliva. [GREDDING, l. c., pp. 35 and 45.]

Flow of viscid saliva. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 40.]

A numb sensation on the palate, as if a burnt place had healed and were covered with thick epidermis, or as if the palate were covered by the skin of a plum.

175. A quantity of water comes suddenly into the throat (water-brash), which he cannot swallow quick enough, and on account of its getting into the windpipe he often chokes (aft. 12½ h.). [Fz.]

Something very cold rises up in the œsophagus (also a part far back in the palate is very cold), soon after which a quantity of very warm, sweetish-salt tasting, slimy fluid is belched up (water-brash), whereupon the coldness in the œsophagus and palate ceases for a few moments, but comes back again (aft. 24 h.). [Stf.]

Increased flow of saliva, with pungent salt taste in the mouth and on the tongue, and great heat in the palm of the hand and in the scrobiculus cordis. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 82.]

Flow of mucus from the mouth towards noon. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 71.]

Drawing pain in the throat, thirst, and bellyache. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 87.]

180. Spasmodic constriction and choking in the œsophagus, as though he had eaten an unripe or wild pear.

Narrowing of the œsophagus as from a tumour pressing on it.

Burning in the throat.

Scrapy feeling in the throat.

Roughness in the throat.

185. Dryness in the throat, which cannot be removed by drinking (aft. 6 h.).

Swelling of the œsophagus.¹ [REIMANN, l. c.]

Swelling of the œsophagus with feeling as if he should choke.

[GESNER, l. c.]

Hiccup.

¹ Not found.

- Hiccup. [SMYTH,¹ l. c.—J. DE MURALTO,¹ *Misc. Nat. Cur.*, Dec. ii, ann. 2, p. 240.]
190. Hiccup for half an hour. [GESNER, l. c.]
 Long continued hiccup. [GREDING, l. c., p. 43.]
 Hiccup in the morning when smoking tobacco to which he is accustomed (aft. 24 h.).
 In the chest he feels so full that he must always eructate, without nausea. [Fz.]
 Empty eructation (immediately).
195. (Eructation, even when fasting; sour eructation in the afternoon.)
 Bitter eructation.
 Empty eructation in the evening after lying down in bed, followed by a scratchy, scrapy feeling in the larynx, almost like after heartburn (aft. 12 h.).
 (Eructation with the taste of food.)
 Frequent movement as though to eructate. [GREDING, l. c., p. 31.]
200. **Forcible eructation, mostly of air** (aft. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Stf.*]
 After eating empty eructation of air. [*Trn.*]
 After frequent eructation copious ejection of mucus. [GREDING, l. c., p. 49.]
 Constant sick eructation with very violent cough. [GREDING, l. c., p. 86.]
 Voracious hunger.² [GREDING, l. c., p. 36.]
205. Voracious hunger,³ without thirst. [GREDING, l. c., p. 69.]
 Along with hunger great thirst. [GREDING, l. c., pp. 39 and 69.]
Diminished taste; a pappy taste in the mouth (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.).
 (Constant sour taste in the mouth with great accumulation of watery saliva.)
Tasteless saliva, want of taste in the mouth.
210. **Taste and coolness in the mouth and thirst, as from peppermint drops.**
 Putrid herbaceous taste in the mouth almost like butter-burr (tussilago petasites) (aft. 3 h.).
Pungent peppermint taste in the throat, with sensation as of heat rising up from the œsophagus into the mouth, which persists and is accompanied by nausea with inclination to vomit.
 Foul taste in the mouth like dung.
 At noon no appetite for warm food, but all the more for fruit. [*Bch.*]
215. Longing only for cold food, herrings, sardines, fruit. [*Bch.*]
Appetite for fruit.
 Longing for lemon-juice.

¹ Effects of root taken medicinally.

² Not found here.

³ Greding adds "insatiable."

Longing for sour things.

Persistent, very eager longing for sour gherkins. [*Fr. H—n.*]

220. No appetite or hunger; he did not relish what he ate. [*Trn.*]

Aversion to warm food, and when he ate it he did not relish it, though he had not eaten for a long time; whereas he had longing for fruit.

Drinking is followed by shivering and goose-skin. [*Fz.*]

Along with hunger and thirst diuresis. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 45.]

He is very qualmish, he would like to eat something but has no appetite for food. [*Stf.*]

225. He eats a great deal, but complains notwithstanding of hunger and emptiness of the stomach. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 76.]

Qualmishness in the scrobiculus cordis. [*Stf.*]

Nausea. [SMYTH, l. c.]

Whilst eating nausea with hunger and pressure in the region of the stomach, which goes off immediately after eating.

Breakfast was followed by inclination to vomit, which went off after eating meat at noon (aft. 12 h.).

230. **Great nausea before the vomiting.**

Constant nausea and flow of saliva, with good appetite and thirst. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 66.]

Inclination to vomit with taste of bile in the mouth.

Great nausea with much thirst. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 63.]

Great nausea with profuse flow of saliva. [GREDDING, l. c., pp. 54, 55, 56, 59, 63.]

235. Nausea with great thirst and diuresis, for three days. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 63.]

Great nausea, with red, perspiring face. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 56.]

Inclination to vomit and hoarseness, much cough. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 85.]

Inclination to vomit, during which froth runs out of his mouth. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 80.]

Inclination to vomit, with lock-jaw (trismus). [GREDDING, l. c., p. 82.]

240. Inclination to vomit, with flow of saliva and lock-jaw. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 83.]

Extreme irritation to vomit almost to fainting. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 68.]

Vomiting. [SMYTH, l. c.—MURALTO, l. c.—GREDDING, l. c.—(immediately) LEDELIIUS, l. c.]

Vomiting of food. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 39.]

Two attacks of vomiting, each time vomiting three or four times; in the intervals of half a quarter of an hour between the attacks of vomiting, the nausea persisted; the vomited matter smelt sour.*

245. Vomiting of the food with green slime. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 34.]

Vomiting of all food and long sleep. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 77.]

Vomiting of the ingesta with slime and green matter. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 32.]

* The vomiting was allayed by drinking cold milk, but there occurred afterwards in bed a very severe chill.

Vomiting of green slime. [GREDING, l. c., p. 37.]

Vomiting of green slime and then of a quantity of froth. [GREDING, l. c., p. 59.]

250. Vomiting of green slime, then chilliness. [GREDING, l. c., p. 72.]

First vomiting of froth then of yellowish-green, sour smelling slime. [GREDING, l. c., p. 60.]

Nocturnal vomiting of very viscid slime. [GREDING, l. c., p. 56.]

Vomiting of white slime at night. [GREDING, l. c., p. 76.]

Vomiting of white slime, with good appetite. [GREDING, l. c., p. 68.]

255. During vomiting of dark green slime and diarrhoea he has appetite for food and drink. [GREDING, l. c., p. 80.]

Vomiting of much slime with extreme weakness. [GREDING, l. c., p. 83.]

Vomiting of greenish-black slime. [GREDING, l. c., p. 40.]

Black vomit. [ALSTON,¹ *Lectures on the Materia Medica*, i, 488.]

First vomiting of bile then of very viscid mucus.

260. He vomits first bile and slime, then black bile, lastly, blood. [BENIVENIUS,² in *Schenk*, viii, obs. 174.]

Cholera. [CL. GALENUS,³ *Comment.* v, Aphor. i.—P. FORESTUS,⁴ xviii, obs. 44.—REIMANN, l. c.]

Violent, enormous vomiting. [ETTMÜLLER,⁵ *Op.*, tom. ii, pt. ii, p. 435.—VICAT, l. c.—FORESTUS, l. c.—LORRY,⁶ *De Melanch.*, ii, p. 312.—LENTILIUS,⁷ *Misc. Nat. Cur.*, Dec. iii, ann. i, app.]

Each time before vomiting shivering all over the body.

At the very commencement of the vomiting he must lie down, and at the termination of it he is so weakened, the femora seem as if they would escape from the hip-joints.

265. Before the vomiting cold hands; after the vomiting hot hands with ebullition of the blood. [GREDING, l. c., p. 83.]

Vomiting with heat of the body. [GREDING, l. c., p. 40.]

Distension of the abdomen. [REIMANN, l. c.]

Distension of the abdomen with flow of saliva. [GREDING, l. c., p. 82.]

Swelling of the abdomen, with bellyache and emission of flatus. [GREDING, l. c., p. 85.]

270. Loud rumbling in the abdomen. [GREDING, l. c., pp. 50 and 56.]

Bellyache with loud rumbling. [GREDING, l. c., p. 39.]

Painless grumbling in the abdomen, as from flatulence (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.).

[*Stf.*]

In the abdomen flatulent grumbling and pinching; rare and scanty flatus is also discharged. [*Stf.*]

¹ Statement.—This symptom occurred when the drug was administered to maniacs and melancholics.

² Observation of poisoning.

³ Statement.

⁴ Observation of poisoning.

⁵ Effects of root taken medicinally.

⁶ Effects of cooked root.

⁷ Effects of infusion in wine.

- Discharge of flatus (aft. 7 h.). [*Stf.*]
275. Rumbling in the abdomen as if he had diarrhœa, during which flatus is often expelled (aft. 6 h.). [*Trn.*]
- Cardialgia. [REIMANN, l. c.]
- Pressure in the stomach.
- Pressure in the stomach. [GREDDING, l. c., pp. 71 and 78.]
- Burning (incendium) in the region of the scrobiculus cordis. [MURALTO, l. c.]
280. Squeezing pain in the scrobiculus cordis, more when walking.
- Pain in the stomach as from voracious hunger.
- Violent pressure in the scrobiculus cordis, which extends into the sternum, hypochondria, and ossa ilii** (aft. 8 h.).
- Complains of stomachache, and yet he eats, drinks, and sleeps much. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 78.]
- Pains in the stomach and bowels. [LORRY, l. c.]
285. (Feeling of weakness of the stomach with inward coldness in the region of the stomach and slight pressure.)
- After a moderate meal when walking shooting in the region of the spleen (aft. 24 h.).
- Tensive pain in the hypochondria, as from flatulence.
- About the scrobiculus cordis aching and drawing pains.
- Pain in the hypochondria and chest on account of inability to get rid of the flatus.
290. In the afternoon, shortly after eating, pinching in the belly, sometimes below sometimes above the navel, which went into a different place when sitting to what it did when walking, and *vice versa*. [*Bch.*]
- Bellyache, thirst and diuresis. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 63.]
- Nocturnal bellyache with sleeplessness. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 54.]
- Pain in the umbilical region. [GREDDING, l. c., pp. 44 and 77.]
- Soon after eating cutting shooting pain in the hypogastrium (aft. 29 h.). [*Fz.*]
295. Cutting pains in the umbilical region, with diuresis and thirst. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 70.]
- Sometimes shooting pain in the belly, sometimes shooting pains here and there on the body, with a smarting as if from pepper in the throat. [BERGIUS, l. c.]
- During the whole morning an aching, obtuse pain, as if bruised in the bowels in the pubic region, at the same time in the left groin a sensation as though a hernia would occur there, chiefly when sitting. [*Stf.*]
- Dull bellyache from distension and tension of the abdomen by flatulence, as if the bowels were constipated, with restlessness.
- Without much tension of the abdomen or pain when touched, pain round the navel as from flatulence (aft. 6 h.). [*Stf.*]
300. Pain in the abdomen now in one place then in another as if knives were cutting into it (immediately).
- Twitching in the abdominal muscles, with not disagreeable warmth in the chest (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

Pinching in the abdomen, as in diarrhœa, but without call to stool (aft. 2 h.). [*Trn.*]

In the evening when walking drawing aching pain in the belly. [*Fz.*]

Pain in the belly from the back forwards to the navel. [GREGING, l. c., p. 50.]

305. Drawing tearing pain deep in the hypogastrium, chiefly above the os pubis, for a minute at a time (aft. 1 h.).

Cutting pains in the belly (aft. 12 h.).

Very early in the morning (about 4 o'clock) cutting pains in the belly with diarrhœa.

Flatulent colic, which attacks the bowels here and there and the whole abdomen; the longer the flatus is retained the more difficult is it to be expelled (from 6 to 12 h.).

The bowels are painful as if bruised when the flatus delays to come away.

310. Painful pressure in the cæcal region, as from spasmodically incarcerated flatulence (aft. 1 h.).

Frequent discharge of flatus (the first hours).

Wind is forcibly discharged upwards and downwards.

Attempts at protrusion of an inguinal hernia.

Movement as if a hernia would become strangulated.

315. When coughing stitches occur which dart out from the abdomen through the inguinal ring along the spermatic cord (aft. 3 h.).

After drawing pinching pain in the belly there occurs discharge of flatus and a stool of viscid fæces, that is very adherent to the rectum. [*Fz.*]

Frequent sensation in the abdomen as though diarrhœa would ensue, but without urging to stool; only a kind of qualmishness and rumbling in the abdomen. [*Stf.*]

A feeling of want to go to stool and urging to stool in the upper part of the abdomen, and yet the stool is only evacuated with difficulty or not at all, as if on account of inactivity of the rectum, and as though it took no part in the peristaltic motion of the rest of the bowels (aft. 4, 15 h.).

In the morning after waking, in bed, sudden (pinching?) pain in the belly, and immediately afterwards urging to evacuate; during the bellyache he passed yellowish-green, pappy fæces, the latter portion of which consisted half of mucus; even after the evacuation the urging remained, during which almost nothing but mucus was passed; there remained behind a sensation in the bowels above the pubes as if they were bruised, and a squeamish sensation in the scrobiculus cordis (aft. 20 h.). [*Stf.*]

320. Along with flatus some thin fæces pass unobserved (aft. 4, 16 h.).

After dinner flatus is discharged unobserved with fluid stool; then diarrhœa of acrid fæces with tenesmus (aft. 1 h.).

Excessive evacuations. [RÖDDER, l. c.]

Very frequent and painful diarrhœa. [LEDELIUS, l. c.]

- Frequent and violent diarrhœic stools (immediately). [BENIVENIUS, l. c.]
325. Quick often soft stools (the first hours).
 Too soft stool. [*Fr. H—n.*]
 Diarrhœa. [LENTILIUS, l. c.]
 Diarrhœa with profuse perspiration. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 56.]
 Before stool a sensation deep in the hypogastrium as if syncope were about to ensue.
330. Before stool a twisting in the abdomen and back, preceded by great exhaustion, after stool stronger and lighter.
 During the evacuation of the bowels an anxiety with dread of apoplexy.
 Diarrhœa with pains during and after the stool.
 During the frequent stools chilliness and shivering. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 60.]
 During the evacuation of the bowels extraordinary exhaustion. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 44.]
335. He becomes pale in the face during the stool.¹ [GREDDING, l. c., p. 40.]
 During the diarrhœa appetite for food and drink. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 76.]
 Violent, bloody diarrhœa. [ETTMÜLLER, l. c.—DESSENIUS,² *Composit. Medicam.*, lib. x, p. 422.]
 A diarrhœic stool (aft. 12 h.). [*Bch.*]
 Stool, the first part of which is of large size, but the remainder comes away in thin strips, but of proper consistence and colour. [*Stf.*]
340. The excrements are acrid (aft. 12 h.).
Costiveness, constipation on account of hardness and large size of the fæces (aft. 3, 14 h.).
 The first day constipation. [*Trn.*]
 During the costiveness diuresis.³ [GREDDING, l. c., p. 28.]
 During the costiveness heat and pain in the head. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 44.]
345. Long-continued constipation. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 76.]
 All the evacuations are suppressed.*
 During the evacuations profuse cold sweat on the forehead. [ALBERTI,⁴ *Jurisp. Med.*, t. vi, p. 718.]
 Burning in the anus during the stool (aft. 12 h.).
 A burning in the anus during the stool. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 36.]
350. (Sore pain at the anus.) [*Stf.*]
 Pressing upon the anus, with blind piles.
 Blind piles (aft. 10 h.).
 Aching pain in the bladder, and burning when urinating.³ [GREDDING, l. c., p. 55.]

* For some days, from an excessively large dose.

¹ Should be "during the frequent stools," as in S. 333.

² Not accessible.

³ Not found.

⁴ This sixth volume not accessible.

Violent palpitation of the heart which pushes the ribs out; the heart beats very high and pushes the hand away, without pain.

Palpitation of the heart with anxiety, and quicker, audible respiration. [*Bch.*]

385. **Excessive anxiety that takes away the breath.**

Oppression of the chest after a burning in the throat and a gnawing pain in the stomach. [*BERGIUS*, l. c.]

Tightness of the chest and difficult respiration, even when sitting, and at the same time headache. [*Bch.*]

Tightness of the chest: he cannot draw in sufficient breath on account of narrowing of the air tubes by viscid, dense mucus (aft. 4½ h.). [*Fz.*]

On the slightest movement, even in the house, short breath (a kind of oppression of the chest), which only goes off on sitting quite silent and motionless.

390. **Extremely laboured and difficult respiration.** [*BENIVENIUS*, l. c.]

Spasmodic contraction of the intercostal muscles towards the left side, which hinders breathing (aft. 3 h.).

Painful constriction of the chest.

Soft pressure on the chest, when standing, and tightness of the chest (aft. 1 1½ h.). [*Fz.*]

When walking tightness of the chest and pressing in it as from fulness, so that his breath fails him. [*Fz.*]

395. **It takes away his breath.**

It takes away his breath. [*FOREST*, l. c.]

Almost completely extinct, unnoticeable breathing.

They were in danger of suffocation, so tight was their breath.

[*L. SCHOLZIUS*,¹ in *Schenk*, lib. viii, obs. 178.]

Constriction of the larynx. [*MURALTO*, l. c.—*WINTER*,² in *Breslauer Sammlung*, 1724, p. 267.]

400. **Suffocative constriction of the larynx.** [*REIMANN*,—*LORRY*, l. c.]

Spasmodic constriction of the larynx, with contracted pupils.

Attacks of constriction of the larynx, suffocative attacks, with protruding eyes (aft. ½ h.).

Scrapy feeling in the throat, like catarrh.

Pulsating pressure, as with a blunt point, on the left side of the chest, in the region of the fourth rib; on touching the part there was sore pain and as if festering. [*Fz.*]

405. **Attacks of anxiety at the heart, which then beats very strongly, and with a feeling as if it were very warm** (aft. 4 h.). [*Trn.*]

In the left side of the chest contractive pain, like cramp, periodically recurring (immediately).

Frequent oppression on the chest, and on breathing a pain in the side, especially in the morning on rising (aft. 5 d.).

Squeezing pain in the region of the sternum, more after drinking than after eating.

¹ Observation of poisoning.

² Observation.

A pressive pain in the region of the sternum after eating and drinking.

410. Pressure in the region of the sternum (aft. 2 h.).

A pressure ending in a stitch under the last right rib, worst when breathing (aft. 24 h.).

Cutting pain in the chest (aft. 15 h.).

Pain under the ribs, especially during expiration.

Some attacks during the day of shooting pain in the right side of the chest that interrupts respiration.

415. In the left side of the chest, on a small spot, a pricking throbbing pain (aft. 5 h.).

Stitches in the right side. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 32.]

Pain in the side with pains in the region of the stomach.

[GREDDING, l. c., p. 53.]

Pain on all the ribs. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 31.]

Pain in the side, in the breasts and thighs. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 54.]

420. Sharp, slow stitches near the nipple, that at last itch. [Fz.]

Pain in the left side of the chest, then in the back. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 54.]

Frequently recurring chest pains. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 44.]

A painful rhythmical pressure in the upper part of the sternum. [Bch.]

Grasping pain in the right side of the chest (aft. 20 h.). [Fr. H—n.]

425. Pain in the chest with dry cough. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 42.]

Tickling quite low down in the air tubes, causing cough, with slight expectoration (aft. 1, 6 h.).

Dry short cough, excited by a tickle in the lowest part of the sternum (immediately).

Tickle quite low down in the ramifications of the air tubes, causing cough, without expectoration (aft. 24 h.).

During the cough oppression in the chest.

430. Along with almost dry cough, pain in the side and headache.

[GREDDING, l. c., p. 85.]

During the cough pain in the left side, with weakness and dyspnœa. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 35.]

In the evening deep, hollow cough, each time of three to four impulses, which seemed to come from the abdomen. [Bch.]

Hollow cough with long impulses, and cutting pain in the abdomen (aft. 6 h.). [Bch.]

Tickle on the chest as though to cough, in the middle of the sternum (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 h.). [Bch.]

435. In the evening severe cough, for three hours, with flow of saliva.

[GREDDING, l. c., p. 42.]

At night hoarse, dry cough. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 61.]

At night and in the morning severe dry cough. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 43.]

After dry cough frequent expectoration. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 43.]

Cough and copious expectoration, with blueness¹ of the face and involuntary micturition. [GREDING, l. c., p. 85.]

440. Heaviness of the head in the nape; the cervical muscles cannot support the head.

The muscles of the nape are as if paralysed.

Rheumatic stiffness of the nape, which causes vertigo, especially when moving.

Round about the neck and on the chest a pricking as from stinging-nettles, which is allayed by stroking with the hand (with redness and miliary eruption on the skin, only observable on passing the hand over it).

Pain outwardly on the neck, as if the skin were excoriated there.

445. Burning in the region of the scapulæ. [GESNER, l. c.]

Pain from the scapulæ all over the back, with diuresis, thirst, and costiveness. [GREDING, l. c., p. 53.]

Oppression between the scapulæ, also when sitting; on turning the pain becomes decidedly tugging.

Rheumatic pain, felt when moving, betwixt the scapulæ and from the nape to the sacrum; it is particularly severe when going to stool.

Violent pressure on the scapulæ, as if they were bruised and contused.

450. After² pains in the back pain in the umbilical region. [GREDING, l. c., p. 80.]

When stooping and raising himself up again aching pain in the back, and as if it were broken, in the morning. [Fz.]

The spine is painful when walking, and afterwards a drawing aching, as if bruised; this pain is removed by pressure (aft. 11 h.). [Fz.]

Pain in the loins. [GREDING, l. c., p. 54.]

Pain in the loins and gouty tearing pains in the inferior extremities. [GREDING, l. c., p. 49.]

455. After rising from a seat when moving a paralytic and bruised pain in the joint of the sacrum and knee.

Pain in the sacrum when walking on a level, not when sitting (in the morning).

When stooping there occurred in the sacrum a stitch which lasted a long time.

When standing an aching pain in the sacrum.

When stooping, as well as when rising up, the sacrum on its left side is painful as if bruised. [Fz.]

460. Intermittent stitches on the coccyx when standing, more itching than shooting. [Fz.]

On the shoulder a cutting pain like a single cut.

Single stitches in the left shoulder-joint, even when at rest (aft. 4 h.). [Trn.]

In the right axilla a slight indescribable pain. [Stf.]

¹ In original, "schwarz."

² "After" should be "before."

Gouty pain in the deltoid muscle of the upper arm and in the knee.

465. The arms are affected with paralytic pain, as if bruised; he can only raise them up and keep them up with pain and effort.

Twitchings in both arms. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 71.]

Paralytic bruised pain of the left upper arm on stretching it out.

Feeling of coldness of the arms on raising them up.

Sensation in the arm as if it were too full and swollen.

470. In the middle of the left humerus a down-drawing pain, as if sore from lying on it (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [Fz.]

On flexing the elbow drawing pain in the bend of it; it feels to him to be swollen and as if he could not bend it perfectly in consequence; at the same time a paralysed feeling in the arm (aft. 15 h.).

[Fz.]

Pain in the middle of the left forearm, as if the bone were pressed.

Trembling in the arm when grasping anything with the hand.

Twitching in the right wrist and further up towards the elbow.

475. (A dry tetter on the hand between the thumb and forefinger.)

An eroding itching on the inner side of the wrist (aft. 24 h.).

Formication in the hands and fingers.

Formication in the hand as if it had been asleep.

Formication in the fingers causing anxiety.

480. Dying away, going to sleep of the fingers (aft. 1 h.).

The second row of the bone shafts of the fingers is painful on grasping anything (aft. 20 h.).

Red painless pimples on the backs of the fingers between the second and third joints (aft. 20 h.).

Tensive pain in the middle finger on moving it (aft. 20 h.).

Pain in the thumb-joint as if dislocated.

485. Burning itching pain in the first phalanx of the little finger, as if it were frost-bitten.

In the upper part of the glutæi muscles a cramp-like drawing when standing. [Fz.]

Very great difficulty of walking, like paralysis, first of the right, then also of the left hip-joint.

The thighs and hips seem as if they would break down and are painful as if paralysed.

Weakness almost only in the thighs and knees.

490. Visible pulsating twitching of the large outer femoral muscle when sitting and standing; this muscle rose up in a painless pulsating manner, and sank down in a similar way, recurring immediately after walking (aft. 9 h.). [Fz.]

In the muscles of the thigh rheumatic drawing pain when standing (aft. 3 h.). [Fz.]

Cramp-like pressive pain in the thigh or in the calf when he supports himself less on that leg when standing (aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [Fz.]

The thighs are painful when sitting, as if broken (aft. 8 h.). [Fz.]

Tension in the houghs when standing and walking as if they were too short.

495. When standing spasmodic drawing pain from the hough up into the right thigh (aft. 12 h.). [*Fz.*]

On the outer side of the knee-joint a cold, sore sensation. [*Fz.*]

Cracking in the knee.

A cutting pain as if with a knife on the knee, transient, a single cut.

(Shooting in the knee and ankle) (aft. 5 d.).

500. Drawing in the knees sometimes, when standing, walking, and sitting.

Bruised pain in the knees when going downstairs (aft. 4 h.).

Painful twitching in the right knee.

Single, visible, high raising up of the knee when sitting (in the afternoon), once every quarter and half hour, without pains; he started every time it occurred; it ceased on lying down in the evening.

Sensation like electric shocks, followed by bruised pain in the knee and elbow.

505. Pains in the legs, especially the knees, as from extreme weariness, as if large stones were fastened to them; in order to get relief he must lay them first in one place then in another (aft. 48 h.).

Pain on treading immediately under the knee in the bone, as if it had been broken and was not yet quite firm.

A downward tearing pain in the tibia.

His tibiæ burn in the evening as though they emerged from great cold (aft. 14 h.). [*Fz.*]

Heavy pain of the legs as from fatigue.

510. A formication in the legs up to the knee, a painful swarming in them.

Heavy pain of the legs, as if paralysis impended, in the morning.

Cramp in the calves.

In the calf smarting itching and formicating sensation when standing (aft. 4 h.). [*Fz.*]

Pain in the calves and tibia, as if they would break down.

515. Pressure on the ankle, as if the bone were actually touched and pressed, momentarily (aft. 8 d.).

Painful drawing transversely through the joints of the foot when sitting (aft. 1½ h.). [*Fz.*]

A burning in the ankle.

The ankle joints are painful when walking as if sprained, after having, while sitting, stretched the feet so far behind him that they came to rest on the backs of the toes, in the evening (aft. 15 h.).

[*Fz.*]

The feet swell quickly and after a few hours again become thin.

520. Twitchings in quick succession in the weak foot when standing but not when walking (aft. 3 d.).

Coldness in the feet, as if cold water were running about in them, with trembling.

When walking a tensive pain in the extensor tendons of the toes.

Short shooting pains on the toes of the right foot when standing, for two hours (aft. 14 h.) [*Bch.*]

Shooting pains in the big toe (aft. 5 h.).

525. Brings on a return of the podagra.

Almost burning itching deep in the lower part of the left heel (after 2 h.).

When sitting a violent prick in a corn on the left foot (aft. 14 h.). [Fz.]

Sore pain in the corn when he raises himself up so that he comes to stand only on his toes, in the evening (aft. 15 h.). [Fz.]

Tottering gait.

530. When walking he feels a clumsiness and heaviness in the feet and knees. [Stf.]

His arms and legs always feel as if gone to sleep, even when lying (aft. 8 h.). [Trn.]

Painful paralysis, as from over-exertion in the upper and lower extremities, only when moving; he can scarcely drag himself along.

Heat and formication in the whole body to the tips of the fingers and toes. [GREDING, l. c., p. 83.]

An itching on the arms and legs, as though an eruption would break out, but without redness (aft. 2 h.). [Stf.]

535. Eroding itching on the skin (aft. 12 h.).

An itching apparently in the bones.

Desquamation of the skin [SMETIUS,¹ *Misc. Med.*, p. 265.]

Cutaneous eruption like the itch.

In several places (spots) agglomerated painful papules.

540. Miliary rash, which, when he becomes warm, even during the day, itches (only in the region of the joints?); after scratching the places burn, and wheals arise, as from stinging-nettles.

Burning sensation.² [KALM, l. c.]

Pain in the muscular parts of the body, compounded of aching and bruised feeling.

Sensation in the bones as if they were bruised (aft. 2 h.).

Flying stitches here and there in the body.

545. Drawing pain in the limbs.

When walking quickly drawing pain in the limbs, which goes off on walking farther.

When sitting tearing pain in the extensor muscles.

(Pain in the limbs on which he lies, as if the bed were as hard as stone.)

Stiffness of the limbs, especially in the forenoon, and after standing.

550. **The limbs go to sleep.**

Pain of all the limbs, as though they were exhausted by excessive fatigue.

Extension (tensio) of the limbs.³ [LEDELIUS, l. c.]

In the limbs spasmodic drawing up over the joints when moving (aft. 10, 12 h.). [Fz.]

¹ Observation.—After but slight vomiting and purging.

² From external application.

³ With S. 33.

- Twitchings in the limbs and profuse perspiration ; then headache, vertigo, and great drinking. [GREDING, l. c., p. 71.]
555. Spasm, convulsions. [MURALTO,—WINTER,—RÖDDER,—LEDELIUS,—LORRY, l. c.]
- Epileptic spasms.* [LENTILIUS, l. c.]
- Trembling of the whole body.
- Trembling in all the limbs, horrible cardiac anxiety, and tendency to syncope. [ALBERTI, l. c.]
- Desire to lie down.
560. The open air affects him greatly, just as the open air affects and oppresses a person recovering from an acute disease.
- Tendency to perspire at every movement.
- Exhaustion in all the limbs.
- Exhaustion all over the body as though he had walked too far (aft. 2 h.). [*Trn.*]
- Exhaustion as though the air were too hot.
565. Long-continued weakness.
- Prostration and weakness of the whole body**, especially of the arms and hands, so that it was impossible for him to hold out a not heavy book before him. [*Bch.*]
- In the morning drowsy exhaustion, which prevents him rising from bed.
- He cannot stand up for eight hours, but must either sit or lie ; if he stands up he is tortured by horrible anxiety, during which the forehead is covered by cold sweat, and he becomes sick to vomiting (aft. 3 h.). [*Trn.*]
- When lying the exhaustion was not relieved, but all the other sufferings were, and they recurred only when he stood up ; when sitting they went off, the headache alone remained. [*Trn.*]
570. **Extreme weakness.**†
- Extreme weakness.¹ [BENIVENIUS,—SMYTH,—VICAT, l. c.]
- The strength gives way, he sinks together.
- Paralytic sinking of the strength.
- Rapid sinking of all the strength, which invites to sleep, in the forenoon.
575. Slow movement of the body.
- Relaxation of the muscles.
- He dreads an attack of syncope. [LORRY, l. c.]
- Syncope.**
- Syncope. [FOREST, l. c.]
580. Apoplexy. [DOBZEWESKY,² in *Eph. Nat. Cur.*, Dec. 1, ann. 2, p. 279.]
- Pulse almost extinct. [VICAT, l. c.]

* *General* spasms seem hardly ever to be caused by *veratrum*, except just before death, and seem to be an antagonism of nature indicative of its powerlessness.

† Iron seemed to remove this.

¹ Smyth says, "especially in lower extremities."

² Effects of root taken medicinally—By this term the reporter simply means unconsciousness which supervened upon much vomiting and purging.

Imperceptible pulse. [RÖDDER, l. c.]

Pulse very slow and almost extinguished (aft. 4 and more h.).

The pulse of ordinary rapidity, but quite weak and almost imperceptible (aft. 8 h.). [Bch.]

585. **Yawning.**

After the midday nap yawning and stretching. [Stf.]

Yawning, often so violent that it caused a roaring in the ears. [Bch.]

Repeated yawning and stretching, with weakness and bruised feeling in the joints, as though he had not slept enough (in the morning). [Fz.]

General powerlessness of the body as though he had not slept enough, with liveliness of the mind (in the morning). [Fz.]

590. On account of excessive liveliness of the mind he could not get to sleep before midnight, for two successive nights; at the same time an intolerable feeling of heat in bed (he endeavoured to throw off the clothes) with restless tossing about. [Stf.]

He is late of falling asleep. [Stf.]

Long, uninterrupted sleep. [GREDING, l. c., p. 43.]

(Too profound sleep.)

Sleep for three days, even during the epileptic fits.* [GREDING, l. c., p. 32.]

595. Tranquil sleep, with thirst and diuresis. [GREDING, l. c., p. 49.]

Stupefied sleep, waking sopor.

Waking sopor; one eye remains open, the other is closed or half closed, and he often starts, as if from affright (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

(After going to bed, in the evening, almost until midnight, anxiety and, during waking sopor, drawing movements in the abdomen, which cause roaring in the head.)

Drowsiness with starting in affright, which prevents him sleeping; afterwards febrile symptoms.

600. He fell asleep with half consciousness, sitting on a chair. [Stf.]

When asleep he lays his arms over his head (the first hours).

Moaning in sleep.

Sleep interrupted by anxiety and emotional disturbance, with complaints that the blood in all his blood-vessels, especially in the head, was burning, and spasm rose from the chest to the throat, with particular heat of the head and hands; heat and anxiety went off in the open air, and were followed by frequent yawning. [GREDING, l. c., p. 82.]

(At night waking up with much chilly trembling in the right arm.)

605. Indistinct dreams; in the morning he wakes unusually early. [Fz.]

Vivid anxious dreams of robbers; he woke up in a fright and continued to believe that the dream was true.

Dream of being violently hunted.

* In an epileptic patient.

Frightful dreams, and then vomiting of very viscid green slime.

[GREDDING, l. c., p. 45.]

At night frightfully anxious dreams, *e.g.* that a dog bit him and he could not escape. [*Bch.*]

610. At night quarrelsome dreams. [*Trn.*]

Coldness of the whole body.

Coldness of the whole body. [VICAT, l. c.]

Coldness and feeling of cold in the whole body (aft. 11 m.). [*Bch.*]

Coldness running over the whole body soon after taking it. [*Bch.*]

615. **Feeling of internal chill ran through him from the head to the toes of both feet at once, with thirst** (immediately after taking it). [*Bch.*]

Chilliness in the whole body. [RÖDDER, l. c.]

Shivering, horripilation in the skin, *e.g.* of the face (aft. 2 h.).

In the morning, chilliness and shivering. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 60.]

Continued rigor in the back and over the arms. [*Stf.*]

620. All day chilliness and shivering and drawing pain on the neck and in the back. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 87.]

Chilliness in the limbs and drawing pain in them. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 87.]

In the morning immediately after rising, whilst dressing, febrile rigor. [*Bch.*]

Chilliness and heat alternating from time to time, at the same time vertigo, constant anxiety and inclination to vomit.¹ [GREDDING, l. c., p. 81.]

Sudden alternation of general paleness of the face, with heat and redness of the face. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 37.]

625. In the morning febrile chill and coldness with thirst, for half an hour, not followed by heat, with weakness of the limbs, especially the thighs (aft. 24 h.). [*Bch.*]

Much thirst for cold drinks (immediately). [*Fr. H—n.*]

In the afternoon and evening much thirst. [*Bch.*]

In the evening heat and redness in the face (and shivering in the body), also in the morning in bed heat of the face.

In the sinciput and forehead heat which passes first into warm then into persistent cold frontal sweat.

630. Redness and heat of the face with slight febrile rigor.

Heat and redness in the face and heat of the hands, with careless disposition, giving attention only to the things in his immediate neighbourhood, and tendency to start (aft. 1 h.).

Heat and burning and redness of the cheeks with contracted pupils and cold feet (aft. 10 h.). [*Fz.*]

Febrile movements.

Fever,* recurring on several days, sometimes for a long time.

* I have observed it sometimes in the evening, sometimes in the morning.

635. Daily fever, before midnight.
 Internal heat, and yet he refuses to drink. [GRASSIUS, l. c.]
 Heat all over the body and general sweat, without thirst, with pale face (aft. 2 h.). [*Trn.*]
 In the evening in bed immediately heat and perspiration, but more heat.
 In the evening while walking slowly in the open air heat in the back, as if perspiration would break out. [*Stf.*]
640. In the evening, when about to go to sleep, perspiration all over.
 In the morning some perspiration, especially on the face; also by day tendency to sweat on the face.
 Sweat only on the hands. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 45.]
 Very profuse sweat all over the body towards morning. [*Fr H—n.*]
 Bitter smelling sweat, towards morning. [*Fr. H—n.*]
645. **Cold sweat.**
 Cold sweat.¹ [REIMANN,—RÖDDER, l. c.]
 As soon as he rises from his seat cold sweat breaks out on his forehead. [*Trn.*]
 Cold sweat all over the body. [VICAT, l. c.]
 Cold sweat breaks out all over the head and on the trunk. [BENIVENIUS, l. c.]
650. Sour sweat. [GREDDING, l. c.]
 Profuse sour sweat. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 77.]
 Whilst sweating a burning in the skin. [J. F. MÜLLER,³ in *Hufel. Journ.*, xii, 1.]
 Long-continued night sweat. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 51.]
 Profuse, persistent sweat during prolonged sleep. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 58.]
655. Profuse sweat, with great thirst and good appetite. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 80.]
 During the sweat excessive thirst. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 87.]
 Anxiety. [MURALTO,—REIMANN,—LORRY,—RÖDDER, l. c.]
 Anxiety and vertigo. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 87.]
 In the evening and after dinner extreme anxiety, so that he knew not where to turn. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 83.]
660. Throughout the night great anxiety. [GREDDING, l. c., pp. 58, 59.]
 In the morning great anxiety. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 58.]
 Slight delirium.⁴ [GRASSIUS, l. c.]
 He makes a great noise, tries to run away, and can hardly be restrained. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 66.]
 Cursing and making a noise all night, and complains of being stupid, with headache and flow of saliva. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 78.]
665. Stamps with his feet (with anorexia). [GREDDING, l. c., p. 67.]

¹ "On the forehead," Reimann says.

² In original, "on the whole head and chest."

³ Observation on a patient.

⁴ "Vix mente constans" in original.

Along with persistent fury great heat of the body. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 69.]

Fury: tears his clothes, and does not speak. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 69.]

He bites his shoes to pieces and swallows the fragments. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 42.]

He swallows his own excrement. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 43.]

670. He does not know his relations. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 41.]

Mania: he alleges that he is a hunter. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 35.]

He pretends he is a prince, and gives himself airs accordingly. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 43.]

He asserts that he is deaf and blind and that he has got cancer. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 42.]

She asserts that she has labour pains. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 54.]

675. She boasts that she is pregnant. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 49.]

She announces her imminent confinement. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 45.]

She kisses every one who comes near her, before the occurrence of the menses. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 45.]

Great redness and heat of the face with continual laughing. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 51.]

Laughing alternating with whining. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 86.]

680. He sings and hums quite joyously at night. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 69.]

She claps her hands together above her head and sings; at the same time cough, with very viscid mucus on the chest. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 60.]

Frequent attacks; running about in the room till she falls down. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 60.]

Crying out and running about, with dark blue face. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 61.]

Restlessness of disposition, oppression, and anxiety (aft. 1 h.). [Bch.]

685. Despondency, despair.

Melancholy, with chilliness, as if he were sprinkled with cold water, and frequent inclination to vomit.

Gloominess, dejection, sadness, with involuntary weeping and flow of tears from the eyes and inclination to hang the head.

She is inconsolable about an imaginary misfortune, runs about the room howling and crying out, with her looks directed to the ground, or sits absorbed in thought in a corner, lamenting and weeping inconsolably; worst in the evening; sleeps only till 2 o'clock.

He groans, is besides himself, does not know how to calm himself (aft. 2, 3 h.).

690. Anxiety as from a bad conscience, as if he had done something bad.

Anxiety as though he anticipated misfortune, as if threatened with some calamity.

A feeling in his whole being, as if he must gradually come to an end, but with calmness.

Soft, sad humour even to weeping (aft. 24 h.).

Anxiety, crying out and running about. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 61.]

695. Crying out and running about with pale face and timidity. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 61.]

Fear.

Timidity, that ends with frequent eructation. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 61.]

Tendency to start and timidity. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 76.]

Loquacity. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 76.]

700. **Taciturnity.**

He does not talk unless excited to do so, then he scolds.

Taciturnity: he is reluctant to say a word, talking is repugnant to him, he speaks low and with a weak voice. [*Stf.*]

Cannot bear to be talked to. [GREDDING, l. c., p. 76.]

Crossness when cause is given (aft. 4 h.).

705. He gets very cross, every trifle excites him (aft. 1 h.). [*Stf.*]

He searches for faults in others (and taunts them with them).

Cross at the slightest cause and at the same time anxiety with rapid audible respiration. [*Bch.*]

Over-sensitiveness; increased mental power.

He is too lively, excentric, extravagant.

710. Joyousness, acuteness of senses. [GESNER, l. c.]

When he is occupied his head is cheerful, but when he has nothing to do he is as if dazed, cannot think properly, is quiet and absorbed in himself (aft. 2, 15 h.). [*Fz.*]

Busy restlessness.

Busy restlessness; he undertakes many things, but becomes always tired of them, nothing succeeds with him. [*Stf.*]

Activity and mobility, with diminution of the pains and passions.

715. Inclination to and pleasure in work.

All day a kind of indifference, so that he often rubbed his forehead in order to come to himself and to collect his thoughts. [*Bch.*]

VERBASCUM.¹

(*Mullein.*)

(The freshly expressed juice of the *Verbascum thapsus* at the commencement of flowering mixed with equal parts of alcohol.)

Who would believe that the medical school, as it has hitherto existed, in place of earnestly endeavouring to ascertain *experimentally* what genuine, peculiar dynamic powers this plant manifests on the health of human beings, was content to ascribe to it *conjecturally* (falsely) a demulcent, resolvent and laxative medicinal power, from the sickly odour of its flowers when crushed with the fingers, and from the slimy character of its juice, and to employ it blindly, in combination with other herbs whose medicinal qualities were equally unknown, for such conjectural objects, in the form of gargles, poultices, and clysters?

The following pure symptoms and morbid states which have been produced by this plant on healthy persons will show how much mistaken the medical world was in its frivolous conjecture, and, on the other hand, for what true curative objects it may be employed with sure effect in natural morbid states corresponding in similarity to the characteristic symptoms produced by it.

A small portion of a drop of the above juice is a sufficient dose for homœopathic purposes.

[HAHNEMANN was assisted in this proving by GROSS, HARTMANN, LANGHAMMER, MOSSDORF.

No old-school authorities are cited.

The 1st edit. has 175 symptoms, two less appear in this 2nd edit.]

VERBASCUM.

Attacks of vertigo when the head is supported by pressure on the left cheek. [*Gss.*]

Sudden vertigo, as from a pressure in the middle on the whole head. [*Gss.*]

Confusion of the head (aft. 5 h.). [*Mss.*]

Diminished memory, it costs him a great effort to recal ideas he had had a short time previously (aft. 4 h.). [*Mss.*]

5. He is stupid and dazed in the head, as if all would come out at the forehead.

Violent pressure in the whole forehead. [*Gss.*]

¹ From vol. vi, 2nd edit., 1827.

Violent but transient outward-pressive pain in the whole right half of the brain, which gradually declines (aft. 4 h.). [*Htn.*]

Persistent pressing outwards in the forehead, especially between the eyebrows (aft. 3 h.). [*Htn.*]

Violent outward-pressive pain in the forehead, which is removed by stooping (aft. 2½ h.). [*Htn.*]

10. Twitching pressure in the left half of the brain (aft. 5 h.). [*Mss.*]

Violent, stupefying deep pressure in the right frontal protuberance, on coming from the cold into the warmth. [*Gss.*]

Stupefying pressure on the whole left side of the head and face (cheek). [*Gss.*]

Aching stupefying pain in the head, which affected particularly both sides of the forehead, in every position (aft. ½ h.). [*Lr.*]

Violent pressing inwards in the left side of the frontal bone, like a stupefaction. [*Gss.*]

15. **Aching stupefying, more external pain, especially in the forehead, in all positions** (aft. ¾ h.). [*Lr.*]

Severe pressure in the right side of the occipital protuberance (aft. 4½ h.). [*Htn.*]

Pressing pain in the occiput (aft. ⅙ h.).

A stitch in the left side of the occiput (aft. 1½ h.).

Tearing pressure in the right half of the brain (aft. 4 h.). [*Htn.*]

20. More pressive than tearing pain above the left orbit (aft. 2¼ h.). [*Htn.*]

An intermittent pressure and fine throbbing near the left frontal protuberance. [*Gss.*]

A slow hammering in the left frontal protuberance (immediately). [*Gss.*]

In the right temple an aching pain (immediately).

Pressure in the left temple from behind forwards.

25. **Sensation as if both temples were pinched together with forceps.** [*Gss.*]

Violent intermittent deep shooting behind the left parietal protuberance. [*Gss.*]

Violent, slowly occurring and slowly declining stitch in the left frontal protuberance, going outwards (aft. 2 h.). [*Htn.*]

Prickling in the left frontal sinus (aft. 5 h.). [*Mss.*]

Stupefying, deeply penetrating shooting in the right temple, while eating, increased by external pressure; it extends as a tearing into the upper teeth of that side, after some hours. [*Gss.*]

30. Aching pain in the crown of the head.

Pressive, long drawing stitch through the left half of the brain, from behind forwards (aft. 2 h.). [*Htn.*]

Just above the right temple, sharp, stupefying knife-stabs. [*Gss.*]

Deep, sharp, intermittent stitches between the left frontal protuberance and the parietal protuberance. [*Gss.*]

Intermittent fine needle-pricks in the right side of the forehead (aft. 1¾ h.). [*Lr.*]

35. Stupefying drawing in the left frontal protuberance, in a draught of air (aft. 72 h.). [*Gss.*]

Burning and pricking in the left temple (aft. 8 m.). [*Gss.*]

When walking a tingling in the head (aft. 4½ h.). [*Mss.*]

Tension on the left side of the vertex, which gradually becomes a sharp pressure, during which the left ramus of the lower jaw feels pressed against the upper jaw. [*Gss.*]

Shooting twitching externally, first on the left temple (aft. 1 h.) then on the right, externally. [*Mss.*]

40. Dull, painful heaviness in the head (aft. ¾ h.).

Heat in the eyes and feeling of contraction of the orbits (aft. ½ h.).

Dilated pupils (aft. 7½ h.). [*Lr.*]

A myope became still more myopic (dim-sighted?); he could hardly recognise objects at a yard distance, on account of gauzy and watery dimness of vision; the objects, as they became indistinct, seemed to be magnified, and the daylight generally seemed to be diminished, though such was not the case (aft. 8½ h.). [*Lr.*]

Violent pressure on the right zygomatic process (aft. 36 h.). [*Gss.*]

45. **Obtuse pressive shooting sensation on the left zygomatic arch** (aft. 2½ h.). [*Htn.*]

Stupefying, intermittent pressure on the upper border of the zygomatic process. [*Gss.*]

An intermittent frightful shooting in the left zygomatic process. [*Gss.*]

Tension in the left zygomatic process, in the articular projection of the temporal bone, and on the frontal protuberance, when exposed to the air and when in a draught of air. [*Gss.*]

Obtuse pressure on the articular projection of the temporal bone, painfully increased by biting the teeth together. [*Gss.*]

50. **The whole cheek takes part in the obtuse pressure in the left maxillary joint and the pressure becomes a stupefying tension.** [*Gss.*]

Sensation as if the left zygomatic process as far as the ear were violently pressed, aggravated by the pressure of the hand, frequently during the day, in the evening before going to sleep, and in the morning on awaking. [*Gss.*]

Sensation as if both the articular projections of the temporal bone were forcibly seized by a pair of forceps and pinched together. [*Gss.*]

Obtuse pressure on the articular projection of the temporal bone just in front of the left ear. [*Gss.*]

Tearing shooting downwards in front of the left ear (immediately).

55. Quickly occurring pressure, coming on with a severe stitch behind the right ear, which gradually went off (aft. ¾ h.). [*Htn.*]

A tearing stitch in the left ear (while eating) (aft. 2 h.).

Violent tearing in the interior of the right ear. [*Gss.*]

Painful tearing and drawing inwards in the left ear.

[*Gss.*]

Sensation as if the left ear were drawn inwards. [*Gss.*]

60. **Sensation as if something had fallen before the ears, first the left then the right ear.** [*Gss.*]

He is as if deaf in the left ear. [*Gss.*]

On reading aloud feeling as if the nose were stopped up, also the larynx and the ears, which, however, did not interfere with hearing (aft. 8 h.). [*Lr.*]

In front of the right ear, on the cheek, a papule, which has shooting pain when touched (aft. 24 h.).

A pressive squeezing pain on the right side of the lower jaw (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

65. **Great tension in the integuments of the chin, of the masseter muscles and of the neck, during which, however, the jaws can be readily moved** (aft. 10 m.). [*Gss.*]

On the neck, near the thyroid cartilage, a large red lump, which is painful when pressed for two or three days (aft. 2 d.).

Tearing in the large right lower molars. [*Gss.*]

Intermittent tearing in the small left lower molars. [*Gss.*]

Brownish yellow tongue, covered with viscid slime, without bad taste, immediately after dinner. [*Gss.*]

70. **In the morning on rising and in the forenoon the root of the tongue is brown, without bad taste in the mouth.** [*Gss.*]

Root of the tongue brown, with flat, disgusting taste, in the forenoon. [*Gss.*]

Flat taste some time after a meal. [*Gss.*]

Flat taste, with disagreeable smell of the breath and brownish-yellow furred tongue, in the morning (aft. 96 h.). [*Gss.*]

(Salt water collects in his mouth.)

75. **Empty eructation** (immediately). [*Lr.*]

Much empty eructation.

Belching up of a tasteless fluid (aft. 5 m.). [*Htn.*]

Bitter nauseous eructation (immediately). [*Mss.*]

Hiccup (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

80. **Frequent hiccup** (aft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

All day hunger without appetite; he relishes nothing and yet he will eat. [*Gss.*]

Pressure in the stomach.

Intermittent, blunt needle-pricks on the left near the ensiform cartilage. [*Gss.*]

On the left near the ensiform cartilage, under the last ribs, an intermittent, benumbing, frightful cutting. [*Gss.*]

85. **In the left side, where the ribs terminate, a deep sharp stitch, so violent that it makes him start.** [*Gss.*]

In the region below the right ribs (hypochondrium) a shooting pinching (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

In the scrobiculus cordis feeling of great emptiness, which went off with a rumbling under the left ribs. [*Htn.*]

A tearing shooting downwards in the abdomen.

Flatulent distension of the abdomen, and thereupon repeated rumbling under the left ribs, which several times caused a loud violent eructation (aft. 4 h.). [*Htn.*]

90. Constant grumbling and rumbling under the left ribs (aft. 5 h.). [*Htn.*]

Gurgling in the hypogastrium (aft. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.). [*Gss.*]

Sharp, intermittent stitches on the left above the navel. [*Gss.*]

On the right near the navel intermittent blunt needle-pricks. [*Gss.*]

Intermittent, obtuse shooting on the left under the navel, increased by bending the body forwards, after a meal (aft. 3 h.). [*Gss.*]

95. When taking a deep breath and stooping forwards pricks, as from many needles, in the whole umbilical region to round about behind, and also in the dorsal vertebræ. [*Gss.*]

Painful deep knife-stabs on the right in the hypogastrium, above the os pubis. [*Gss.*]

Pinching in the abdomen, as from displaced flatulence, in every position (aft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

A cutting pinching in the whole abdomen, with repeated eructations. [*Htn.*]

Cutting pinching pain in the abdomen, sometimes in one place, sometimes in another, but always rising up towards the ribs, where it settled (aft. 3 h.). [*Htn.*]

100. The pain in the belly, that extended deep down, causes a spasmodic contraction of the sphincter ani and a transient call to stool. [*Htn.*]

Painful hard pressure, as from a stone, on the navel, aggravated by bending the body forwards. [*Gss.*]

Sensation as if the bowels near the navel were adherent to the peritoneum and were forcibly drawn out, which was increased by external pressure. [*Gss.*]

Constriction of the abdomen in the umbilical region at different times. [*Gss.*]

No stool the first day. [*Mss.*]

105. Scanty evacuation of fæces in small, hard bits, like sheep's dung, with pressing (aft. 15 h.). [*Lr.*]

A soft stool, with urging (aft. 3 h.).

Frequent call to urinate; the urine passed in greater quantity (aft. 2 h.).

He must urinate very often and very copiously (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.), but after thirty-six hours uncommonly little urine is passed. [*Htn.*]

Frequent urging to urinate, with scanty discharge of urine (aft. 7 h.). [*Lr.*]

110. Nocturnal seminal emissions.

Nocturnal seminal emission, without lascivious dreams. [*Lr.*]

*

*

*

Hoarseness when reading aloud. [*Lr.*]

Sharp pressure just under the left nipple. [*Gss.*]

Under the left nipple several times a violent stitch, during inspi-

ration, which went off slowly, whereby another deep inspiration was caused (aft. 4 h.). [*Htn.*]

115. Immediately after lying down in bed in the evening a painful tension over the chest, with stitches in the region of the heart.

Aching shooting pain in the penultimate false rib, where it passes into cartilage, which rapidly goes off by pressure from without, but also returns immediately. [*Htn.*]

In the region of the first and second costal cartilages a stupefying, oppressive stitch, that takes away the breath (aft. 5 m.). [*Gss.*]

A very fine persistent prick in the last dorsal vertebra when sitting in a crooked posture (aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

In the middle betwixt the right flank and the spine intermittent, deep, sharp knife-stabs, quite in the interior of the bowels. [*Gss.*]

120. Sharp, intermittent stitches in the left scapula. [*Gss.*]

On the top of the right shoulder a pain more pressive than tearing, which goes off by movement (aft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Htn.*]

Cramp-like pressure on the left elbow extending into the forearm, in every position (aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

Tearing downwards in the shaft of the left ulna.

Itching on the forearm (aft. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.).

125. Tensive pain in the left wrist, when at rest and when moving (aft. 20 m.).

Obtuse shooting in the outer knuckle of the palm. [*Gss.*]

Tearing shooting in the palm.

Some obtuse stitches in the joint where the carpal bone of the thumb is joined to the radius, like a kind of (paralysis or) sprain. [*Gss.*]

Sharp shooting in the proximal phalanx of the thumb. [*Gss.*]

130. Numbness and insensibility of the thumb.*

When moving the arms cramp-like pressure, at one time on the right, at another on the left metacarpus, which went off when at rest (aft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

In the thick flesh betwixt the metacarpal bone of the right thumb and that of the forefinger a violent stabbing, as with a blunt knife. [*Gss.*]

Itching fornicating tickling on one side of the middle finger, exciting scratching (aft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.). [*Lr.*]

In the middle joint of the forefinger a violent pecking (intermittent obtuse shooting). [*Gss.*]

135. Cramp-like pressure on the proximal phalanx of the right thumb, which went off on moving it (aft. 7 h.). [*Lr.*]

Paralytic drawing in the whole of the left forefinger. [*Gss.*]

Violent tearing stitch through the whole left little finger (aft. 4 h.). [*Htn.*]

Paralytic pain of the left fingers, especially in the joints connecting them with the metacarpal bones. [*Gss.*]

Violent, intermittent blunt shooting in the distal-phalanx of the

* From applying the juice externally.

forefinger; on moving the finger the pain extends into the proximal joint. [*Gss.*]

140. Pain on the outer side of the metacarpal bone of the right and left little fingers, as from a contusion—only felt on touching it. [*Gss.*]

On the back of the right hand a pain more pressive than tearing (aft. 1 h.). [*Htn.*]

On going up and down stairs a very great heaviness in the lower extremities, as if a weight were attached to them (aft. 2 h.). [*Htn.*]

When walking in the open air, staggering gait, as if the lower extremities could not bear the rest of the body for weakness (aft. 4 h.). [*Lr.*]

When crossing the right thigh over the left, a weakness and tired feeling in the bones of the right leg, which, however, he does not feel when walking (aft. 3½ h.). [*Htn.*]

145. On the inner side of the right thigh a paralytic pain when the limb is drawn up in a sitting posture—when treading pain (like shooting) towards the knee. [*Gss.*]

Drawing aching sensation from the middle of the right thigh to the knee (when sitting) (aft. 3 h.). [*Htn.*]

When walking in the open air a cramp-like pain in the muscles of the right thigh (aft. 4½ h.). [*Lr.*]

Above the right knee an aching spasmodic pain in the muscles when sitting and standing (aft. ¾ h.). [*Htn.*]

Blunt stitches just above the left patella, only when treading (aft. 24 h.). [*Gss.*]

150. His knees tremble as if he had had a great fright (aft. 2½ h.). [*Htn.*]

Sudden pain through the right knee when standing, sitting, and walking (aft. 36 h.). [*Htn.*]

Tearing downwards in the leg.

Cramp-like pressure on the left leg near the ankle-joint (aft. 2¼ h.). [*Lr.*]

Violent intermittent obtuse shooting in the metatarsal bones of the big toe and the next one on the left foot, when at rest. [*Gss.*]

155. **When standing a cramp-like pressure on the right sole, which went off when walking** (aft. 2½ h.). [*Lr.*]

Weariness of the lower extremities (aft. 5½ h.). [*Mss.*]

Disinclination for work (aft. 8 h.). [*Htn.*]

Laziness and drowsiness in the morning after rising. [*Gss.*]

Stretching in the limbs (aft. ½ h.).

160. Frequent yawning and stretching as if he had not slept enough (aft. 2 h.). [*Lr.*]

Immediately after a meal he cannot resist sleep, his eyelids close (aft. 7 h.). [*Mss.*]

Restless sleep at night, he tossed from one side to the other. [*Lr.*]

Sleep only till 4 a.m., full of dreams of war and corpses, on several nights.

Slight transient coldness in the whole body, also perceptible externally on the hands and feet. [*Gss.*]

165, Shivering, especially on one side of the body, from the shoulders to the thighs, as if cold water were poured down them.

Unquenchable thirst (aft. 2½ h.). [*Htn.*]

Indifference to things at other times interesting to him (aft. 4 h.).

[*Ms.*]

Very great crossness and surly humour, without exciting cause; at the same time, however, inclination for and urging to work; he also feels pleasure in having people about him and in talking to them (aft. 2½ h.). [*Htn.*]

All day long peevish humour, but somewhat more cheerful towards the evening. [*Lr.*]

170. All day long faint-hearted disposition; he held all effort and hope to be useless. [*Lr.*]

Excessive gaiety, with laughter (aft. 24 h.). [*Htn.*]

Distraction: various trains of thought and fancies forced themselves upon him (aft. 8 d.).

Excitement of the imagination, especially by fancies of a voluptuous character for several days.

END OF VOL. II.



CORRIGENDA IN VOL. I.

Page 323, S. 77, for "The speech stops" read "The speech is given out"

" 489, S. 275, should be "Cold sweat on the forehead and hands."

" 542. In the pathogenesis of CYCLAMEN, the abbreviation of HERRMANN'S name has, by an oversight, been rendered "*Hrn*," in place of "*Hrr.*," as elsewhere throughout the work.

PRINTED BY J. E. ADLARD, BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE.

MANCHESTER MEDICAL SOCIETY
REPRODUCED AND SOLD.

